No. 240F.R., dated Burdwan, the 4th May 1874.

From—E. H. WHINFIELD, Esq., Offg. Collector of Burdwan,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the Burdwan district narrative for the fortnight ending this day.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The Jehanabad Deputy Collector says that rain has fallen; that the reports of all the Police and village Sub-Committees show there is no deficiency in the supply of grain; that every ryot has a store of seed-grain, and that it is selling at 22 seers per rupee; that the price of rice is 13 seers (pucca) per rupee in Royna to 13 seers 14 chittacks in Kotulpore; that vegetables and melons are plentiful; that the crop of tobacco has been a bumper one; that five indigent persons have been discovered; that it is difficult to get coolies, who, near Jehanabad itself, decline to work for 10 pice; that no cases of starvation have occurred; that no grain thefts have occurred; and that no beggars are seen.

The Culna Deputy Collector reports the prices of rice as varying from Rs. 3-3 to 2-15 a maund; he says that over 2 inches of rain have fallen; that the ploughings and sowings of aous, jute, and sugarcane have commenced, and that the poorer classes are distressed.

The Cutwa Deputy Collector says, that the supply of rice is becoming deficient; that prices fluctuate much according to the amount in the bazar from day to day; that prices range from Rs. 3-4 to 3-10 a maund; that the mahajuns hold large stocks of rice, but refuse to part with them at present; that heavy rain has fallen in the west of the sub-division; that the experimental sowings of cheena have proved tolerably successful; that distress is widely spread; that the aymadars and lakhirajdars, who will not work on the roads, are clamorous for advances; that the area of the greatest distress covers Ketoogram, East Munglecote and North Cutwa; that there have been no deaths from starvation; that the two deaths from suicide (reported in the last narrative, and subsequently investigated by the District Superintendent,) turned out on enquiry not to be due to starvation, and *post mortem* examination showed that want of food had nothing to do with them.

The District Superintendent says that the supply of grain in the sudder sub-division is abundant; that the price of good rice varies from 11 to 13 seers the rupee, and of coarse rice from 14 to 15 seers; that the stocks in hand are large; that the heavy rain in April 27th and 30th has done much good to the til and cotton, and that no grain-thefts or cases of death from starvation have occurred. I may add, however, that applications for relief are increasing in number and urgency, and that I consider that distress prevails in thana Sahebgunge.

The Bood-bood Deputy Collector says that the supply of rice is abundant in the bazars, where prices range from 13 seers 2 chittacks to 13 seers 9 chittacks (pucca) the rupee, but that in the interior only from 14 to 15 cutcha seers (= about 11 pucca seers) are procurable; that rain fell on the 21st, 27th, and 30th April, which will do a great deal of good to the standing til, cotton, and vegetable crops; that no cases of starvation came to light, and only one grain-theft occurred; that seed-grain is scarce in villages where the rice failed, and sells at 30 cutcha seers the rupee (=22 pucca seers). The Deputy Collector adds that he has visited 18 villages in the north-west part of Ausgram, and gives a detail of the distressed persons in them. Two of them contain food depôts, and there are two more depôts in that neighbourhood. The number of emigrants registered during the fortnight was 244.

The Deputy Collector of Raneegunge says that the supply of rice is plentiful; that trade is brisk; that the price of rice in the eastern and centeral thanas has risen; that prices now vary from Rs. 3-8 (for best rice) to Rs. 2-15 a maund; that there are considerable stocks in hand; that seed-grain is procurable at from 24 to 27 seers per rupee; that the rainfall has been almost inappreciable, whence the cultivation of aous is delayed; that no deaths from starvation have occurred, though two were reported by a village Sub-Committee, which on investigation turned out to be deaths from natural causes; that the Relief Committee are decidedly of opinion that "relief, moderate but present and ready to hand," has been urgently needed; that it is true the persons who come for aid are mostly of the beggar class, but these would certainly perish if not relieved, as the unusual facilities for employment presented by the Coal Companies do not help this class at all, and private charity has in great measure ceased.

The Deputy Collector's observations appear to me to be sound, and I do not think that there is any room for doubting the propriety of the limited relief measures set on foot by him. If deaths are to be prevented, beggars, lepers, cripples, &c., must be relieved, as well as other people.

I have visited Bood-bood during the fornight, as separately reported.

B.—RELIEF WORKS.

3. The information on the subject of relief works is collected in statement I. Some correspondence is going on in regard to the rate of wages paid on the relief works in charge of the Sub-Divisional Officer in Raneegunge. The Managing Director of the Bengal Coal Company has complained that his coolies are attracted away by the rate of wages, 2 annas 1 pice, given on the relief works. The matter is under inquiry.

The Deputy Collector of Jehanabad mentions some 24 tank works in his sub-division.

The Cutwa Sub-Divisional Committee, between whom and the Sub-Divisional Officer there appears to be a split, say the laborers on the roads under him do not get sufficiently paid, but the Sub-Divisional Officer explains this I think satisfactorily. I may add that wages in Cutwa are lower than perhaps anywhere else in the district, and that if our laborers are overpaid, agricultural work will be neglected in consequence of refusal of coolies to work for the usual wages.

C.—Transport of Food.

4. The exports and imports by rail in April were as follow:—

Imported	...	...	...	9,760 maunds.
Exported	...	...	...	39,813 ,,

Importations from the south still continue.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

5. No Government grain has been stored in this district, but, as before reported, the Committee have laid in small stocks for the use of the depôts. The question of importing grain for sale has been again considered by the Committee, but it was thought better to make advances to beparies to import grain into the villages in the east of Bood-bood, where the supply is most deficient.

E.—Advances to Private Persons.

6. These are shown in statement II. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in his minute of the 20th ultimo, has sanctioned the making of advances for the purchase of grain, and this concession will be taken advantage of extensively.

F.—Charitable Relief.

7. The particulars of charitable relief are given in the annexed statement III, and the financial results in statement IV. The relief organization has been modified under orders in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's minute of the 20th ultimo, and stands at present as follows:—

One relief sub-division including Cutwa, Bood-bood, and Sahebgunge thanas, in charge of Baboo Bogolanund Mookerjee, and two subordinate "circle officers" stationed at Bood-bood and Cutwa respectively. Subordinate to the last are the relief inspectors, in charge of "groups," formerly called circles.

In Raneegunge two "circle officers," subordinate to the Sub-Divisional Officer.

In Culna and Raneegunge the system of giving uncooked food is being tried. In Bood-bood and Cutwa cooked food is given. Another food depôt has been opened at Erwar, in Cutwa, making six in all in that sub-division. The relief inspectors have done very good service in checking the proceedings of the village Sub-Committees who manage these depôts, but I am afraid there are still many abuses in the working of some of these depôts. In the case of one depôt, that at Dignuggur, it has been found necessary to deprive the manager of all discretion, and allow him to feed only those persons selected by the relief inspector. Other depôts will have to be dealt with in the same way. On the other hand, it is found that cultivators, as a rule, will not take cooked food, and it may therefore very probably soon become necessary to relax the rules and give uncooked food, which of course will have the effect of greatly increasing the number of recipients of relief. But be our relief arrangements as "profuse" as they may, we cannot reasonably expect to prevent a considerable number of deaths really attributable wholly or partially to privation, and a still larger number apparently and plausibly attributable to the same cause.

It must be remembered that the normal death-rate of this district is estimated at about 60 in the thousand, which, in an ordinary village with a population of one thousand, would give two deaths every week, and in the fever-stricken villages, the rate is probably much higher. In *one* village I visited lately, Kolekole in Bood-bood, nearly every one looked more or less affected by past or present fever, and as distress prevails in this village as well, it is almost impossible to distinguish between the fever-caused deaths and those, if any, due to privation.

I.—Statement showing Progress of Relief Works in the Burdwan District for the Fortnight ending 2nd May 1874.

Names of Roads.	Work done in cubic feet.			Average daily number of laborers.	Rate of wages.	Price of Rice.
	Up to 15th April, 1874.	During the fortnight.	Total up to date.			
					Rs. A. P.	
Culna road	2,800,000	25,000	2,825,000	11	0 2 6	Rs. 3-6 per maund.
Assensole to Domohemi road	1,065,000	.....	1,065,000	109	0 2 9	Rs. 2-15 per maund.
Bankoora road	1,280,000	108,000	1,388,000	71	0 2 3	13 seers per rupee.
Seersole to Domohemi road	1,780,000	50,000	1,830,000	110	0 3 3	Rs. 2-15 per maund.
Mancoor to Dignuggur road	2,395,200	54,500	2,449,700	30	0 2 0	16½ seers per rupee.
Buddipore road	350,000	.....	350,000	100	0 2 9	Rs. 3-6 per maund.
Burdwan to Soorie road	3,625,520	1,286,980	4,912,500	1,395	0 2 0	17 seers per rupee.
Kurjonah to Moorshedabad	3,125,525	795,990	3,921,515	748	0 2 0	Ditto ditto.
Old Benares road	500,000	530,000	1,030,000	500	0 2 6	Rs. 3-6 per maund.
Kanoo Junction to Sahebgunge	310,555	804,970	1,115,525	1,070	0 2 0	16½ seers per rupee.
Bood-bood to Sonamookhi road ...	881,000	702,600	1,583,600	553	0 2 6	17 seers per rupee.
In charge of Bood-bood Sub-Divisional Officer.						
Dignuggur to Gulsee	309,150	559,300	868,450	315	0 1 9	15 seers per rupee.
2 Tanks in Pattroshire	.....	81,841	81,841	211	1 10 6 per 100 feet.	12 seers per rupee.
1 Tank in Sonamookhi	.....	10,864	10,868	40	Ditto.	
In charge of Culna Sub-Divisional Officer.						
Culna to Cutwa	.....	.....	.....	125	0 2 0	
Ditto	.....	.....	46,291	604	0 2 0	13 seers.
Koelti	.....	.....	7,565	178	0 2 0	Ditto.
Beharhat (Town Road)	.....	.....	31,600	408	0 2 0	Ditto.
Sham Royparah (Town Road) ...	.....	.....	2,081	10	0 2 6	Ditto.
Balgashun to Khanpore	.....	.....	.....	312	.....	.....
In charge of Raneegunge Sub-Divisional Officer.						
Munglepore	.....	.....	40,775	249	0 2 3	Ditto.
Babisole	.....	.....	27,478	170	0 2 3	Ditto.
In charge of Cutwa Sub-Divisional Officer.						
Cutwa to Bobpore (*viâ* Belleshur) ...	217,745	207,750	425,495	152	2 as. per adult male; 1½ as. per woman; 1 an. per child.	Rs. 3-8 per maund.
Shyambazar road	570,648	115,583	686,231	157		Rs. 3-6 ditto.
Uddhunpore road	89,544	258,336	347,880	35		Rs. 3-4 ditto.
Ketoogram to Koerpore road	185,794	244,151	429,945	158		Rs. 3-7 ditto.
Cutwa to Bijnuggur	.....	213,561	213,561	122		Rs. 3-5 ditto.
In charge of Jehanabad Sub-Divisional Officer.					Rs. A. P.	
Basoodebpore road	82,000	.....	82,000	.....	0 2 0	
Bussuntpore road	85,000	.....	85,000	.....	.....	
Sapara road	54,000	.....	54,000	.....	.....	
Tirote road	81,000	.....	81,000	.....	.....	
Bamoonpooker road	6,000	.....	6,000	.....	.....	13½ seers.
Khulta Ghât road	7,000	.....	7,000	.....	.....	
Strand road	.....	30,000	30,000	.....	.....	
Chundoor road	.....	15,000	15,000	15	.....	
Cuchery Tank	45,000	8,042	53,042	20	.....	
In charge of Manager, Equitable Coal Company.						
Doobrajpore road	.....	.....	.....	127	0 2 0	
In charge of Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division.						
Kana Nuddee works	.....	.....	.....	305	0 2 0	14½ seers.
Irrigation project	.....	.....	.....	187	.....	Not shown.
Ordinary embankment repairs in Edilpore sub-division	.....	.....	.....	120	.....	12-11 seers.
Adjai sub-division	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 seers.
Total ...	12,845,681	6,094,468	25,003,943	8,664	.....	.....

II.—Statement showing the progress made in disposing of Applications for Advances under Act XXVI of 1871 during the Fortnight ending 2nd May 1874.

	Applications received.						Applications rejected.						Applications granted.						Applications pending.		Advances during the Fortnight.						Remarks.
	Up to the end of 18th April, 1874.		During the fortnight.		Total.		Up to the end of 18th April, 1874.		During the fortnight.		Total.		Up to the end of 18th April, 1874.		During the fortnight.		Total.				Up to the end of 18th April, 1874.		During the fortnight.		Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	No.	Amt.	
Burdwan	193	1,31,759	25	11,680	218	1,43,439	82	61,082	18	12,255	100	73,337	37	17,975	11	5,290	48	23,265	70	46,837	29	15,025	8	3,500	37	18,525	Bills to the amount of Rs. 47,854 have been enfaced and passed by this office.
Raneegunge	161	41,054	2	1,600	163	42,654	31	11,290	...	.....	31	11,290	37	7,604	...	.....	37	7,604	95	23,760	29	5,604	3	1,400	32	7,004	
Bood-bood	85	30,658	3	550	88	31,208	92	42,867	1	50	93	42,917	106	36,133	3	550	109	36,683	85	11,728	21	5,475	2	800	23	6,275	
Cutwa	97	42,990	10	3,450	107	46,440	55	26,090	...	.....	55	26,090	28	10,725	...	.....	28	10,725	24	9,025	9	1,525	...	.....	9	1,525	
Culna	79	37,500	3	700	82	38,200	19	11,200	...	.....	19	11,200	60	26,300	3	700	63	27,000	35	18,275	28	8,725	...	.....	28	8,725	
Jehanabad	41	16,800	1	75	42	16,875	28	11,900	...*	300	28	12,200	9	2,700	...	.....	9	2,700	5	1,975	3	950	3	700	6	1,650	
Total ...	656	3,00,761	44	18,055	700	3,18,816	307	1,64,429	19	12,605	326	177,034	277	1,01,437	17	6,540	294	1,07,977	314	1,11,600	119	37,304	16	6,400	135	43,704	

* The amount having been reduced from Rs. 600 to Rs. 300, the number of petitions has not therefore been given.

III.—Statement showing Charitable Relief.

Name of Sub-Divisions.	Number of Committees and Sub-Committees.	Number of regular circles opened and manned.	Number of Relief Circles opened and manned by planters.	Number of work-houses or centres for distribution of food and gratuitous relief.	Number of persons in receipt of gratuitous relief.				Number of weavers and others to whom advances have been made.	Amount spent in purchasing articles for advance or giving advance.	REMARKS.
					Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.			
Burdwan ...	District Committee 1, Sub-Committees 58.	.....	.....	10, of which 6 are fever food-depôts and 1 of Maharajah.	94	180	202	705* 806 1,100	42	556 8 0	211 persons are employed on village road and tank works. * No detail received for 229 persons fed.
							Total ...	2,611			
Culna ...	Sub-Divisional Committee 1, Sub-Committees 30.	.....	.....	5, of which 1 fever food-depôt and 1 of Maharajah.	59	42	15	116 30 1,000	20	95 0 0	256 persons are employed on 36 village tanks and 7 village roads.
							Total ...	1,146			
Raneegunge ...	Sub-Divisional Committee 1; Sub-Committees 25.	.....	.....	11	570	461	226	1,257	100	900 0 0	334 persons are employed on 33 tanks and 2 village roads.
Cutwa ...	Sub-Divisional Committee 1, Sub-Committees 34.	1	.....	6	140	585	709	1,434	25	125 0 0	52 persons are employed on 1 village tank.
Jehanabad ...	Sub-Divisional Committee 1, Sub-Committees 42.	.....	.....	1 fever food-depôt ...	.....	.....	.....	30	71	458 0 0	
Bood-bood ...	Sub-Divisional Committee 1, Sub-Committees 32.	1	.....	19, and 1 of Maharajah ...	827	2,037	2,584	5,448 *799 1,000	57	341 7 0 123 1 3†	68 persons are employed on 3 village roads. * No. detail given.
	District Committee 1; Sub-Divisional Committees 5; Sub-Committees 221.						Total ...	7,247	.....		† No. of weavers, &c., to whom the amount advanced not given.
									Total ...	464 8 3	
	Total	2	.....	53	1,690	3,305	3,736	13,725	315	2,599 0 3	

IV.—Statement of the Charitable Relief Fund up to 30th April 1874.

Sub-Divisions.	Local subscription promised.	Amount realised.	Amount realised, doubled by Government.	Received from Central Relief Committee.	Total.	Expenditure.	Balance.	Remarks.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Burdwan ...	8,116 8 0	6,414 0 0	12,828 0 0	10,000 0 0	22,828 0 0	4,797 2 3*	4,530 13 9	* Besides, Rs. 13,500 have been remitted to the sub-divisions as per detail:— Raneegunge ... Rs. 2,250 A. 0 P. 0; Bood-bood ... 8,000 0 0; Jehanabad ... 1,000 0 0; Cutwa ... ... 1,250 0 0; Culna ... ... 1,000 0 0; Total ... 13,500 0 0
Jehanabad ...	1,777 0 0	1,036 0 0	2,072 0 0	.....	2,072 0 0	519 0 0	1,553 0 0	
Culna ...	5,900 0 0	1,554 0 0	3,108 0 0	.....	3,108 0 0	2,678 4 3	429 11 9	
Raneegunge ...	871 0 0	581 0 0	1,162 0 0	.....	1,162 0 0	3,230 10 0		
Bood-bood ...	1,037 0 0	671 8 0	1,343 0 0	.....	1,343 0 0	5,120 2 10½	3,261 13 1½	Clear accounts have not been received, for which taqeed has been given, but compiled from weekly accounts.
Cutwa ...	1,302 0 0	550 0 0	1,100 0 0	.....	1,100 0 0	1,421 0 0	379 0 0	
Total ...	19,003 8 0	10,806 8 0	21,613 0 0	10,000 0 0	31,613 0 0	17,766 3 4½	10,154 6 7½	

BURDWAN COLLECTORATE,
The 4th May 1874.

E. H. WHINFIELD,
Officiating Collector.

No. 47—S.R., dated Burdwan, the 6th May 1874.

From—C. T. BUCKLAND, ESQ., Commissioner of the Burdwan Division,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN continuation of my No. 45—S.R., dated 5th instant, I have the honor to submit in original the fortnightly narrative for the district of Midnapore.

2. The report is generally satisfactory, and requires few remarks. In the statement of labourers, under heading B, the Collector includes (as he did in the previous fortnight) the laborers employed on the Government public works connected with canals and embankments, which are always carried on in the Midnapore district on an extensive scale. If the 6,707 laborers so employed are deducted from the total of 10,983, there remain only 4,276 persons employed on works which can be characterized as relief works in the whole district.

3. The number of persons obtaining charitable relief at the food-depôts is returned as 482, but it is not stated if this is the total number or the daily average. It is also doubtful if it includes the number relieved at the fever food-depôts, which have been amalgamated with the new food-depôts, owing to the exhaustion of the funds from which the former were kept up. The Collector will be asked to explain this.

No. 63, dated Midnapore, the 4th May 1874.

From—H. L. HARRISON, ESQ., Collector of Midnapore,

To—The Commissioner of the Burdwan Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending 2nd May:—

A.

2. Prices indicate a slight tendency to rise, but not to any serious extent; the hauts are all well supplied with grain, except in the jungle mehals, and there the supply is sufficient.

3. Rain fell during four successive evenings, aggregating $\frac{9}{10}$ths of an inch. This has been sufficient to do much good, but a heavier fall would have been desirable.

4. The til crop is suffering from want of rain, and the boro rice from the low state of the rivers; but the late rains have considerably raised the Cossye, and if other rivers have been equally raised the supply will be sufficient. Fever still prevails in the east of the district, and sporadic cholera appears and departs again in most thanas.

5. All Magistrates now keep a note of all crimes tried by them which, in their opinion, would not have been committed in a year of ordinary plenty. Only one such case has been reported during the fortnight, viz., at Kourpore, close to Chundrakonah, where distress is greater than anywhere else in the district,—it was only a petty theft.

6. I enclose the sub-divisional reports which I understand you wish to see. I do not think they call for any remark, though the reports from Gurbeta and Tumlook indicate some increase in distress.

B.

7. The demand for labour has increased, and two new roads have had to be opened.

8. The following statement contrasts the number of laborers last week and this week :—

	Daily Average.	
	Preceding fortnight.	Present fortnight.
Executive Engineer, Northern Drainage and Embankment Division..	585	440
" Cossye Division ... { skilled	417	371
" Cossye Division ... { unskilled	4,949	4,515
" Hidgelee "	2,333	1,381
" Midnapore, for Ghatal and Chundrakonah road	443	627
Jambonee estate	226	278
Lodhasoye to Dahijuri	22	82
Dahijuri to Pooreehati	12	22
Lodhasole to Mohapaul	24	24
Bombay Road	98	16
Burdwan Road	282	292
Dahijuri to Lallghur	163	277
Bheempore to Ramghur...	35	137
Bheempore to Sildah	49	60
Chandra to Jhargram	210	105
Keshpore to Narajole	520	520
Chundrakonah to Kourpore ... ... { Not shown in last return.	}	726
Satputi to Ramghur ... ... { Not shown in last return.	}	100
Total ...	10,368	10,983

9. It will be seen that the number of laborers employed by the Public Works Department are declining, while those on the special relief works are increasing. This is greatly due to the absence of rain, which drives laborers off agricultural works. The rain that has fallen during the week will probably lead to a diminution of laborers.

10. I have also called for returns from all sub-inspectors of the works in their thanas being performed by *private* agency. The returns have been received from 14 out of the 25 thanas, and these shew 2,426 laborers employed as digging or repairing tanks, and constructing roads and embankments.

C.—Nil.

D.—Nil.

11. E.

	Applications for Advances					
	Made.		Rejected.		Pending.	
	No.	Amount. Rs.	No.	Amount. Rs.	No.	Amount. Rs.
Midnapore	67	18,924	26	9,959	41	8,965
Gurbetta	10	1,675	1	50	9	1,625
Contai	5	3,500	1	1,500	4	2,000
Tumlook	1	400	...	...	1	400
Total ...	83	24,499	28	11,509	55	12,990

Many of the applications have been made very recently.

F.

12. Number of district committees 1
" sub-divisional committees 3
" sub-committees 8
" food-depôts 5

Number relieved at food-depôts.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Chundrakonah	72	111	97
Kheerpoy	10	15	6
Radhanugur	20	30	10
Gurbari } Rajnuggur }		111*	
		482	

13. As many of the Chundrakonah weavers are willing to try gunny-manufacture, the committee have sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 150 to transform 100 looms. It is considered that this will be enough for an experiment, and that it is better not to go further till the demand is proved by experience.

14. To the other Tantees thread is being advanced, and 50 maunds have been purchased, and are being distributed. Up to date of last report 8 maunds of jute had been advanced to 20 Tantees, who have changed their trade, and 13 maunds of thread to 225 Tantees.

15. There is some fear of distress at Khorar, a large town north-west of Ghatal, where brass and metal vessels are manufactured; the metal is sent up from Calcutta and returned in a manufactured state. This trade ordinarily gives employment to 4,000 braziers, and this year, chiefly owing to the prohibition of the Chootea mêla in Chota Nagpore, the work is very slack, and only 1,000 are employed. Many of the remainder have found employment on roads and other works, and distress is not yet imminent, but the mahajuns had taken advantages of the slackness to depress the wages of those retained, and this, combined with high prices, was causing distress. The Special Deputy Collector visited this place in April, and appealed to the charity of the mahajuns with marked success. They not only *agreed* to return to the ordinary rate of wages, but the latest report shows that, after about a week's hesitation, they have actually *done* so, and are paying again the ordinary rates.

16. Expenditure of Government money, exclusive of district road fund, during fortnight:—

		Rs. A. P.
Equivalent of subscriptions actually collected		4,635 8 0
Salary of Special Deputy Collector for March		116 2 0
Total		4,751 10 0
Add up to date of previous return		2,954 10 0
Total		7,706 4 0
Subscriptions to relief fund collected up to 20th April 1874	6,018 2 0	
Subscriptions to relief fund from 12st April to 2nd May 1874	1,476 0 0	
		7,494 2 0
Government grant already drawn		7,390 2 0
Remitted from Central Committee		2,000 0 0
Total		16,884 4 0
Expended up to 21st April	3,676 15 0	
Expended up to 2nd May	612 2 9	
		4,289 1 9
Balance ...		12,595 2 3

* Details not given by the Deputy Collector of Tumlook, will be shewn in next report.

No. 13½T, dated Camp Purulia, the 27th April 1874.

From—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner of Chota Nagpore,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Dept.

I HAVE the honor to submit my half monthly report for the fortnight ending this day.

2. The great boon of a luxuriant mohwa crop is still felt throughout the division, and I am happy to say that the health of the people does not appear to have suffered by a free indulgence in this species of food, which is sometimes regarded as unhealthy. There is, I consider, nothing abnormal in the sanitary condition of the several districts during the past fortnight. Cholera and small-pox have been reported in some places, but not in an epidemic form. The vital statistics of the last three months indicate nothing unusual in health, and though in one district the distressed area still expands, that is, in Manbhoom and in Hazareebagh, the pressure on the people is more felt; in the others there is either a continuance of health and abundance, or a decided improvement. The export and import trade in rice is still active, and nothing surprises me more in the events of the last three months than the extraordinary manner in which the Chota Nagpore estate has borne the heavy strain upon it for the supply of less fortunate districts.

3. *Hazareebagh.*—Since my last report I have had very little information from Hazareebagh.

4. The Deputy Commissioner has had an interview with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, and this in some degree relieves me of the necessity of dilating from scanty materials on the condition of the district, which remains much as it was on the date of my last report. Mr. Beadon remains of opinion that it will not be necessary to indent on Government for any large addition to the supply of rice already received. On this point I reported briefly in my letter No. 1097 of the 13th instant, and will abstain from saying more on the subject till I have visited Pachumba, Hazareebagh, and other parts of the district. The latest information, however, shews that the importations from Lohardugga, parts of Singbhoom, Dhalbhoom, Bamunghotty, and other places, are not at all flagging. There is no want of rice in the local markets; there is no want of work to give to all who have not the means of purchasing it. We have had no fresh reports of bad instances of distress. The alarm that the Kudurma estate was suffering appears to have passed for the present, and the depôts established there and on the Grand Trunk Road and other places, or being established, appear to give confidence to the people.

5. I know that Mr. Beadon has taken infinite pains to make himself throughly well acquainted with the state of his district, and has carefully and anxiously watched the phases of the scarcity since its first appearance, and I have every confidence in his deductions both from the reasons above given and also because it coincides with the conclusions I myself arrived at shortly after the harvest, but I am not sure that Mr. Beadon appreciates the difficulty of maintaining uninterrupted importation of rice through the rains; but as the importation from various remote quarters are carried on with unusual activity, and have been stimulated by advances, I think it quite probable that we may tide over the difficult season without calamity and without interfering with private trade. Besides roads, the employment given to persons on the reservoirs under construction in estates under the Court of Wards and on Government estates is very extensive. Since last report an additional Rs. 1,200 have been sanctioned for irrigation works in Gowan, and Rs. 550 for similar works in Dhunwar, both estates under Court of Wards.

6. Mr. Beadon informs me that notwithstanding the numerous relief works now open to all the Gowan and Khurruckdea thana jurisdictions, he continues to receive unfavorable reports from that quarter, and wishes to have stores of rice there, which will probably require his indenting for a further supply of 10,000 maunds, to be delivered at Giridih. A new work has been started in the Pachumba sub-division. A road from Giridih *viâ* Sirampore, crossing the Oosree and afterwards the Burrakur at Sonbad, where it will meet a road under construction as a relief work in the Manbhoom district from Govindpore through Toondi. This requires the sanction of Government, as it is not in the project map.

7. Mr Beadon wishing to have small depôts of rice at Ramgurh and Golah in the southern quarters of his district, I have placed at his disposal 600 maunds of the Chota Nagpore estate "syka" rice stored at Ranchee, that is, rice collected by the manager as rent paid in kind. This "syka" rice will, I anticipate, give us a reserve in different places in the Chota Nagpore estate of 2,000 maunds of food-grain available for Palamow and the south pergunnahs of Hazareebagh.

8. I have no information regarding the number of persons employed during the last fortnight on relief works in the Hazareebagh district, or of the number receiving charitable relief, but in a letter just received the total number employed in relief works is represented in round numbers as 8,000, and I believe the relief committees have been as yet collecting rather than disbursing bodies. They have ample funds to meet any emergency likely to occur.

9. I have had no reply as yet from the Deputy Commissioner to my requisition for further information, wanted to justify his project of distributing seed-grain, a project which finds little favor in my sight, as I conceive nothing more calculated to nip the self-confidence of the people. If any of them are reduced to such extremities it will be better to supply them with rice or the means of obtaining it, and abstain altogether from interference in the matter of seed-grain, except it be required by the ryots of Government estates. From a note

just received, Mr. Beadon was of opinion that it was a fair way of disposing of the large sum he expected to receive from the Ramgurh estate. I notice that the latest weekly report, dated 25th, indicates "an increase of pressure," but prices of grain are steady; a slight fall in the price of common rice at Chattra.

LOHARDUGGAH.

10. The condition of the sudder sub-division of the Lohardugga district continues satisfactory. During the first week of the fortnight the price of rice at Ranchee rose to 14 seers, but in the following week fell to from 15 to 16 seers. This was, I believe, owing to the relief given in all quarters by the heavy yield of mohwa, which then came in large quantities into the market, and sold readily as a novelty and a much cheaper article of food. The exportation from the marts of Chota Nagpore zemindaree was active during the fortnight, and large convoys of rice from the south passed through, bound for Hazareebagh, Palamow, and northern districts.

11. The districts north and west of Chota Nagpore proper are much beholden to the assistance rendered by that great estate. The people appear remarkably cheerful, and, notwithstanding the high prices, there was here no strike amongst the laboring classes for higher wages. but they are anxious for work. The provincial roads offer them none at present, as, though the Department Public Works were enjoined to push on the Purulia and Hazareebagh roads as rapidly as possible, they have not yet emerged from the embryo of plans, estimates, and revisions.

12. Mr. Oliphant started from Ranchee on the 12th instant, and reached Daltongunge, in Palamow, on the 14th, he visited several of the distressed tracts and returned to Ranchee on the 26th. I have very interesting letters from him and Lieutenant Grey, and Mr. Forbes' fortnightly narrative, dated the 22nd instant, which I received here yesterday, is forwarded as an appendix to this letter.

13. The accounts given fully confirm the statement I made in paragraph 18 of my last narrative. The opinion of all the officers now employed in Palamow, and all the respectable inhabitants, is that Palamow would by this time have been in a very deplorable state if it had been left to itself; but the relief measures adopted have effectually staved off distress, and, after going through various phases of anxiety, the people are now represented as generally in good condition, cheerful, hopeful, and *grateful*. The numbers employed on relief works have risen from the 8,868 of my last narrative to 13,610; but this apparently arises from prudence on the part of the people, who are determined to make what they can during their spare time on the Government relief works, so that they may have the means of subsisting themselves and the laborers they must employ when they withdraw from their present occupation to work on their farms; and I am informed by Lieutenant Grey that many of them are saving money, this they may do so long as they continue to dine off mohwa and the fruit of the sâl tree. There was some discussion in the Palamow councils as to whether it might not be expedient to lower rates of wages, but as we pay no more than the ordinary rates previously existing, 6 pice for an adult male, 4 for an adult female, and 3 for children, I thought it would be best to leave them as they are till the farm labor is open to them and then it would be good policy to give less. This will be early in June, when it is expected that there will be a general abandonment of relief work, and if the season opens well our labor will be over, except the support of the very helpless, which we may have to continue till the first harvest.

14. I mentioned in my last narrative that I disapproved of Mr. Forbes' intention to establish a golah for Government rice at Gurwah. It will be seen from his report that after consultation with Mr. Oliphant, the project was abandoned.

15. In regard to the stock of rice, Mr. Oliphant states as follows in a demi-official letter to me:—

"Private trade is still active and will continue so for another 2½ months, and there is plenty of rice in the mahajuns' stores. They are holding back at present from sale, but still there is plenty of grain coming into the market, chiefly from the direction of Burway, Gangpore, Jushpore, and Sirgoojah. The Lohardugga rice seems chiefly to find its way to the more eastern parts, as Turhussee, Lesliegunge, &c."

16. The price of different kinds of grain will be found in the appropriate paragraph in Mr. Forbes' report, and shews great improvement. The mohwa is not so cheap as was expected from the luxuriance of the crop. It was selling at 50 seers for the rupee, whereas the price usually is at this season a rupee for 3 maunds, but Mr. Oliphant considers that this is owing to the ryots and proprietors to whom it belongs being inclined to reserve their stocks for the subsistence of the farm-laborers when the agricultural operations recommence. "It is impossible, of course, to obtain any accurate information in regard to stocks. The Sub-Inspector of Gurwah says there are upwards of one lakh of maunds of rice now in Gurwah, this the mahajuns will not admit, still they all allow that they have plenty to meet the demand." Every one assured Mr. Oliphant that there was no fear of the supply of grain failing, all that is required is relief work to supply the means of purchase.

17. There is at present no prospect of heavy charges for charitable relief. It is estimated that between 700 and 800 persons may have to be provided for eventually, costing Rs. 1,000 a month. The local committee have ample means to meet this. The Palamow residents have subscribed most liberally, and, with Rs. 5,000 granted by the Central Committee, they have over Rs. 10,000 to credit: at present the recipients of charitable relief number 426 only.

18. The rice purchased through zemindars is being stored, about one-fourth, or 10,000 rupee's worth having arrived, and large convoys, purchased at a distance, coming in. Mr. Forbes is storing 3,000 maunds of the Dehree rice at Hosenabad and Juplah; the remainder, 7,000 maunds, is being stored at Daltongunge. It is probable now that the additional 10,000 maunds from the Dehree store asked for in my last narrative and sanctioned in Government letter No. 2626—S.R. of the 24th instant, will not be required. There has been very little crime in the sub-division. The daily thefts of grain and slaughter of cattle, spoken of in a former narrative on the authority of a zemindar, have turned out to be absolute myths.

19. The local supervision of relief measures in Palamow remains in Mr. Forbes' hands. The deep interest he takes in the sub-division and its people has led him occasionally into transmitting alarming intelligence before he had thoroughly sifted the report, but he has worked hard, and for a long and trying time, with a very inadequate staff, and deserves credit for the so far successful result. He has now been able in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, to divide the sub-division into circles, and the sub-comittees are placed under the direction of the circle officer. The details of the arrangement will be separately submitted, as directed in your letter No. 1475 of the 14th ultimo.

20. Lieutenant Grey has the post of horror, in charge of Oontari, Belounjah, and Juplah, where it is believed that the pressure on relief work is likely to be greatest. This officer since his deputation on relief duty has shown commendable energy, intelligence, and earnestness in his work.

MANBHOOM.

21. I left Ranchee on the 23rd and reached Purulia on 25th in the tract of the country travelled through there was not much to indicate distress, nor has the station itself yet assumed a ghastly aspect; but from all I have heard since my arrival, and much that I have seen, I do not consider that Colonel Rowlatt has taken a more serious view of the position than was prudent.

22. There is amongst these Bengalees a much greater tendency to take an unfair advantage of the liberality of Government than we have had to deal with in the other districts of the division. They are perfectly aware of the responsibility thrown on local officers under the resolution of the Government of India, and the great object of a large proportion of the population is to obtain gratuitous relief in a manner as little prejudicial to their gentility as possible.

23. An exceedingly well-ordered depôt for the issue once a day of cooked food, under the superintendence of an active member of the committee, has been established in the town, but even the beggars, who find the old style of alms giving practically closed to them, complain of this as a breach of their vested rights and an insult to their profession.

24. I attended this morning a meeting of the district committee, and was much pleased with the manner in which business was conducted, reports received from the sub-divisional committees and sub-committees were discussed and disposed of, and some applicants for special relief appeared in person to prefer their petitions for assistance; they were people of good caste, who would condescend to no rough work, after some time it was agreed that cotton should be given out to the women to spin, and in this manner their relief was arranged, but the men would do nothing but write. I have since seen other batches of distressed people from different directions, their appearance was sufficient to indicate privation, but it had not gone very far, work has been provided for them.

25. It has been found necessary to open new works to relieve distress in Pergunnahs Bagda and Khaspel, the former is reported to be in a bad way, and some villages in the latter require assistance. I am about to visit Bagda. To-night I go to Chaliama as a central position in the distressed tract to the south of the Damoodur, there I shall meet Captain Samuells.

26. The new works which we have decided on are as follows:—A road from Purulia to Chass thana, this is one of the roads already projected and sanctioned, but not yet taken up. A branch from the large village of Poondroo to Chundunkearee on the Roghoonathpore and Hazareebagh road; part of a road from Chandil to Jhalda to accommodate Singhbhoom traffic, which takes that line; a road from Manbazar to Kassipore, passing through the centre of Bagda pergunnah.

27. The deliniation of the area of distress given in my last report must now be increased by the addition of parts of Khaspel, in the thana Chass jurisdiction. The total area is now given by Colonel Rowlatt at 1,555 square miles, and the population 3,46,397.

28. The latest reports do not indicate much change in the prices of grain, they are steady at previous quotations, except at Jhalda and Purulia, where there has been a rise in the price of rice.

29. Colonel Rowlatt, having obtained permission from His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor to loan rice to ryots of sufficient substance to give us reasonable hope of repayment, has, through the various local committees, distributed several thousand maunds,* and is desirous of getting on with the distribution as rapidly as possible. I think that, under the existing circumstances of the distressed pergunnahs, this method of relief is for such people the best we can adopt.

*Colonel Rowlatt will give the quantity in his next report.

30. It is to be observed, in, the first place, that people who take loans of rice to be paid for in rupees at the rate of one rupee for 12 seers, at a time when probably 30 seers would represent the market value, are not likely to enter into the engagement unless they are in great present difficulties. It would, in my opinion, be a fatal mistake ever to cancel the obligation. Our whole saystem of relieving distress is, necessarily perhaps, highly demoralizing, and I judge from what is now passing in Manbhoom, that the people have lost much of the honest pride and self-reliance that they exhibited in 1867. I cannot say that I see amongst the people of Manbhoom either the patience that has been extolled, or the fortitude which under similar circumstances we generally find in the most savage and in the most civilized nations.

31. The people to whom we are lending Government rice are ryots who are above working on the roads, but in farming operations are in the habit of employing laborers, it is therefore of some importance to assist them. In doing this we are not interfering with trade, as I am informed that the mahajuns in the distressed tracts decline to make further advances of rice to ryots already so deep in their books, through hereafter, when the sowing season commences, they will continue the usual advances for seed as their only hope of receiving the dues of previous years.

32. It will, perhaps, be difficult for the ryots to repay both the Government and the mahajun, and if it be left to themselves they would probably pay the mahajuns first as the Government would not demand interest, but I repeat they should as a rule be compelled to pay.

33. I have been told since I came here that the people who thus get food in their sore need will consider themselves in gratitude bound to pay the Government first. I don't much credit this. They do not (like the Palamow people) evince much gratitude for what is done; they look on the bargain as rather a hard one, and many now refuse to have anything to say to it, though they will probably come round when they find they can do no better.

34. Colonel Rowlatt in his narrative now under review gives the total number of laborers employed at 7,197. If we add to this the number employed on works in the town of Purulia, it would bring up the total to about 7,400, but I consider this to be a small number in comparison with the pressure on the district and the large proportion of working people comprised in the Manbhoom population. I am informed that the return of workpeople is still incorrect, and the more accurate statements to be submitted on Monday next will shew rather more than 10,000 on roads. Still I cannot but think that works in progress should give more employment if it be wanted, and I am not satisfied with Colonel Rowlatt's explanation in the narrative under review, in which he says "the fact is, we cannot and do not give employment to any thing like the numbers who seek it, from the great want we have labored under for supervising agency, we have been obliged to adhere generally to the contract system of work, which in many respects is not well adapted to relief operations."

35. I consider Colonel Rowlatt clings too much to the necessity of professional assistance, but, though it is probable that under his system the work done is superior and the money on the whole better expended, I think in relief operations we must do the best we can with overseers of moderate experience, though with little professional skill.

36. The difficulty has in some degree been met by the employment of a large number of people especially of females, in gathering and breaking up metal for the roads, the earth-work of which is nearly completed.

37. Another reason assigned for not employing more people when they offer is that works undertaken will, if all are admitted, be completed too soon. It is certainly a difficult problem, what is to be done when we have exhausted our programme, and have no more lines of road to project, but I trust to be able to find work enough for the present exigency if the money be forthcoming, and hope that many new wants may be discovered between this and the next famine.

SINGBHOOM.

38. The only official communication I have received from Singbhoom since last report was a formal application for sanction to the proposed reservoir at Dwipa, in Sarunda, which will be submitted to Government and a letter stating, in reply to a question asked, that no more funds were required from Government for roads, &c. From Captain Garbett's demi-official letters received during the fortnight, the relief works in the Kolhan and Dhulbhoom are progressing satisfactorily; exportation of rice still continues from the quarters which have been blessed with a fair harvest, and the importations from the adjoining states of Keonjhur and Mohurbhunge have kept the remainder well supplied with food at prices not rising much above 20 seers for the rupee. There has consequently been no distress as yet, and none is anticipated, and perhaps it will be said that none was impending, but this would be contrary to fact; the crops were so short that without assistance a large proportion of the population would have had nothing but the spontaneous productions of the jungles to eat, and though many have organs of digestion equal to the feat of surviving on such food, many would have succumbed to it.

Fifth Narrative of Scarcity and Relief in the Palamow sub-district for the Fortnight ending Saturday, the 18th April 1874.

No. 305, dated Daltongunge, the 22nd April 1874.

From—L. R. Forbes, Esq., Officiating Assistant Commissioner of Palamow,

To—The Commissioner of Chota Nagpore.

I have the honor to submit herewith my fifth narrative of scarcity and relief in the Palamow sub-district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 18th April 1874.

A.—Abundance or Scarcity of supply in the Bazars.

In Palamow proper the state of the grain markets has much improved during the last fortnight or three weeks, and for the present, at any rate, I see no reason for apprehending a failure of supply. This is owing, first, to the seasonable rain which fell in February and the early part of March having caused a wonderful increase in the anticipated outturn of the cold-weather crops, and, secondly, to the magnificent crop of mohwa fruit that has just been gathered in I may, in fact, mention that when in Garwah a few days ago with the Deputy Commissioner we were informed by the mahajans and traders of that place that, since the rubbee grains have offered in the markets and the result of the mohwa crop has become known, the demand for rice as a staple has materially decreased, and the strain on stocks considerably eased.

In my last narrative I stated, with reference to pergunnahs Belounjah and Jupla, that there were grounds for apprehending a failure of supply in these tracts later in the season. Reports recently received from Lieutenant Grey, within whose circle these two pergunnahs are, undoubtedly induce me to regard the condition of these tracts more hopefully than I did; still, with the very imperfect information in regard to stocks we at present possess, I think it better to be on the safe side by being prepared with a stock sufficient to meet any contingency that might hereafter arise. I have already reported (*vide* fourth narrative, heading D) the establishment of two golahs, one at Manjhiawan in Belounjah, and the other at Hussainabad in Jupla, and these I am stocking with rice now being imported from Dehri, and which it was originally intended to store in the central golah at Daltongunge. With reference to the establishment of a golah in the town of Garwah (see also heading D, referred to above), I would mention that, after very careful enquiry made during the course of a recent visit to the town, and in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner, I have abandoned the idea of establishing a golah there.

Kind and prices of grain selling at one or more specified principal marts.—All the rubbee grains are now to be had in the bazars, gram is being freely offered at 14 to 15 seers per rupee, and makai continues to be imported in small quantities from Sirgoojah. The mohwa fruit, not being thoroughly dried, is not yet being offered in any quantity, but the excellent crop that has been gathered, together with the favorable result of the rubbee harvest, have lowered the price of rice for the present and given great confidence to the people at large, so much so that the traders at Garwah are now of opinion that, if the ensuing monsoon opens favorably, the price of rice is not likely to rise beyond 10 to 10½ seers per rupee.

The following table exhibits the prices and kinds of grain selling in five of the principal marts in the sub-district:—

Names of marts.	Quantities per rupee by the seer of 80 tolahs.						
	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.		Marua.	Indian-corn.	Gram.
			Wholesale.	Retail.			
Daltongunge	12·94	18·56	12·94	11·50	.....	14·62	15·62
Garwah	12·94	16·87	12·36	11·25	.....	14·62	15·75
Hussainabad	14·60	.....	11·25	10·12	.....	14·62	15·75
Satherwah	13·50	15·50	13·50	12·38	16·87	15·62	14·62
Manka	13·25	15	13·87	12·75	.....	.....	14·25

Information regarding the amount and kind of grain believed to in stock, &c., &c.—I have no reliable information on this head.

Rainfall.—There has been no rain during the fortnight under report.

State of crops.—There are now no crops upon the ground but sugarcane, which has just been planted out. This crop is only grown by a few Koeris. The mohwa fruit has not yet quite done falling, and large numbers of people are still engaged in gathering it, and in drying what they have. The crop is universally declared to have been a magnificent one.

The condition of the people.—There cannot be a doubt that the people at large are far more hopeful and confident as to the future than they were, and that the rubbee harvest and mohwa crop have gone very far towards ameliorating the condition of the poorer classes.

Actual facts as to any known cases of misery and starvation.—No new cases of misery have been reported during the fortnight. The persons mentioned under this head in my last, and whose condition was described, still continue to receive charitable relief.

Grain-thefts and robberies.—There have been no cases of grain-theft of any consequence during the fortnight. I would add, with reference to my remarks under this head in my third narrative, that after careful enquiry it has been found that the rumours of unreported thefts and slaughtering of cattle therein referred to were without foundation, and that the result of that enquiry has formed the subject of a special report to the Commissioner.

Condition of any special tract.—I have to report under this head that all preparations for meeting and averting distress are now complete. Lieutenant Grey, with an Assistant Engineer under him, has been placed in charge of that portion of the sub-district (viz., Untari, Belounjah, and Jupla) where it is believed the pressure on relief works is likely to be greatest, and the works are so distributed that no one who is willing and able to work, and who finds himself or his family in need of relief, has any excuse for not getting it. In other parts of the sub-district, too, similar preparations have been completed, and the works placed in charge of intelligent and responsible officers.

B.—Relief Works.

The relief works now open are—

No. 1, Daltongunge station roads.		No. 8, Jupla road.	
„ 2, Chandwa road.		„ 9, Petty irrigation works in Government estate.	
„ 3, Behar „		„ 10, Baloomath road.	
„ 4, Maharajgunge „		„ 11, Naggar and Benares road	Not yet opened.
„ 5, Garwah „		„ 12, „ and Shahabad „	
„ 6, Untari „		„ 13, „ and Manjhiawan „	
„ 7, Manjhiawan „			

The number of laborers, according to latest information, is as follows:—

Relief work No. 1	... 490	Relief work No. 9	... 950
„ „ 2	... 798	„ „ 10	... 1,840
„ „ 3	... 1,613	„ „ 11	...
„ „ 4	... 1,122	„ „ 12	...
„ „ 5	... 918	„ „ 13	...
„ „ 6	... 3,661		
„ „ 7	... 1,032	Total	... 13,610
„ „ 8	... 1,186		

The large increase this fertnight is due partially to the completion of the rubbee harvest, threshing-floor operations, and partially to the return of those who left the works for mohwa gathering.

Supply of food thereat.—The several relief works are supplied with food by retail sellers frequenting the works, and the laborers are able to make their daily purchases without having to go any distance to seek it.

Condition of laborers.—Lieutenant Grey reports the laborers on all the works within his circle as being in good condition and in excellent health and spirits. Mr. Roberts too, who is now on an inspection tour on the Behar and Baloomat roads, in speaking of several stations recently visited by him, says "I found all the laborers in excellent health and condition."

Mode of payment.—The mode of payment remains the same.

Rate of wages.—These continue the same.

Arrangement for tools.—In my last narrative I mentioned having again communicated with the Dehri authorities respecting my second indent for 4,000 tools, I have received no reply to that communication up to date, and the authorities have been again addressed.

C.—Transport of Food.

Approximate amount of private food-supplies, &c.—I have no information on this head, but I would state that importation is actively going on, and I am assured by the traders that they will continue to import for the next two half months.

Sufficiency or otherwise of the means of transport.—I have no reason to apprehend any failure in this respect. The means of transport are ample.

D.—Storage of Grain at Relief Works.

The following are the places at which rice golahs have been established, and the quantity stored in each according to latest information :—

Golahs.	Quantity stored.	Remarks.
	M. S. C.	
1. Daltongunge ...	5,282 29 5	
2. Parrasia ...	281 30 1	Nos. 2, 3, and 4.—I have been assured by the native gentlemen importing for these golahs that a considerable quantity of rice is now on its way, and I believe in the case of Panki that a good deal of rice has already arrived, though it has not yet been brought into the golah.
3. Panki ...	93 13 6½	
4. Nawa ...	763 31 2½	
5. Morebey ...	1,039 20 6¾	
6. Surki ...	554 2 2	
7. Naggur ... } 8. Sillidag ... }	2,295 39 10	Nos. 7 and 8.—The whole of the rice purchased by Bhaia Bhagwan Deo will be stored at Naggur, No. 7, and Sillidag, No. 8, will no longer appear as a golah.
9. Manjhiawan ...	.....	
10. Husainabad ...	.....	
11. Kote ...	.....	No. 11.—This golah is the bhander of the farmer of the Government village of Kote, it is destined to hold the 1,200 maunds of rice now on its way from Ranchee.
Total ...	10,311 6 1¾	

Condition of storage-houses.—With the exception of that situated at Husainabad, all the golahs are ready to receive the quantity of rice which each is destined to hold, and, with reference to the Husainabad one, Lieutenant Grey has been directed to push on the work of completing the golah there with all possible despatch.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

The actual results of the advances to native gentlemen for storage of rice on behalf of Government is given under heading D. I am not at present in a position to give detailed results of the Rs. 3,000 tuccavee advances for purchases of grain which were given to ryots of the Government farms, but I am assured that many of the ryots have already made as many as three and four trips to the importing districts, and that the whole of them are making good use of the money placed at their disposal.

Advances to Municipalities.—There are no municipalities in the sub-district.

Advances to private parties for land improvements, &c.—During the fortnight under review advances have been given on eight applications under the Act, the details of which are as follow :—

Number of applications.	Amount applied for.	Amount paid.
	Rs.	Rs.
1 for ...	100	100
1 for ...	200	200
1 for ...	250	250
1 for ...	450	450
2 for ...	500	1,000
2 for ...	1,000	2,000
Total ...		4,000

Charitable Relief.—During the fortnight the amount subscribed was Rs. 241, and the amount realized, including former subscriptions, Rs. 491, making the total of subscriptions up to the 18th April Rs. 5,871, and the total amount realized Rs. 4,424.

The total number of persons daily receiving charitable relief according to latest information amounts to 426. Work is being exacted from all persons capable of affording it in return for the relief afforded.

The central sub-divisional committee have recently drawn up a scale of diet to be given in future. The persons receiving relief are being classified, and each class will receive diet or relief in money, according to circumstances, on a fixed scale. As soon as all arrangements have been completed, a report of its proceedings will be drawn up by the committee and forwarded.

The sub-committees are generally working well, and it is to be hoped, now that they have been placed under the direct supervision of the circle relief officers, that all will go smoothly.

G.—FINANCIAL RESULTS OF THE FORTNIGHT.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Total expenditure from sub-divisional treasury, as per last narrative ...	92,500	0	0

Detail of above total.

Disbursement to officers in charge of—			
Relief work No. 1	3,977	4	0
Ditto ,, 2	4,900	0	0
Ditto ,, 3	7,700	0	0
Ditto ,, 4	7,722	12	0
Ditto ,, 5	3,525	0	0
Ditto ,, 6	11,525	0	0
Ditto ,, 7	3,350	0	0
Ditto ,, 8	4,800	0	0
Ditto ,, 9	3,000	0	0
Ditto ,, 10	1,500	0	0
Total ...	52,000	0	0
Advances to trustworthy residents for purchase of grain	40,000	0	0
Amount given out in part payment of charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri to Daltongunge, as per contract ...	500	0	0

Expenditure during the Fortnight under report.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Disbursement to out officers in charge of—			
Relief work No. 1	2,000	0	0
Ditto ,, 2	2,000	0	0
Ditto ,, 3	2,500	0	0
Ditto ,, 4	2,000	0	0
Ditto ,, 5	1,500	0	0
Ditto ,, 6	2,500	0	0
Ditto ,, 7	1,500	0	0
Ditto ,, 8	2,000	0	0
Ditto ,, 9	500	0	0
Ditto ,, 10	1,000	0	0
Total ...	17,500	0	0
Amount given out in part payment of charges for conveyance of Government rice from Dehri to Daltongunge, as per contract ...	1,500	0	0
Payments on account of establishment at storage golahs ...	36	7	3
To zemindars and others for land improvements	4,000	0	0

Total of Fortnight's Expenditure.

(a.) Final payments	19,036	7	3
(b.) Advances repayable	4,000	0	0
Total ...	23,036	7	3
Grand total to end of the fortnight	1,15,536	7	3

L. R. FORBES,
Offg. Asst. Commissioner.

2945—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 6th May 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,
To—COLONEL E. T. DALTON, C.S.I., Commissioner, Camp Purulia.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 13½, dated 27th April, giving your narrative for the latter half of April, and forwarding the Palamow fortnightly report.

2. *Hazareebagh.*—The Lieutenant-Governor will await the report you may make after your visit to Hazareebagh. He is glad to hear that you consider the distress in Koderma and other afflicted parts of the district to be for the present abated, and that relief works are open and being opened in sufficient number. The additional work alluded to at the end of your 6th paragraph has, it seems, been begun; if it costs more than Rs. 10,000, application for Government sanction to the undertaking should be made in the prescribed form. During your visit to Pachumba and Hazareebagh you will have to consider whether it is necessary to open the Government stores in Koderma or Kurruckdeeha, and on the Grand Trunk Road, for sales to the public. If you find it absolutely necessary to do so, you are authorised to act; but the Lieutenant-Governor would prefer that the grain should be used for advances to ryots and for charitable relief.

3. *Lohardugga.*—Mr. Forbes' report and the extracts you give from Mr. Oliphant's letters are reassuring; they seem to make it clear that the spring crop and the mohwa crop will enable the people of Palamow to tide over the present season without more assistance than is now being given. The great improvement in the physical condition and appearance of the laborers on the road is satisfactory, and is probably (as you say at paragraph 13) in great part due to the relief measures adopted. Prices are now not so very high in Palamow, and as private importations are expected to last for two months more, the tract may be, it is hoped, safe for the present. The Lieutenant-Governor accepts your view [paragraph 19] of the good service done by Mr. Forbes in his large sub-division.

4. With reference to what is said at your 11th paragraph, regarding the failure of the Public Works Department to begin work on the Purulia and Hazareebagh roads, I am to remind you that the local Public Works Department organisation has now for some years been more or less under the local civil officers. A Commissioner of division, therefore, who finds that urgent works ordered by Government are delayed, should inquire and apply the proper remedy on the spot, and should make special report to Government if his efforts are unavailing. A casual reference to such delays in a periodical report will not secure adequate and early attention.

5. *Manbhoom.*—The Lieutenant-Governor is glad to find that you were able promptly to comply with his request and to visit Manbhoom. Your report that the distress is more extended and more severe than had been at first supposed, decides the Lieutenant-Governor to maintain the present rate of despatches of Government grain to Burrakur for Manbhoom. If other measures are required, their character should be stated in the report you are going to submit after marching through the worst tracts of the district.

6. Colonel Rowlatt's success in advancing grain to ryots for their sustenance is satisfactory, and the system should be adopted as widely as possible. But the Lieutenant-Governor is concerned to hear that sufficient relief works have not been opened, and he trusts that you will see this want supplied before you leave the district. The Lieutenant-Governor notes your views (paragraphs 9 and 31) as to helping the people with seed-grain. Purchases of seed-grain on Government account should not be made without the express sanction of Government.

7. The Lieutenant-Governor trusts that Colonel Rowlatt will take care to organise the relief circles in the really bad tracts of his district in such a way as to secure that all villages shall be visited, people requiring relief shall be searched out, and grain shall be given for their sustenance. You are authorised to sanction needful appointments on salaries of under Rs. 200 a month. The Lieutenant-Governor quite approves your plan of making police officers of proved ability to do duty as circle officers.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees in your view (paragraph 38) that the success with which distress has been arrested or relieved in Singhboom, or elsewhere, by Government officers, does not prove that too much has been done. He apprehends that you and your officers may be right in believing that the condition of the people in Palamow, and in parts of Singbhoom and Manbhoom, would have been deplorable, if Government had not taken early action. The Lieutenant-Governor further sees no ground for regretting that some of the work people are saving something from their earnings on the relief works. During the last few weeks such savings are said to have been made in more than one district, and the people explain that they are saving against the rainy season when they cannot work. Care should be taken to observe whether such savings *pro tanto* diminish the Government relief at this season.

9. Spare copies of your narrative, Mr. Forbes' report, and of the present letter, are forwarded for the use of yourself and your officers.

No. 899, dated Purulia, the 5th May 1874.

From—COLONEL E. A. ROWLATT, Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom,
To—The Junior Secy. to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.

WITH reference to paragraph 3 of Government circular No. 154—S.R., dated the 16th January last, I have the honor to submit my fortnightly narrative ending the 2nd instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

The plentiful supply of mohwa, and the timely coming in of the spring crop of lac, has for the time checked the increase of distress in general, but in villages where the people have neither, cases of distress are numerous and on the increase. As an instance of the kind of people we have to deal with, I may mention that on three different occasions bodies of from 20 to 40 people have come into Purulia from the village of Lagda, about three miles distant, complaining of being without food or the means of purchasing it. On such occasion they were offered cooked rice at the depôt, work with the light labor gang employed on the Purulia minor relief work, work on tanks or reservoirs in or near their own village, or Government rice at 12 seers per rupee, to be paid for in January next, but neither one or other of these offers would they accept, although some of them undoubtedly showed signs of want of food. What they apparently wanted was rice, to be served out to them gratuitously; but as this, to persons able to work as these were, is so utterly demoralizing, I considered it my duty to tell them that if they would not accept relief in one or other of the forms offered them, they must do the best they can without our assistance, relief being given to all those in the village of Lagda and other villages in the circle of the Purulia relief committee who are unable to work; and if unable to provide for themselves otherwise, I have no doubt but the rest of those distressed will sooner or later be glad enough to obtain relief in some one of the ways it is being offered them.

Up to the present date distress is confined to the beggar class and the poorer members of the villages, who always suffer in times when prices are high. The smaller cultivators also are beginning to be pinched for want of means to carry them on, and the number of pergunnahs from which applications are being made for loans of Government rice are on the increase. From Govindpore it is reported that the lending out of Government rice has done much good, and will doubtless have had the effect of checking the further consumption of their seed-paddy by the cultivators, which was reported to have commenced in my last narrative.

Cholera and small-pox are, I regret to say, prevailing in many parts of the district. Cholera medicines are kept at all the police stations, and fresh supplies have been sent where required; medicines will also be sent to all the sub-committees for distribution by the members. In those villages where small-pox has broken out, the people are now praying for vaccination being performed. This in many instances they have been steadily resisting, and now that the season for vaccinating is past, they come forward and ask for it when too late. The vaccinators have, however, been directed to recommence operations, but the chances of success are I fear but small.

On the 1st instant I accompanied the Commissioner, Colonel Dalton, to visit the pergunnah of Pagda, which had been reported by the police and others to be in a very distressed state. We reached by the morning of the 2nd, and remained there the whole day. Except some of the children of the lowest classes, none appeared to have lost condition; but as 51 persons were daily receiving cooked food, and 19 others raw rice, this may partly account for there being fewer persons showing marks of distress than we had anticipated. The cultivating classes complained of having no stocks of rice left, and agreed to take Government rice at 12 seers per rupee, to be paid for by the 31st January next; at first they held out for 16 seers per rupee, and to be allowed to pay for the rice in 3 yearly instalments, but this they were informed could not be granted, as easier terms would prevent any of the cultivators going to their mahajuns, who usually lend out rice to be repaid at 1½ or 2 times over, whilst as rice in January next will probably be selling between 30 or 40 seers per rupee, that which they

take from Government at 12 will have to be paid for at the equivalent of three times over, so that the lending out of Government rice at 12 seers is not likely to interfere with those mahajuns' operations who are willing and able to make advances.

The price of rice and pulses according to the reports of the police up to the 2nd instant, are as follows. For comparison the prices they stood at, at the date of the last narrative are also given—

Name of Bazar.	Coarse Rice.		Fine Rice.		Pulses.	
	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.	Last report.	Present report.
Raipur	16	17	16	16	14	14
Manbazar	16	15	12	12	12	13
Burrabazar	16	15	13	12	12	12
Echagarh	18	16	16	16	12	13½
Jhalda	13	13	12½	12	11	11
Purulia	14½	14	12	11	12	12
Govindpur	13	12	12	11	13	12
Raghunathpur	13	12	11	11	10	10
Nirsha	12	12	11	11	10	10
Gaurandih	12	13	11	12	10	11

It will be seen from the above that prices have risen at 6, fallen at 2 and remained stationary at two of the places above named; the general tendency is to a rise in prices.

The showers of rain which lately fell, have done some good to the sugarcane, and also in places enabled the people to resume ploughing the lands preparatory to sowing the early crops of rice, millet, &c. The cheena which has been sown as an experiment, has succeeded very well indeed, and is now nearly ready to be cut; it would be a most valuable addition to the crops of this district if grown in large quantities, as it ripens when food is generally the scarcest.

The rain which fell during the afternoons of the 29th and 30th ultimo, and 1st instant, amounted altogether to 0·75 which cooled the atmosphere for a time, and prevented the pasturage for cattle drying up. It has also done good to the crop of Konehra (the fruit of the mohwa trees), which may be expected to come to maturity about the middle of the month, and will then be made use of by the lower classes, who are the chief consumers of it. The seeds of the sâl tree, called here salan, or saloi, ripens about this time, and this also is made use of in seasons of scarcity, and will no doubt be largely consumed this year. No crops are sown in this district till the latter end of May, so that for the next month or so there will be but little going on in the fields. The water difficulty still continues and is on the increase, but as the people have the remedy in their own hands by digging wells in low places where water is generally procurable at 3 or 4 feet from the surface, no anxiety need be felt on that account. In many villages, however, the women have to fetch water from places 2 or 3 miles distant, for want of a nearer supply, which might so easily be provided.

Dried mohwa is now being imported into the more distressed pergunnahs from the south of the district, and is being sold at the rate of 2½ maunds for the Rupee. It is being largely consumed by nearly all grades of the people, and as long as this lasts, distress will not I believe increase except amongst those who are entirely destitute of the means to purchase.

B.—Relief Works.

Work is now going on on all the roads, except those the construction of which had been sanctioned only very lately. We now have 14 lines of road under construction, and in a few days more, I hope to have laborers employed on the three other lines just sanctioned; I have also submitted a scheme which the Commissioner has sanctioned, for employing those who cannot be provided with work on the roads, by taking in hand the repair and clearing out of such village tanks as are reserved for the supply of drinking-water only; by this means large numbers can be employed at or near their own villages, and thus avoid over-crowding, or a resort to the roads in too great numbers.

By the revised statement submitted with my letter No. 773 of the 21st ultimo, the numbers employed on the roads were stated to amount to Rs. 10,130 after which the returns having been again revised in the Executive Engineer's office, the correct number of laborers employed on the roads on the 18th ultimo, to which date they were made up was found to be Rs. 10,691. The numbers now returned amount to only 9,898, or a falling off of 793, which is accounted for by the closing of the work of collecting metalling at Raghunathpore, and from the earth-work on the Chaibassa and parts of Bankoora road having been completed.

A list of the roads and the numbers employed on them on the last day of the fortnight is given below :—

No.	Name of road.	Length.	No. of laborers employed.
		Miles.	
1.	Purulia and Chaibassa road	36	409
2.	Branch from Purulia and Chaibassa road to Burrabazar ...	18	134
3.	Purulia and Manbazar road	28	594
4.	Purulia and Bankoora road	27	810
5.	Branch from Charra to join at Singhbazar	4½	180
6.	Ladhurka and Caurandih road	17	302
7.	Raghunathpore and Hazareebaugh road	37	2,642
8.	„ Bankoora road	13	1,412
9.	„ Raneegunge road	14	2,836
10.	Govindpore and Giridih road	21½	170
11.	Nirsha and Jamtara road	7	34
12.	Telkupi and Nirsha road	12	...
13.	Govindpore and Purulia road to Dubra	23	375
14.	Manbazar and Bankoora road	23½	...
	Total ...	281½	9,898

The number of laborers employed on the Purulia municipal works was 173, and on minor relief works 374, or grand total 10,445, which is exclusive of those employed on the minor relief works at other places, returns of which have been called for from the relief officers, but not yet received. About 300 more are being provided with work in this manner.

In addition to the above, roads from Purulia to Chass thana—from Jhalda towards Chandil, and from Manbazar to Kasipore have just been sanctioned, and will be commenced on immediately. This first will afford work to the sufferers in pergunnah Khospel; the second to those in pergunnahs Hesla and Tourang, the only distressed pergunnahs in the west of the district; and the third to the distressed in the north-eastern portion of pergunnah Manbhoom, and the whole of Bagda, and parts of pergunnahs Bankhandi, Ludhurka and Nalichanda. The road from Purulia to Chass is being pegged out by Baboo Ram Dayal Chakravarti, lately appointed to act as sub-deputy collector; he has been directed to commence marking out the road from about the centre where the distress is greatest so as to admit of people being at once employed on this road. The southern part of it will be constructed under the superintendence of the sub-deputy collector, and the northern portion by a sub-inspector of police deputed from the reserve at Purulia. The works on the Jhalda and Chandil road will also be under a sub-inspector sent from Purulia to attend to this work; and for the Manbazar and Kasipore road, use will be made of the services of the digwors and labidars of Bagdee, to carry on that road, who together with the road overseer of the Manbazar and Bankoora road, and another placed at my disposal, or whom I may be able to engage locally, will I hope be able to superintend the works on this road efficiently.

Until additional professional agency can be placed at my disposal, more roads could hardly be undertaken without much loss of public money, and unnecessary destruction of valuable land; neither it would be possible to provide for their being properly constructed. With the three new roads just sanctioned there will be 340½ miles of road under construction, but as soon as more engineers, or overseers are supplied, branch roads to act as feeders to the main lines might be undertaken with advantage. In the meantime, however, work will be provided for those still seeking it, in the repair and clearing of the village tanks, and as these works will require no skilled supervision, there will be no difficulty in undertaking as many of them as may be found necessary. These works it is proposed to take up as Government works of relief, and besides these, it has been arranged that a minor relief work be undertaken at each place where there is a relief committee; five such works have already been started, and more will be commenced on immediately. In this manner work will be procurable by all who will work, and those in distress, who wo'nt or cannot, will be provided for by the relief committees.

C.—Transport of Food.

During the last fortnight owing to a large number of carts being required to carry the Government grain from the main golahs into the interior of the district for storage at the minor golahs, more grain has accumulated at Burrakar than is desirable. It has however, now been arranged that carts be sent from the minor golah stations to bring what is there required, which will release a number of carts for the conveyance of grain from Burrakur to Rughunathpore, and the other principal golahs, so that in the course of the next fortnight, I am in hopes the stock in hand at Burrakur will greatly decrease.

Grain is still being brought up from Singhbhoom and the south of the district, but in diminished quantities, and for this the supply of carriage has been found sufficient.

Exportation is still going on, but at present not largely, or in sufficient quantities to affect the general stock of food, and as prices are rising in the exporting localities it is not likely to increase again.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

Government grain commenced reaching Burrakur on the 28th March last, from whence up to the 1st instant, 64,188 maunds have been received of which the quantities stated below had been despatched to the following places :—

	Maunds.
To Raghunathpore	23,598
„ Govindpore	10,388
„ Nirsha	7,692

leaving 22,510 at Burrakar on that date.

A large golah has been completed at Raghunathpore capable of holding 8,000 maunds of rice, and another of similar capacity is being constructed; an old thana building at Nirsha has been converted into a golah capable of containing about 5,000 maunds of grain, and an old hospital, not used, had been turned into a golah at Govindpore.

From the stores at the above three places the grain is now being sent out to the minor golahs, whence it is loaned out to the cultivators and others in the manner to be explained further on. It has not been found necessary to build golahs at these places, as the grain is loaned out nearly as fast as received; what there is in hand is stored in buildings found available in the villages, and if the distribution is completed before the setting in of the rains, it will not I think be necessary to incur any expense for minor golahs.

E.—Advances to Private Parties and their Results.

Up to the 2nd instant the following advances have been made :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Advances to zemindars and others for the purchase of grain without interest	10,000	0	0
To traders and others of a safe and responsible character with interest	11,347	0	0
To zemindars and talukdars to assist their ryots ...	6,050	0	0
To land-owners for land improvements	63,925	0	0
To Purulia municipality	4,000	0	0

With regard to the first three kinds of advances not much information has been received as to what has been done with the money; grain has no doubt been imported to a considerable extent by those who took advances for that purpose, and some of those who took advances to assist their ryots have sent in lists of the persons, with sums advanced, to whom loans have been made.

With regard to the land improvement loans, the average rate at which the laborers employed on these works have been paid, is about 5 pice per diem, so that the total number of persons employed will have amounted to about 818,240. A large number of reservoirs and tanks have also been made by land-owners out of their own resources, as the late very general failure of the crops has taught them the absolute necessity of providing their lands with the means of irrigation. During the fortnight I have succeeded in making advances to 17 persons who have taken up Rs. 3,685, and as these advances have nearly all been made in pergunnahs in which distress has only lately spread, and they are bound to complete the works in two months, a large number of laborers must be employed by them. The parties who have taken these advances are being constantly looked after, and all is being done that is possible, so as to cause the money being laid out in the manner intended.

The municipal works are all being carried on on the task or piece-work system, and those who are unable from weakness or age to undertake work on that plan with profit to themselves, are sent to labor at the minor relief work where a light labor gang is employed on daily wages.

The distribution of Government rice on loan to the cultivators has now been going on for some time past. The distribution stations in the Govindpore sub-division are Govindpore and Nirsha, and in the Raghunathpore circle, Raghunathpore, Chelliama, Para, Mahal. Gaurandih Saturi, Inganpore, Murardi and Kashipore. Distribution only commenced at Murardih on the 2nd May, and no distribution has as yet taken place at Khasipore. The returns as called for in circular No. 2435, of the 16th April. have not yet been received, but as far as the returns I have received show, the quantity of Government grain loaned out in the Govindpore sub-division amounts to 6,102 maunds, 15 seers, and in the Raghunathpore circle. to 3,502 maunds 29 seers, or total 9,605 maunds 4 seers.

The plan followed is to loan out the rice either in instalments of the total quantity each cultivator may require, or give him what he wants in full at once; the quantity to be given to each cultivator is ordinarily limited to five maunds, but when the family is a large one, and the quantity of land held is extensive, one or two more maunds are allowed to be taken. A bond is taken from each cultivator or, if they take a large quantity, jointly they execute a joint bond in which the quantity taken by each is entered, but they all make themselves individually and collectively responsible for payment of the quantity taken. A register

is also kept up showing the name of the applicant, his caste, father's name, village, pergunnah, date of issue, quantity taken, the equivalent to 12 seers of cleaned rice, and the value of it. There have been difficulties of various kinds to contend with, which has delayed the loaning out of the rice, such as want of officers to carry on the operations, difficulty of getting the bonds drawn out fast enough, and the inexperience of those who are entrusted with this duty, but these have now been pretty fairly surmounted, and in future it is anticipated that the work of distribution will go on much more rapidly than hitherto.

At my recommendation the Commissioner has sanctioned the loaning out of rice to other than cultivators, who are able to give security, and may be anxious to obtain loans from Government.

F.—Charitable Relief.

In Govindpore sub-divisional circle there are now 1 sub-divisional and 7 sub-committees established, in the Raghunathpore circle, 1 sub-divisional and 10 sub-committees; in the Manbazar circle, 1 sub-divisional and 6 sub-committees, and in the Purulia circle, the district committee and 6 sub-committees, or total 1 district, 3 sub-divisional, and 29 sub-committees, of which all are at work, except 3 in the Raghunathpore circle. The number of sub-committees has thus been increased by 7 since last report.

The returns of persons fed by these committees are not yet rendered very complete or correct, but in this respect they are gradually improving, and in future I hope to be able to give more accurate statistics. By the returns received up to date it appears that the numbers fed on cooked rice amount to 5,070, and those receiving dry or raw rice 477, and besides those 229 persons are being assisted at Raghunathpore by being employed on spinning cotton, weaving cotton-cloth, and by advances made to the silk weavers to carry on their trade. This kind of relief is also being extended in the Purulia and Manbazar circles, but as yet not much has been done in that way.

Distressed villages are also being assisted with small supplies of rice from the relief committees' stores, and inspection of distressed localities is being carried on by Government officers, as well as those employed on relief duty only.

As a general rule the people of this district will not accept relief in the shape of cooked rice until they are so far gone that recovery is almost hopeless. During the last famine I am informed that many resorted to the relief kitchens merely to die, and such, I fear, may happen again, as, with the very limited number of officers at present attached to the district for relief work, it will be very difficult to detect all cases of suffering in time. The sub-committee members might in this respect do us good service; but as a rule these gentlemen prefer looking after their own affairs to that of assisting their poorer neighbours, and not much assistance can, I fear, be looked for from them.

Total expenditure from the district and sub-divisional treasury as shown in the last narrative, Rs. 67,729-2-11.

Expenditure during the fortnight under report.

Relief Works—

			Rs.	A.	P.
No.	1.	1st Section, Chaibassa road, Purulia to Kantadi ...	233	14	6
,,	2.	1st ditto, ditto, Kantadi to Chota Urma ...	61	4	9
,,	3.	2nd ditto, ditto, Chota Urma to Jojodi ...	128	13	0
,,	4.	3rd ditto, ditto, Jojodi to Jamadi ...	322	13	0
,,	5.	4th ditto, ditto, Jamdi to Subarnarekha ...	273	7	0
,,	6.	Road from Hospital to English School ...	17	3	6
,,	7.	1st Section, Bankoora road Purulia to Singbazar ...	648	10	9
,,	8.	2nd ditto, ditto, Singbazar to Ludhurka ...	273	0	0
,,	9.	3rd ditto, ditto, Ludhurka to Hura ...	202	7	3
,,	10.	4th ditto, ditto, Hura to Chatna ...	536	8	0
,,	11.	Charra junction	397	0	0
,,	12.	Road from Damda to Burrabazar	270	2	6
,,	13.	1st Section, Manbazar road, Purulia to Kenda ...	775	12	3
,,	14.	2nd ditto, ditto, Kenda to Manbazar ...	160	3	3
,,	15.	Govindpore and Tundi road	26	2	3
,,	16.	Nirsha and Jamtara road	0	0	0
,,	17.	Raghunathpore and Ranigunj road	4,065	7	9
,,	17.	Ditto Bankoora ,, ...	1,605	2	3
,,	17.	Ditto Hazareebaugh road	2,522	8	3
,,	18.	Ludhurka and Gaurandi road	244	11	0
,,	19.	Telkupi road	34	1	9
,,	20.	Collection of metal at Raghunathpore	104	14	6
,,	21.	Gobindpore and Purulia road to Dubra	0	0	0
		Total ...	12,904	3	6

Total advances made during the fortnight to trustworthy residents to purchase grain.

	Rs.	A.	P.
To traders for purchasing grain	1,216	0	0
To zemindars to assist their ryots	2,450	0	0
To zemindars and others for land improvements	10,175	0	0
Establishments	60	0	0
Transport of Government grain	1,447	0	0
Total of fortnight's expenditure ...	28,253	1	6
Total to end of fortnight ...	95,982	4	5

E. A. ROWLATT, *Colonel,*
Deputy Commissioner, Manbhoom.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 9th May 1874.

READ—

The fortnightly narrative of the Manbhoom district, for the fortnight ending 2nd May 1874.

1. Actual distress in this district seems still to be confined to the begging and poorest classes, though the small cultivators are also said to be pinched. The Government advances of grain to these latter are reported to be much sought after, and to have done good. Nearly 10,000 maunds have already been so advanced. There has been a little rain, but not enough to fill the tanks. If, however, water is easily procurable by digging wells to the depth of only a few feet, there ought to be no lasting distress from the want of drinking-water.

2. The numbers on roads are now reported to be only 9,898 in all; and the total number employed in the district on these and minor works, to be 10,445. Large numbers are, however, employed on private works executed with Government advances.

3. The numbers receiving charitable relief are put down at 5,776, of whom 5,070 receive doles of cooked rice.

4. On the whole this report is satisfactory, as showing that distress has, as yet, been sufficiently met by the provision of work made, by the charitable relief organisation, and by the arrangements for assisting cultivators initiated by the Deputy Commissioner.

No. 3027—S.R.

COPY forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner of Manbhoom for information.

No. 3028—S.R.

COPY and copy of narrative forwarded to the Commissioner of Chota Nagpore for information.

No. 16M.A., dated Calcutta, the 5th May 1874.

From—LORD H. ULICK BROWNE, Commissioner of the Presidency Division,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN continuation of my No. 9M.A., dated 22nd April 1874, submitting the fortnightly narrative of the Collector of Nuddea for the fortnight ending 20th April 1874, I have now the honor to submit the Collector's report* for the fortnight ending 4th May 1874.

* No. 4088.R., dated 4th May 1874.

2. *Heading firstly.*—Advances to import grain.

[Blank.]

3. *Heading, Public Works Relief.*—With reference to the Collector's remarks in his paragraph 9, I may remark that when I was at Kishnaghur on tour, among several matters that I arranged in connection with the scarcity, was that of the rate of wages for labor on relief

works. I found that the rate the Collector was giving was one anna, six pie, for an able-bodied man, a rate manifestly insufficient, at the prevailing high prices, to keep him in health for many months, and remembering that in 1866, many people made their appearance in such a disabled condition from a month or two of privation, that they could not work well for about two months more, I directed the Collector not to give less than two annas for a fair day's work, while the fair day was to be so calculated, that an industrious man could earn as mnch as three annas. That this arrangement is not too liberal, is proved by the fact that whenever the work-people can get employment elsewhere, even for a day or two, they leave the relief works till the private employment is at an end.

The number of persons employed on relief works has, it will be seen, diminished, but a large number are still working at tanks being excavated under the Land Improvement Act.

4. *Heading thirdly.*—Provision of food for relief works.

[Blank.]

5. *Heading fourthly.*—Relief Committees have been appointed, and wherever there is anything for them to do, are at work. Happily there is not much for them to do as yet.

6. *Heading fifthly.*—Applications for tuccavee loans for tanks have almost ceased now, but as I have already said, a good number of people are employed at such works. With reference to the Collector's remarks on this subject in his paragraph 7, I think the local inquiries made are as much as could be done, if the water-supply of the district was to be improved before the rains, and as regards grants-in-aid, I have sanctioned a fair number of loans without grants.

No. 498—S.R., dated Kishnagur, the 4th May 1874.

From—C. C. STEVENS, ESQ., Collector of Nuddea,

To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I HAVE the honor to submit the narrative of the drought for the fortnight ending this day.

1. *State of the country.*—From all accounts it appears that the supply of food-grain in the several markets of the district is generally sufficient to meet the current demands. The inferior kind of rice is procurable everywhere, and the paddy is now being lent to no inconsiderable extent by the mahajuns to the ryots. The rubbee grain which has already come into the market, has tended also to improve the state of affairs, and excepting the tracts in the north-west, there seems to be no part of the district where severe pressure is likely to be felt. Except in the distressed tracts, the respectable ryots and jotedars are for the most part feeding themselves and their families on the produce of their own cultivation, gathered in the past season, and only the poorer persons have been obliged to resort to the mahajuns and zemindars. Some are even able to sell a surplus not required for their own use. Unusually large stores have been laid up this year by the better classes, in anticipation of scarcity and high prices. Though it is impossible to obtain accurate information regarding stocks, it seems evident that the steadiness of the prices points to the existence in the district of considerable quantities of grain.

2. Though prices are steady, there is certainly a slight upward tendency, and this must be expected to continue till the rains set in, when I fear that those who have to buy grain from the shops will have to pay dearly for it. The present prices of coarse rice are given below. It should be understood that quantities vary, and that the prices of common rice of the same quantity are not so various in different places as might be supposed from mere inspection of the figures.

	Per maund. Rs.	As.	P.
Ranaghat	2	10	0
Chagda	2	13	0
Santipore	3	0	0
Chooadanga	2	8	0
Kooshtea	2	12	0
Meherpore	2	8	0
Bongong	2	8	0
Kishnagur	2	14	0
Kaligunge	2	15	0

3. *Rainfall.*—The weather during the fortnight under report has continued favourable on the whole; rain has fallen in most parts of the district, and this has been very opportune for the early rice-sowing and for indigo. More rain is required; the weather seems sufficiently unsettled to enable us to hope for this.

4. *State of the crops.*—The gathering of all the rubbee and spring harvest has been brought to an end, and the outturn has been, as was previously reported, much better than was originally anticipated. Only the boro crop is now standing, and it is reported to be generally promising. In some places it is beginning to be gathered; until the whole crop is harvested it is difficult to say what the yield will be. As regards the *aous*, or early rice, it appears from all

accounts that a larger area than usual has been prepared for this crop. In consequence of the timely rain in January and February the land has been prepared with unusual care. Sowings have been made everywhere, and by the help of the recent showers the seed appears to be germinating well. More moisture is required to bring the young plants forward. It is satisfactory to note that no great difficulty seems to have been experienced in obtaining seed-grain, but it is to be observed that not much was anticipated in the case of the *aous* crops; it will perhaps not be so easy to procure seed for the *amun*.

5. *Condition of the people.*—I am glad to be able still to report that the condition of the people generally remains satisfactory, and that there is no increased anxiety or apprehension of famine. The professional beggars in the towns are hardly so well off as usual, since private charity is not quite so ready as in ordinary years; still they have so far contrived to live without great pressure of want, and will, I hope, be able to do without special measure for gratuitous relief. We have not yet, I am happy to say, had the pain of seeing famine-stricken persons in our streets. The weavers are the worst off among the handicraftsmen, and their condition and prospects cause some anxiety; they are being watched, and though we have not thought it necessary yet to open relief work for them, it will be ready as soon as it is required. The laboring classes have had ample employment given them, and in some parts of the district where distress does exist, it is said to be not very easy to obtain laborers.

6. No cases of actual misery and starvation have as yet been brought to light. There has been no remarkable increase in the number of grain-thefts and robberies, and probably but few of the cases reported by the police owe their origin to the scarcity.

7. *Condition of any special tracts.*—The state of the laboring classes in the distressed tracts has steadly improved as far as regards food. The water-supply, however, both there and in the greater part of the district is excessively scanty, and had rain not fallen in tolerable abundance in January and February, the deficiency would have been terrible. I have no doubt that the water-famine would have been felt infinitely more than the food-famine; even as it is, the district (specially in the distressed tracts), has suffered very severely from cholera, the result (I think we may safely presume) of the use of bad water. The classes not able to do field-work are not equally well off, but the local sub-committees have commenced operations for their relief, which will be gradually extended in the course of this month.

8. No remarkable fluctuation of excise is observable. The abkari revenue has not been materially affected by the high price of food.

9. *Relief works.*—The relief works which are being carried on at the expense of Government, consist solely of tanks which are generally by the sides of roads, either existing or projected; besides these, which are entirely paid for from Government funds, are others to which grants have been made in aid of local payments. Those which are paid for from Government funds are being supervised by Government officers under the control of Babu Dwarka Nath Sarkar of the Public Works Department. Both the system of task-work and that of daily wages are being carried on side by side in the same works, but the quantities of work done under each are separately measured. The wages allowed for those drawing daily pay are just enough to provide a bare subsistence for the individual receiving them, and no one is allowed to draw daily wages who would by his labor be able without great difficulty to earn more by task-work. For task-work the wages are sufficient to give an able-bodied man from 2 as. to 3 as. or even more per diem. I do not say that we could not have got laborers for less, and it may possibly be thought that I ought not to have given them the lowest possible rates. I do not agree with this view, since by giving fair wages we have enabled many of the cultivators to carry on their cultivation, working for 3 or 4 days at a time at the tanks, and then returning for a day or two to the plough; or in the case of those close to the works, doing tank-work in the morning, and ploughing in the afternoon. The work has so far been economically done; those of our tanks of which the excavation has been completed have been dug for little over Rs. 2 per 1000 feet. The principal measure of relief has been the grant of tuccavee loans. In most instances I have taken advantage of the Government orders relating to village works, and have promised to allow a certain proportion (usually ¼ or ⅓, but sometimes ½) of the cost to remain unrecovered if the work be useful and satisfactorily executed. I have done this freely, for I am quite sure that these promises have induced many persons to take loans who would otherwise have done nothing. In that case we should have had to undertake extensive relief works at the sole expense of Government; it is obviously more economical for Government to pay a quarter, or a third, than to pay all. I hope I shall not incur the serious displeasure of Government if the event shall show that in some instances the loans have been granted, after somewhat less rigorous investigation than might have been desirable. Considering the urgency of the necessity, it has appeared to me requisite to face the fact, that some risk must be run, rather than to refuse a loan, until I could entirely satisfy myself regarding security, and until in the meantime the laborers were reduced to extremeties, and the season for the work was passed. While I think it proper to say this, I wish on the other hand to intimate my belief that the cases will be few in which there will be ultimate loss to Government, and I *know* of none such. The works are all being inspected, and the inspections are usually satisfactory. The number of persons employed on Government relief works on Saturday last was 1,324. The total number of laborers employed through our special measures (including those at work on tuccavee works), is probably about 7,000; it is difficult to give the exact number, since with my small establishment, it is impossible to enforce the submission of regular and exact returns from so many people.

10. *Ordinary district work.*—The repairs and constructions of village roads are being vigorously carried on.

11. *Transport of food.*—For some time the traffic has decreased as a rule. This is to be accounted for, probably by the fact that the golahs have been generally thrown open, and that local wants are thus being provided for. 20,000 maunds of rice are reported to have gone from Meherpore sub-division towards Kooshtea and Moorshedabad; 1,240 maunds from Chooadanga sub-division to Moorshedabad. 7,000 maunds are also reported to have been exported from Chooadanga towards Burdwan, and about 2,000 maunds are reported to have gone to the same direction through Ranaghat.

12. *Storage of Government grain at relief works.*—Not required.

13. *Charitable relief.*—Charitable relief to the extent of Rs. 200 has been given to some poor persons who have suffered from fires, and the local sub-committees of Debogram and Muragatcha have begun operations. I have not received accounts from them yet, but I am aware that they have commenced with cotton-spinning. I understand that some of the persons relieved prefer other work, such as husking paddy, which is said to be more profitable. I have intimated to the sub-committee that they have full discretion in the matter.

14. *Financial Results.*

Total expenditure up to the date of last report—

	Rs.	A.	P.
(*a*). On Boro dhan advances	352	0	0
(*b*). On advances to zemindars and others for land improvements	1,01,449	10	8
(*c*). Relief tanks and grants to private persons for digging tanks	6,151	8	6
(*d*). Advances for cotton-spinning	800	0	0
(*e*). Charitable relief	226	6	9
(*f*). On advance to Nuddea estate for purchasing seed grains	1,000	0	0
Total ...	1,09,979	9	11

Expenditure during the fortnight—

(*a*). On advances to zemindars and others for land improvements	16,997	0	0
(*b*). Relief tanks and grants to private persons for digging tanks	3,089	0	0
Total ...	20,086	0	0
Grand Total ...	1,30,065	9	11

No. 2967—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 7th May 1874.

From—A. MACKENZIE, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,
To—The Commissioner of the Presidency Division.

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 16—M.A., dated 5th instant, submitting the fortnightly report on Nuddea for the period ending 4th idem.

2. The state of this district, save in the distressed tracts, continues satisfactory. The area of distress is not extending apparently, and the late rainfall has improved the crop prospects to a marked degree. In the distressed tracts themselves the condition of the people is better than it was, but the want of drinking water is still serious, and cholera has been prevalent in parts.

3. From the description given by the Collector of his system of relief works, it would seem that they have given effective relief at a very moderate cost. You have, however, found it necessary to raise the rate of daily wage, and as long as a fair amount of work is exacted, and the people *leave* the works freely for field operations, your action seems unobjectionable. The number on Government works was 1,324, while the total number for whom work is found wholly or partly from Government funds or loans is over 10,000.

4. Charitable relief has hardly begun as yet, but the condition of the weavers is properly receiving close attention. Future reports should state the exact numbers relieved.

ENCLOSURE No. 10 TO THE 17TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

Return of Men, Women, and Children employed on Relief Works in Districts of Rajshahye, Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions for the Fortnight ending 7th May 1874.

	Name of District.	Total number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Mean daily number of persons employed during the 14 days.				Number of persons employed on the last of the 14 days.				Remarks.
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	
Rajshahye Division.	Moorshedabad	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Statement not received.
	Dinagepore	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Ditto ditto
	Maldah	51,723	14,976	5,908	72,612	3,797	1,066	747	5,610	3,912	1,264	587	5,763	89 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Rajshahye	16,885	1,719	533	19,137	1,201	120	36	1,357	1,275	89	34	1,398	75 per cent. ditto
	Rungpore	228,554	46,638	143,661	418,853	16,303	3,331	10,261	29,895	22,738	6,331	21,930	50,999	No information as to non-laboring class.
	Bograh	117,105	187,148	218,323	522,576	8,359	13,356	15,594	37,309	8,731	14,340	16,438	39,509	98 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Total ...	414,272	259,481	368,425	1,033,178	2,960	17,873	26,638	74,171	36,656	22,024	38,989	97,669	
Patna Division.	Patna	47,491	79,215	19,878	146,584	4,891	7,561	2,269	14,721	3,549	5,981	1,451	10,981	11 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Gya	6,968	11,859	3,705	22,532	566	933	305	1,804	624	1,029	377	2,030	No information as to non-laboring class.
	Shahabad	48,550	26,558	12,917	88,025	3,724	2,046	981	6,751	3,839	2,152	983	6,974	13 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Tirhoot	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Statement not yet received.
	Sarun	1,034,783	687,298	624,772	2,346,853	76,902	51,900	46,210	175,102	72,269	49,052	43,461	164,782	45 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Chumparun	441,148	378,996	148,798	968,942	31,510	27,071	10,628	69,209	52,646	56,680	21,100	130,426	37½ per cent. non-laboring class.
	Total ...	1,578,940	1,183,926	810,070	3,572,936	117,683	89,511	60,393	267,587	132,927	114,894	67,372	315,193	
Bhagulpore Division.	Monghyr	38,372	20,566	7,442	66,180	2,734	1,450	526	4,710	2,761	1,335	484	4,580	3 per cent. non-laboring class.
	Bhagulpore	205,649	101,185	67,465	374,299	33,089	8,424	5,597	47,110	19,698	10,573	6,083	36,354	No information as to non-laboring class.
	Purneah	228,048	26,150	30,935	285,133	16,296	1,865	2,106	20,257	17,134	1,812	1,461	20,407	Ditto ditto
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	73,311	40,499	13,937	127,747	5,216	2,878	1,550	9,644	3,866	2,086	465	6,417	Ditto ditto
	Total ...	545,380	168,200	119,779	853,359	57,335	14,617	9,779	81,731	43,459	15,806	8,493	67,758	

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Col., R.E.,*

Secy. to the Government of Bengal,

Public Works Department.

No. 2759—S.R., dated Monghyr, the 29th April 1874.

From—C. BERNARD, Esq., Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Department,

To—The Secy. to the Govt. of India, Public Works Dept., (Scarcity and Relief).

I AM directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 930, dated 22nd April, respecting the duty to be required of the Durbhunga railway. This subject has received the Lieutenant-Governor's very anxious consideration, and he has had the advantage of consulting thereupon with all the officers concerned.

2. I am to explain that the transport contractors of Tirhoot have been least successful on the Chumpta Ghât and Durbhunga line, and in supplying those depôts which lie east, south-east, and north-east of Durbhunga. Moreover, the second set of contractors, who lift the grain from the first changing-place to the final depôts, ply, not from Durbhunga, but from places to the east thereof. The available cart power round about Durbhunga is occupied with supplying depôts to the north of Durbhunga.

Thus it happens that the work which Government most requires the railway to do is to lift grain from the river as far possible on the north-east routes. 10,800 maunds a day put down at Durbhunga, *plus* a small amount led by cart from Bunkur Ghât (opposite Patna), will fully occupy all the available cart power in that tract; and the quantities to be put down at Nagurbustee and Chanchur will relieve the transport arrangements at their weakest point.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor further hopes that by taking grain to Nagurbustee the carrying power of the railway will be fully utilised. For the present the Traffic Manager, Lieutenant Rathborne, has arranged his time-table so that each engine and vehicle shall run twice a day between the Ganges and Nagurbustee; whereas engines and vehicles can ordinarily be expected to ply only once a day between the Ganges and Durbhunga.

4. In regard to the carriage of fodder, I am to explain that in the present condition of the country fodder for draught cattle is sometimes almost as important as grain. Indeed, under certain conjunctures, and at certain critical moments, a given consignment of fodder might be much more important than a consignment of grain. The looser and lighter fodder, such as bhoosa (chopped straw), and kurbee (millet stalks), is being, and shall be, transported as far as possible on the Government reserve carts. But oil-cake, cotton-seed, and gram, which are nearly as heavy as rice, and are packed in gunny-bags, should, if possible, go by the railway. The Lieutenant-Governor is, however, in treaty for the carriage of this fodder on carts with some very substantial contractors of Chumparun, who will have done their contract there before the end of April: he hopes that in this way the railway may be relieved of much of the fodder.

5. If the Durbhunga railway can carry all that the Government now requires, and can carry one hundred tons or so of private grain daily as well, it will have done a very great service to the country.

6. I am in conclusion to observe that, according to the latest information received from the transport officers, the quantities of grain to be carried are not exactly those given in your 1st paragraph. They should be—

	Total quantities to be carried before the 10th June.		Or per diem for 45 days.
	Mds.		Mds.
To Durbhunga	4,50,000		10,000
To Hya Ghât	60,000	or for twenty days.	3,000
To Nagurbustee	4,40,000		10,000
To Chandchur (or Dalsingserai) ...	1,70,000		3,800
Reserve to be carried wherever required	1,00,000		2,200
Total ...	12,20,000	or per diem for the 45 days.	27,100

This gives about 1,000 tons a day of grain, and besides this at least one train

a day of coal and railway material. If the Lieutenant-Governor can arrange for carrying the fodder by carts, there will be an available hundred tons a day for the carriage of private grain. If much of the fodder has to go by rail, the carrying power of the railway will only barely suffice for all the Government requires.

7. It will be seen, then, that the engines and rolling-stock do just suffice for the work Government requires of them before the middle of June. But there is no margin or reserve, and any accident, or temporary cessation of traffic, might prevent the railway accomplishing what it has to do. For instance, a single heavy shower, or the break-down of two engines, or any other untoward circumstance, might stop or check the traffic for three or four days. And the rolling-stock, at the strength now fixed for it, would not be able to make up the lost ground.

8. The Lieutenant-Governor would earnestly recommend that by way of reserve the number of engines should be made up to fourteen instead of ten, and the number of vehicles to 300. If this can be done, then the Government can be assured that the railway will answer the purposes for which it was intended. The railway officials explain that, with additional engines and rolling-stock, they could run double trains with two engines a-piece, and so get over the difficulty which the complete block-system places in the way of running more than a certain number of trains in the 24-hours.

9. The Lieutenant-Governor would mention here that he proposes to allow Colonel MacGregor (of the Quarter-Master-General's Department), who superintends the transport arrangements, to notify from time to time to the traffic department such alterations as may be necessary in the above programme for the grain despatches. Colonel MacGregor will be careful not to call upon the railway to make a larger despatch of Government grain than 1,200 tons in any one day.

No. 2760—S.R.

COPY of the foregoing letter forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna, and to Colonel MacGregor at Durbhunga.

No. 40—T.F., dated Monghyr, the 25th April 1874.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Dept.,

To—LIEUTENANT W. H. RATHBORNE, R.E., Tirhoot State Railway, Bazeedpore.

As the Lieutenant-Governor understands that you are at present, during Major Stanton's absence, in charge of the traffic arrangements of the Durbhunga railway, he directs me to convey to you the following instructions in regard to the carriage of coal required by Mr. Stevens, the Superintendent of Works.

2. Mr. Stevens requiries 80,000 maunds of coal to burn bricks, which are already moulded, to use as ballast on the permanent line. Without this ballast the permanent line cannot be made, and the Durbhunga railway cannot be used during the rains. There is, moreover, risk of the unburnt bricks being spoiled by the very first heavy rain that comes. The Lieutenant-Governor therefore considers the carriage of this coal to be of paramount importance, and he desires that the railway, now temporarily under your command, should bring up for Mr. Stevens' brick-fields one train-load (say 100 tons) a day. The coal should be delivered at such points and in such quantities as Mr. Stevens may require. All this coal is now stacked on the Ganges bank at Sultanpore ghât.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor leaves it to you to settle with Mr. Stevens the details as to quantities of coal to be put down each day at each place, so as to interfere as little as possible with the through traffic. Mr. Stevens, to whom a copy of this letter has been sent, will be ready to load or unload his coal at night; he can take his coal after the last down train of empties at night, or before the first grain train in the morning. But the regular and

early supply of this coal is considered by the Government to be absolutely emergent, and must be arranged for by the railway staff.

No. 41—T.F.

COPY of the foregoing forwarded to Mr. Stevens, Durbhunga, for information.

No. 63—T.F., dated Monghyr, the 29th April 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,
To—The Relief Commissioner of Dinagepore.

No. 76Ct., dated 16th April.
" 106Ct., " 18th "

THE Lieutenant-Governor directs me to address you with reference to your two letters describing the relief circle arrangements in Bogra and Rungpore. He is glad to learn that all the circles and most of the assistantships are manned and in working order. The alterations you have made in the original circle scheme are approved.

2. But the Lieutenant-Governor is apprehensive lest the organisation of one circle officer and two or three assistants should prove insufficient in any tracts where distress is really general among the population. For instance—

Circle Bogra has	530	villages, and a population	of	219,491	souls.
" Govindgunge	737	" " "	of	181,274	"
" Adumdighee	401	" " "	of	83,557	"

House-to-house visitation throughout the whole of these great circles could not be effected by one circle officer and two assistants. Indeed, these three officers could barely visit every village in the circle once a month, even though the area were distributed between them. It may be that you have some other subordinate agency for visiting villages and searching out persons who need relief; if so, the Lieutenant-Governor would be glad to hear what your arrangements are. Mr. Molony, when he first reported upon the Dinagepore circle schemes, said that local residents on small salaries could be engaged, and would be employed under the circle officers.

3. At paragraphs 30-31 of Sir George Campbell's Tirhoot note, you will find an account of the group system, as it is followed in the very worst parts of Tirhoot. Each circle of (say) 110 villages is sub-divided in eleven groups of 10 villages each; over each group is placed a native superintendent on Rs. 30 to 50 a month. This superintendent has under him the Government grain-shops and the relief-houses of his group; he directs under the circle officers; orders the despatch of Government grain for sale near tank or other works; he arranges for selling grain through local dealers; and, most important of all, he is bound to visit every village of his group once or twice a week, to prepare lists of all people therein who may require charitable relief, and to see that they have tickets for grain deliverable at the store, or that a supply of grain reaches them once a week through the village agency. The circle officer constantly inspects and usually acts through his group officers.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor himself has seen this system at work, and has highly approved it. The group organisation is of course required only in those tracts where there is really general distress or dearth of food affecting a very large section of the population. The drawback to the system is the difficulty of finding suitable men for group superintendentships in sufficient numbers. In Tirhoot this difficulty was much felt; but in Bengal fit men with sufficient education (knowledge of English is not required) would probably be found in sufficient numbers.

5. The Lieutenant-Governor would ask you now to go very carefully into the subject, and to consider in what tracts the group system ought to be introduced. You are authorised to give group superintendents salaries of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 each. If you can find good men for the duty on the spot, so much the better; probably picked head constables of police would make good group officers, their places being temporarily filled from the ranks. Energetic and capable local residents would of course make the best possible group officers. If you really cannot find locally fit men for the duty, the Lieutenant-Governor would try to send you men from Calcutta; but local men would be by far the best.

6. It may probably be that distress is not keen enough in all your circles to require the group organisation everywhere; but where it is not required, you will probably have to increase the number of assistants to circle officers, so that all villages in each circle may really be visited.

7. There is one other form of relief which has not, the Lieutenant-Governor fears, been sufficiently carried out in your division, and that is the sale of Government grain to the public, and especially to work-people on roads, tanks, and village-works. In tracts where it is decided to sell Government grain, there must be a sufficient number of subordinate granaries in each circle, where grain can be bought by the public, and whence grain in larger quantities can be sold to local dealers (buniahs) for retail in the towns and villages. Unless these local granaries, with a sufficient staff of salesmen, are established within easy distance of every village, the Government arrangements and expenditure on the importation of grain will fall short of accomplishing their purpose.

8. To these two points then, namely—

(*a*)—the adoption and organisation of the group system, or else the increase of the number of circle assistants, so that village-to-village visitation may be made a reality in the very distressed tracts;

(*b*)—the establishment of a sufficient number of subordinate granaries for the sale of grain through buniahs to work-people and to the public,

the Lieutenant-Governor would invite your very early and earnest attention. There is no time whatever to be lost, and what is to be done must be done quickly.

9. Printed copies of this letter will be sent from Calcutta to each of the district officers of Dinagepore, Bogra, Rungpore, and Maldah.

No. 64—T.F.

PRINTED copies of the foregoing letter forwarded to the Magistrate-Collectors of Rungpore, Bogra, Maldah, Dinagepore, Bhagulpore, Monghyr, Purneah.

No. 64—T.F.

COPY, with copy of the foregoing endorsement, forwarded to the Commissioners of Bhagulpore and Rajshahye, and to the Relief Commissioner of Dinagepore.

No. 66—T.F., dated Monghyr, the 29th April 1874.

From—The Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Dept.,
To—The Commissioner of Bhagulpore.

I AM directed to forward copy of a letter* which has been addressed to the Relief Commissioner of Rajshahye, in regard to the adoption of the group system in the very distressed tracts of his charge.

* No. 63—T.F., dated 29th April.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor understands from you that this system has been partially adopted in part of Purneah and in part of Soopool. He now directs me to observe that in his judgment the complete group system should be organised in the very worst parts of North Bhagulpore and East Purneah. If you cannot find competent men for the group officerships, the Lieutenant-Governor would hope to supply you with some ten or fifteen North-Western Provinces' moonserims for groups in the Hindee-speaking district; and some of the junior Native Civil Service candidates of February last could be sent up for groups officerships in Purneah.

3. I am to ask you to look very closely into this matter, to give the necessary orders at once, and to report, not later than the 12th May, how many groups you may have had to form; where, and how many of them are officered.

4. The remarks conveyed to Mr. Robinson regarding the need for making Government grain more readily available to the people, either by selling grain, or by making advances to ryots, are equally applicable to your division. And the Lieutenant-Governor begs that you will satisfy yourself that Government

grain is made, by the agency of the ordinary traders, and by the agency of salesmen, fully and practically available to all people who may wish to buy.

P.S.—Copy of my letter to Mr. Robinson, will go in type from Calcutta to the Magistrates of Monghyr, Bhagulpore and Purneah.

Memorandum by the Commissioner of Patna.

THE prospects of the Sudder sub-division have not much altered since I was here three months ago. There has been a marked rush to relief works at some places—(1,100 people employed in one small tank at Soomeyra)—I saw 600 on another at Goburdhunpore; and altogether over 30,000 come now to the relief works in the sub-division; but though there is a great demand for work I do not anticipate any great scarcity of grain, and believe distress will be met by multiplying small relief works, without having to give any largely in gratuitous relief.

The Sudder sub-division will now be organised as follows :—

Distress, it is said, is likely to be most severely felt in the east and north-east, and there the assistance to be obtained from planters is less than in the west of the sub-division. Accordingly in that part of the sub-division, Mr. Worsley has constructed circles at Belsundh, Toorkee, Kutra, Rajkhund and in the Sudder. Each of these would have on an average from 180 to 200 villages, except the Sudder circle, where the facilities of supervision being greater, as many as 500 villages are included in one circle.

The establishment for these circles is as follows :—

1. *Belsundh.*—Circle officer, Deputy Collector, Hurshonath Gungly.
   1st assistant, Sunt Sahay.
   2 native assistants, on Rs. 30 each.

The circle has been divided into groups, but group-officers have still to be appointed.

Mr. Gordon will lose no time in nominating respectable residents if possible as group-officers, and putting them in communication with selected representatives of *each* village, usually a jeyt ryot or putwari, who will give in lists of those who cannot work, and to whom gratuitous relief is absolutely necessary, and who will be remunerated for the work done. It must be recollected that the village is the unit, not the group, or the circle, and our organisation must be strong at the village, or it will be of no use strengthening it as above.

2. *Toorkee.*—Circle officer (not appointed) Mr. Spray.
   1st assistant, Gouri Sunker Sahai (local).
   1 sub-assistant (local).

The above remarks as to the appointment of group-officers and village representatives apply to this circle equally with the last.

3. *Kutra.*—Circle officer, Mr. Woorman.
   1st assistant, Nazir Ally (local).
   2nd sub-assistant (local).

The process of grouping is now going on.

4. *Rajkhund.*—Circle officer, Mr. Goldney.
   1st assistant, Binod Basant Persad.
   2nd sub-assistant (local).

Has still to be grouped.

Sudder.—1st, Town, a sub-committee under Mr. Richardson, looks after charitable relief.

2nd, Village circle.
   Circle officer, Mr. Warde-Jones.
   1st assistant, Mr. Orr.
   2nd assistant, Bolaki Loll.
   3 sub-assistants (local).

In addition to the above staff, a North-Western Provinces' tehsildar, and a ressaldar and three duffadars of the Central India Horse, are employed in different parts of the sub-division in making enquiries with a view to relief, and a view to advances. As the circles are organised, it will be desirable to distribute these officers, though it will always be well for Mr. Worsley to keep one good officer, such as the tehsildar, at his head-quarters, for enquiries wherever necessary.

The Sudder circle is so large that I should recommend its being divided into two, the available staff being quite large enough. For the western portion of the sub-division, Mr. Worsley proposes a different system of organisation. This part of the district is very thickly studded with factories, so much so that there is not a village which does not fall geographically within the limits of the *ilaka* of one or other of these factories.

The planters have already rendered much assistance, and have offered to do the whole work of relief in this part.

The factories are—

Kantai, with outwork	...	...	Regai.
Motipore, with two outworks	...	...	Marwarpore and Chuk Lowran.
Shahebgunge, with outwork	...	...	Majowlie and Kurmuwari.
Saraya with two works	...	...	Kewalpora and Azizpore.
Jyntpore.			

Altogether there are six managers and nine assistants, and the number of villages which would come under their organisation is about 700.

We propose to give them, as establishment, a group-officer to every four villages, generally a respectable resident, whose remuneration will vary, but may be put down at an average of Rs. 10 a month, and the same arrangement in regard to village representatives will hold good here as elsewhere. They prefer this to larger groups and more highly paid group-officers.

The managers of the factories undertake the duty of looking after village works, and supervising charitable relief without remuneration; but we propose their assistants, on whom the main labor will fall, should receive Rs. 100 a month each, and we allow a writer on Rs. 25 to each Sudder factory.

Mr. Worsley keeps the working of this organisation entirely in his own hands, and as I see great advantages in working through the planters, and some difficulty in starting a fresh organisation independent of them, I quite concur in Mr. Worsley's proposal, and approve of its being carried out.

The duties of getting lists of people from each village; of starting and supervising village works, and giving charitable relief; of sending in regular returns of seople receiving relief, and of the number of people employed, are fully undertood and accepted by the managers as what they undertake and are responsible for, in consideration of the remuneration given to their assistants, and of the establishment allowed by Government. I have no doubt that they can and will perform this duty better, and with less waste and less imposition, than any outside organisation we could establish. The names of the gentlemen are given below.

Kanti.—Mr. Brown.
Regai.—*Mr. W. Llewhellin.
Motipore.—Mr. J. Fraser.
Morarpore.—*Mr. Barclay.
Chuk Lowrun.—*Mr. Abbott.
Sahebgunge.—Mr. J. Macdonald.
Muneeari.—*Mr. Booth.
One more assistant* to be appointed.
Doorreah.—Mr. Studd.
Mujowlee.—*Mr. S. Hamilton.
Kurnmendari.—*Mr. Robertson.
Saraya.—Mr. H. Macdonald.
Kewuljwia.—*Mr. Mackintosh.
Azizpore.—*Mr. Thomas.
Jyntpore.—Mr. Abbott.

Those marked with an asterisk will receive the remuneration of Rs. 100 a month.

The total expenditure of this establishment is estimated at Rs. 3,068 a month, or about Rs. 4 a village, but this is exclusive of remuneration of putwaries, &c.

As previously arranged, the grain for the supply of these circles, so far as it is necessary to supply Government grain, will be met from the assignment of 12 lakhs of maunds of which Sir Richard Temple has arranged for transmission into Seetamurhee.

There are now some 38,000 maunds in the sub-division, and in addition to this 1,35,000 maunds more, will, it is estimated, be required.

The Collector will arrange with Colonel Macgregor for stopping this from the supplies estimated for, on account of the Seetamurhee side of the district, and for distributing it to the storage places.

S. C. BAYLEY,
Commissioner.

MOZUFFERPORE,
The 7th April 1874.

No. 80—T.F., dated Monghyr, the 30th April 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,
To—The Commissioner of Patna.

I HAVE laid before the Lieutenant-Governor your memorandum of the 7th April 1874, in which you describe the arrangements you have made for forming relief circles and groups in the Sudder Sub-Division of Tirhoot.

2. Beside the Sudder circle, which is sub-divided into a town and village circle, circles have been formed at Belsund, Toorkee, Kutra and Rajkhund, which appear to be manned as follows:—

BELSUND CIRCLE.

Circle Officer, Deputy Collector Hursonath Gangooly.
1st assistant, Sunt Sahoy.
Two native assistants.

TOORKEE CIRCLE.

Circle Officer, not appointed; Mr. Spry officiating.
1st assistant, Gouree Sunkur Sahoy.
One sub-assistant (local).

KUTRA CIRCLE.

Circle officer, Mr. Worman.
1st assistant, Nazir Ally (local).
One sub-assistant (local).

RAJKHUND CIRCLE.

Circle officer, Mr. Goldney.
1st assistant, Bind Basim Persad.
Two sub-assistants (local).

SUDDER CIRCLE.

I.—*Town.*—

Sub-committee under Mr. Richardson.

II.—*Village Circle.*—

Circle Officer, Mr. Warde-Jones.
1st assistant, Mr. Orr.
2nd assistant, Bolakee Lall.
3rd sub-assistant (local).

In addition to the above establishment, a tehsildar from the North-Western Provinces, a ressaldar and three duffadars of the Central India Horse, are employed in different parts of the sub-division in making enquiries with a view to affording charitable relief, or making advances, as may be considered necessary.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor approves of these arrangements; but he requests that no time may be lost in manning the groups in the circles already formed.

4. It appears that, in consequence of the great extent and dense population of this sub-division, it has been found necessary to call in the aid of planters and their assistants; and the following gentlemen have expressed

their willingness to co-operate with the officers of Government in carrying out relief operations:—

	Mr. Brown	Kamtai.
*	„ Llewhellin	Regai.
	„ Fraser	Motipore.
*	„ Barclay	Morapore.
*	„ Abbott	Chucklourun.
	„ J. Macdonald	Sahebgunge.
*	„ Booth and *another man to be appointed	Muneerai.
	„ Studd	Deoriah.
*	„ S. Hamilton	Mujowlee.
*	„ Robertson	Kurmundree.
	„ H. Macdonald	Saraya.
*	„ Mackintosh	Kewulya.
*	„ Thomas	Azezpore.
	„ Abbott	Jeytpore.

The gentlemen against whose names asterisks have been placed are to receive Rs. 100 a month from Government for their services; and a writer on Rs. 25 will be allowed at the Sudder Factory of each planter. The total cost of these establishments is estimated at Rs. 3,068 per mensem.

5. In approving these arrangements, also, the Lieutenant-Governor enjoins care that each and all of the volunteer superintendents should be provided with Government rice for distribution in the villages within their circles.

No. 81—T.F.

COPY forwarded to the Accountant-General, and the Deputy Controller-General of Famine Accounts.

Minute by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

I APPEND extract copy from a memorandum by the Commissioner of Patna, whereby it appears that several gentlemen, indigo-planters in the Mozufferpore Sub-division of Tirhoot, have successfully undertaken relief duties among the villages in their respective neighbourhoods.

2. Some salary is allowed to their European Assistants, and some small ministerial establishment is sanctioned.

3. It was from the first contemplated that this valuable non-official aid should be accepted by Government, and I observe the present report with great satisfaction. The gentlemen concerned will, doubtless, find their reward in the preservation of their tenantry, and their neighbours, from sickness or death.

4. I beg that this expression of my satisfaction may be communicated to the Collector of Tirhoot.

5. I desire also that a copy of this Minute and its appendix, &c., be sent to the Collectors of Chumparun and Sarun, in the hope that I may have the pleasure of receiving a similar report from those districts also.

No. 2909—S.R.

COPY of the above Minute, with extract referred to, forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna for information and guidance, with reference to paragraph 5 of the Minute.

No. 2874—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 4th May 1874.

From—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal in the Statistical Department,

To—Dr. J. M. COATES, Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal.

I AM directed to forward copy of a memorandum received from England, indicating the points on which it will be well to make observations during

the present famine in Behar and Northern Bengal. I am to request that you will arrange to visit the worst* famine districts in order to consult with the local medical officers, and to issue distinct instructions to each of the civil medical officers as to what they are to observe, and how they are to record and report their observations.

* Tirhoot.	Rungpore.
Chumparun.	Maldah.
Dinagepore.	North Bhagulpore.

2. During your tour you should enquire into the sanitary state of the relief-works and of the relief-houses. Any recommendations or suggestions you may have to make, should in the first place be communicated verbally, and then forwarded in writing from time to time through the Magistrate-Collector to Government. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that you have had some previous experience of famine affairs, and that you take much interest in the subject. He hopes, therefore, that you will do the best that the time and season permit, both for regulating the sanitation of relief operations, and for observing the circumstances of the diseases which may follow in the way of famine.

No. 2875—S.R.

COPY, with copy of the memorandum, forwarded to the Commissioners of Rajshahye, Patna, and Bhagulpore for information, and to the Magistrates of Tirhoot, Durbhunga, Mudhoobanee, Seetamurhee, Chumparun, Bettiah, Dinagepore, Maldah, and Rungpore, for communication to their respective medical officers.

MEMORANDUM.

I.—On the summons of the President of the Royal College of Physicians, the following gentlemen met at the College Building in Pall Mall on Tuesday, March 24th, viz.—

SIR GEORGE BURROWS, *President of the Royal College of Physicians.*
DR. F. J. MOUAT, *formerly Inspector-General of Prisons in Bengal.*
" J. FAYRER, C.S.I., *Surgeon-Major in Her Majesty's Bengal Army.*
" J. M. CUNINGHAM, *Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India.*
" MURCHISON, *Physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, and formerly of the Bengal Medical Service.*

II.—A communication was read from the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India in Council, addressed to the President of the Royal College of Physicians, suggesting the propriety of instituting some investigation into the pathology of the fevers and other diseases consequent on famine, and requesting the assistance of the President, in conjunction with Dr. Cuningham, in drawing up instructions for the guidance of the officers who may be hereafter selected by the Government of India for the conduct of the inquiry.

III.—After some discussion it was unanimously agreed—

(1) that the present unhappy calamity in India ought not to be permitted to pass away, without obtaining a complete and scientific record of the diseases and deaths caused by famine in India, which would be calculated to throw light upon the pathology of many important diseases, and could be referred to for information and guidance on future occasions;

(2) that it would be desirable to appoint a Commission composed of carefully-selected officers of the Indian Medical Service, whose sole duty for the time should be to investigate the influence of the present famine on the prevalence of disease;

(3) that it would not be expedient to fetter the operations of such a Commission with any specific code of instructions, but that their investigations should have special reference to the following points:—

(*a.*) The nature of the fevers prevalent in the populations suffering from the famine,—careful records being made of their symptoms (including temperature), from their commencement to their termination in their varieties, as well as in typical cases;—of their rate of mortality; of their *post-mortem* appearances;—of facts bearing on their contagious or non-contagious character;—and of all circumstances tending to show how far any fevers are in their origin due to the famine;—whether the ordinary fevers of the locality have been merely increased in prevalence, or any new fevers have appeared.

(*b.*) Whether any increase or modification of type of cholera, dysentery, diarrhœa, or other epidemic diseases can be traced to the famine.

(*c.*) Whether any maladies or modifications of any maladies can be traced to special articles of food, such as new rice (*i.e.*, rice soon after the crop is cut), or of any substances which are not commonly eaten.

(*d.*) Whether the diseases, or the modification of them, which may appear to result from the famine, call for any special dietetic or therapeutic treatment.

No. 378, dated Fort St. George, the 31st March 1874.

From—L. A. CAMPBELL, ESQ., Acting Secretary to the Government of Madras,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I AM directed to forward, for the consideration of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, copy of a letter* from the Collector of Malabar, giving cover to a communication from the South Wynaad Planters' Association proposing to engage the services of 2,000 Bengali emigrants for labor in Wynaad, on the conditions stated, and to request that you will, with the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, furnish this Government with the information sought in the concluding paragraph of the Collector's letter.

* Dated 16th March 1874.

Dated Calicut, the 16th March 1874.

From—A. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Collector of Malabar,
To—The HON'BLE D. F. CARMICHAEL, Acting Chief Secy. to Govt., Fort St. George.

I HAVE the honor to forward copy of a letter received from the Secretary to the South Wynaad Planters' Association proposing to engage the services of 2,000 Bengali emigrants for labor in Wynaad.

2. The conditions which the Association proposes to make are—

(*a*) that the maximum rate of pay shall be five annas per day;

(*b*) that the laborers shall be guaranteed a minimum of six *Wynaad seers** of rice per rupee by their employers;

* Equal to two-thirds of a Madras seer.

(*c*) that the maximum share of travelling expenses to be borne by the Association shall not exceed five rupees per head;

(*d*) that the laborers shall be provided by their employers with house-accommodation and medical attendance; and

(*e*) that they enter into a binding agreement for three years.

3. I observe that the Relief Committee have been assisting Bengalis to emigrate to Burmah, and I presume there would be no objection to directing a portion of the stream to Wynaad. The rates of pay offered are somewhat in excess of that paid to Mysore coolies, four annas being the maximum in their case.

4. Considerable uncertainty, however, prevails in regard to this description of labor, especially during the monsoon when the Mysore coolies can obtain ample employment in agricultural work in their own country.

5. The question most involved in difficulty is as to three years' agreement, and it will be seen that the Association do not consider that the law, as it stands, is sufficient.

6. The Mysore labor is dealt with under the Breach of Contracts Act, and there is no doubt that, owing to the facility with which laborers can return home, the difficulty of working the Act in a foreign country, and the fact that there is no formal recruitment in the first instance, breaches of contract are practically committed without remedy as far as the planter is concerned.

7. The case, however, of laborers imported from a distance would be different, as their facilities for absconding with advances would be so much diminished.

8. I beg to suggest that the authorities in Bengal be communicated with, in view to ascertaining on what terms emigrant laborers could be engaged, and that copy of any Act in force regulating recruitment in Bengal for labor to be performed in any part of India without the territorial limits of Bengal, be furnished for the information of the Association.

Dated Vallera Mulla, the 7th March 1873.

From—E. S. THOMPSON, ESQ., Honorary Secretary to the South Wynaad Planters' Association,
To—A. MACGREGOR, ESQ., Collector of Malabar.

I AM requested by the Committee of the Association to thank you for your letter to the Honorary Secretary of the 14th ultimo, forwarding a copy of the Madras Town Police Act, and putting certain questions as to the terms planters would be willing to offer to emigrant laborers from Bengal.

With regard to the latter subject, the matter was considered at a meeting held on the 25th ultimo, and I have now the honor to inform you that the Committee suggest the following terms:—

1. That the maximum rate of pay for able-bodied agricultural male laborers be five annas per diem.

2. That we undertake to supply them, if necessary, with rice at a *minimum* rate of six Wynaad seers to the rupee.

3. That the proportion of their travelling expenses to be borne by the planter should not exceed rupees five a head.

4. That we agree to provide them with suitable houses and medical attendance.

5. That the coolies enter into an agreement for not less than three years; and that such agreement be made sufficiently binding to enable us to keep them, as the existing law is, in this respect, quite inadequate.

A circular is being sent round to the planters in the district asking them how many of the Bengali coolies they are prepared to take on the above terms, and on receipt of answers the Committee will inform you immediately of the number required.

In the meantime I am to inform you that at least 2,000 of the laborers might be despatched to Wynaad to arrive as early as possible.

In conclusion I have the honor to request that you will give us any more detailed information on the subject in your power, especially with respect to the cost of transport.

No. 2801—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 1st May 1874.

From—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras.

I HAVE laid your letter No. 378, dated 31st March, regarding the proposed emigration of Bengalee laborers to the Wynaad, before the Lieutenant-Governor, who directs me to reply as follows:—

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would be very glad to further the emigration of Bengalees to the Wynaad, in any way that he legally and properly can. At present there is no special law under which emigrant laborers to the Wynaad would come. There is a special law affecting emigrants from Bengal to the tea-districts, and another law regarding emigrants to the colonies. But neither of these laws would apply to emigrants to Madras.

A system of State emigration from Bengal to Burmah has been begun; but neither of the contracting parties (Government or the emigrant), is protected or controlled by any special law; each is protected by an ordinary contract.

3. Looking to the difficulty met, and expense incurred by recruiters who collect emigrants for the tea-districts and the colonies, the Lieutenant-Governor cannot hope that the Wynaad planters would be able to attract any emigrants to their estates without a regular emigration agency in Calcutta. Seeing how near we now are to the rainy season, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that the pressure of the present scarcity could be relied upon to drive many emigrants to Wynaad. At the same time he will be very glad to advertise in the emigration districts the terms offered by the planters, though he apprehends that without some agency in Calcutta, for giving steamer-passages, very few emigrants could find their way from Bengal to the Malabar coast.

4. It may be well for me to add, with reference to paragraph 3 of Mr. Macgregor's letter, that the relief committees' funds are not being employed to facilitate emigration to Burmah.

BENGAL FAMINE.

EXTENT OF THE SCARCITY IN BENGAL AND MEASURES TAKEN TO RELIEVE IT. (CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND HER MAJESTY'S SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA.)

The following papers are published for general information.

By order of the Governor General in Council,

A. O. HUME,

Secy. to Govt. of India.

No. 17, dated Calcutta, the 20th March 1874.

From—The Government of India,

To—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

WE have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Despatch No. 2 of the 23rd January from your Lordship's predecessor. We are gratified to learn that the measures and the policy which we have adopted with respect to the present scarcity in parts of Bengal and Behar have met with the approval of Her Majesty's Government.

2. The weekly despatches and telegrams, and the fortnightly special narratives from the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, which we have periodically forwarded, have kept Her Majesty's Government fully informed of the progress of events. This information has been furnished as it arrived; it is voluminous, and we recognise the fact that it would be difficult for any one at a distance, who has not carefully watched the current of events in each separate locality, to appreciate accurately the general situation of affairs. Moreover, the anticipated yield of the spring crops is now pretty well known, and we are, therefore, in a position to define with greater accuracy than heretofore the prospects of the year; while the measures which we have adopted for the relief of distress are in a forward condition. We think, therefore, that the moment is opportune for a brief review of the general position of affairs in respect to the policy of Government, the amount of distress which is to be anticipated and the steps which have been taken to relieve it, and, lastly, to the actual condition of the people in the famine-stricken districts. Her Majesty's Government will thus be able to judge of the adequacy of the measures which we have adopted.

I.—GENERAL POLICY OF GOVERNMENT.

(1.)—POLICY IN RESPECT TO PRIVATE TRADE.

3. It was necessary at the outset to define broadly the duties which Government was prepared to take upon itself, and to decide how far reliance should be placed upon the operations of trade to supply the anticipated deficiency of food in the affected districts. We have from the first considered that any general deficiency in the food-supply of a large continent like India, containing a population of some two hundred millions who live chiefly by agriculture, and comprising within its limits extensive tracts of country subject to very different climatic influences, is in the highest degree improbable. We looked, therefore, to the grain-producing districts of Bengal which had not been affected by the drought, and to the rest of India, to supply the deficiency where the rice crop of 1873 had failed. It appeared to us that it was essential to assure traders that Government did not intend to interfere with their operations. The importance of this point has throughout been frequently pressed upon the Government. In the early part of November exaggerated rumours as to our intentions were current, and received a certain amount of credence. An impression was getting abroad that Government intended to take upon itself the food-supply of a great portion of the population of Bengal. Any such impression would have been disastrous, because the operations of dealers in grain, upon whom we had mainly to rely, would thereby have been paralysed.

4. A Resolution was published on November 7th, in which the general policy of Government was declared in the following terms:—

"The Governor General has full confidence that the energy and enterprise of those engaged in the internal trade of British India will prove equal to the occasion, and that supplies (excepting under the conditions to be noticed hereafter) will generally be at hand to meet any deficiencies of grain in different parts of the country.

"It has been officially reported that on the very first appearance of the prospect of a short autumn harvest large quantities of grain were imported into the trade centres of Behar, and much evidence has since been received to the effect that grain is being despatched by the merchants without any delay or hesitation to the principal marts in the districts likely to be affected by scarcity. The Governor General is sanguine that the same commercial activity will prevail wherever it is needed, and that it will become greater and greater according as the demand for it may be intensified.

"It has, however, been proved, by the sad experience of famines in India, that exceptional circumstances may arise whereby numbers of persons may be exposed to danger of starvation or to disease arising from want of food. In all such cases, where human life may be at stake, the Government and its officers will do their utmost to apply the most effectual remedy that may be practicable, and will strive, by forethought and management, to prevent the occurrence of any such misfortunes."

We designedly announced the principle which we had determined to adopt before alluding to the exceptions which we anticipated would arise to its application, and we think that the result of the publication of this Resolution, together with the encouragement given to local traders by local officers, who in this respect received precise instructions, has been so far satisfactory that the intentions of Government became gradually well understood, and that trade, save in exceptionally situated localities, has been extraordinarily active.

5. We are anxious that our views upon this important subject should be clearly understood. The ordinary motives which induce a trader to send his grain to the market in which the highest price is to be obtained hold good in India as elsewhere; in fact, the native traders are peculiarly alive to their own interests in this respect, carefully watch the fluctuations of the local markets, and send supplies to those marts in which they can realise the highest profits. We have from the first believed, and we are still of opinion, that in respect to most parts of the country reliance may safely be placed upon dealers in grain to distribute the supplies of food according to the wants of the community, leaving to Government in those parts the task of providing, by means of relief works and gratuitous relief, for those who are too poor to buy food at the high prices which must be expected. At the same time we came to the conclusion that in some parts of the country, which are remote from the great lines of communication, it was necessary for Government, owing to the inactivity of trade, to take upon itself the task of sending in supplies of food. This had to be done early, because traffic is to a great extent interrupted during the rainy months, and the deficiency cannot then be made good.

6. It is in the highest degree desirable that the area in which the Government is obliged to take upon itself the onerous duty of providing food for the whole or the greater part of the population should be as circumscribed as possible. The attempt to feed the whole population of all the districts affected by the drought through Government agency is not only unnecessary, but we believe it to be impossible, and that the attempt would terminate in disaster. For these reasons we have from the commencement done all in our power to encourage trade. Our endeavours have been so far successful that we have reason to hope that the task which we have to perform, although one of great difficulty, is now reduced to manageable dimensions.

7. Another quite separate branch of this subject relates to the exportation of food-grains. Our reasons for not prohibiting that exportation have been expressed in the Viceroy's Minute of January 30th,* and we need not allude to the matter further. We will only add that, so far as we can yet see, there will be no difficulty in procuring a sufficiency of food. The difficulties consist in its conveyance to the distressed districts, and its distribution there, and would not have been alleviated by any prohibition of exportation.

* Despatch No. 8 of January 30th, 1874.

(2.)—MEASURES TAKEN TO ALLEVIATE DISTRESS.

8. We pass on to the chief methods upon which Government rely for the relief of distress. These are—*1st*, the employment of laborers on public works, their wages being paid in money or grain; *2nd*, the distribution of gratuitous or partly gratuitous relief.

(*a.*)—*Relief works.*

9. We look upon the provision of employment upon public works at the outset of a period of scarcity as a valuable preliminary and precautionary measure, whereby the means of providing themselves with subsistence are afforded to the laboring population and to the smaller cultivators, who are not unaccustomed to labor for hire. This application of public works has been proved to be sound by the experience of former periods of scarcity in India. We, therefore, directed our attention in the first instance to the provision of public works in all those parts of the country which were affected by the drought. Works on a large scale were provided by the Government of India, whilst instructions were issued to local officers by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to provide an adequate number of local relief works within easy reach of all portions of the districts in which severe distress was anticipated.

(*b.*)—*Gratuitous relief.*

10. We have from the first recognised the fact that, besides those whom it is possible to relieve by employment on public works, there are considerable numbers who from age, sickness, caste usages, or other causes will have to receive relief either wholly or partly gratuitous. This relief is given through the agency of Relief Committees acting in communication with, and under the general instructions of, the officers of Government, whom we hold directly responsible that no deaths from starvation shall occur which can be avoided by any exertion or arrangement within their power and the means placed at their command.

11. We have already forwarded to your Lordship a copy of the instructions which we have issued to Relief Committees, but for easy reference we append another copy to this despatch. Briefly, it may be said that the duties of these Committees are to distribute gratuitous relief to persons unable to work; to

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provide employment at or near the homes of persons who are capable of performing light labor, such as spinning, weaving, &c.; to provide in such a manner as from local experience they may consider best for the relief of women and of persons whose caste usages preclude the application of a labor test; to sell grain under conditions to which we shall presently allude more particularly; and, where distress is general, to adopt a system of village relief. To this latter point we attach great importance, because the congregation of large masses of people away from their homes leads to much mischief. In framing the above instructions, we have endeavoured to provide for all contingencies which we can at present foresee; but, in order that no inconvenience should arise from too rigid an adherence in all cases to the precise terms of the instructions, we have impressed upon Relief Committees and on all Government officers that should any unforeseen circumstances arise, they are to act promptly on their own responsibility and to the best of their discretion.

12. It is not, and it never has been, the intention of Government to require work as an invariable condition to the grant of relief, or when work is required to be rigid as to its precise amount. Neither do we desire to use the issue of cooked food as a test by which to gauge the necessity of giving relief to all applicants. In order that there should be no possible misapprehension on this subject, the Resolution of Government of March 6th contained the following passage:—

"The Government has not prescribed the invariable use of any test, either by labor or by the distribution of cooked food, for the purpose of determining who are fit objects for relief. Such tests are desirable and necessary under certain circumstances. It is right that able-bodied men, accustomed to labor, should, as a general rule, be required to work in return for the food or money supplied to them. It is desirable that light work should be found for others where this can be arranged profitably and without obliging large numbers of people to leave their homes. In dealing with certain classes of distress, especially in towns, the issue of relief in cooked food may be useful as a test. But stringent tests are inapplicable to those limited tracts of country where, owing to the great failure of the crops and the absence of private trade, the Government have, in accordance with their Resolution of the 7th of November last, assumed the task of importing grain for sale and distribution to the people. In such tracts the difficulty will be not to prevent undeserving applicants from being relieved, but to ensure that sufficient supplies reach those who require them."

(3.)—Sale of grain by Government.

13. Where large numbers of people have been collected together upon public works, provision has been made for the issue of part of their wages in food, or, what amounts to the same thing, for the sale of food to them at a rate which has been fixed by the Government of Bengal at 10 seers for the rupee. But, besides the provision thus made, it has become necessary, for reasons which have been stated before, to make arrangements in some parts of the country for the supply of food to large masses of the general population. This is a most difficult and delicate task. After careful consideration we adopted the course which was successfully pursued in dealing with the Irish famine. We have directed the Collectors of certain districts to make arrangements, if possible through the agency of traders, for the sale of grain from Government stores, if a serious deficiency of grain in any part of their districts is apprehended. The selling price is fixed at that of the nearest large mart where supplies are readily brought in by railroad or river, together with such addition representing the cost of transport as may be considered proper. Sales will be stopped as soon as the local trade receives sufficient supplies, and any competition with the local trade will be carefully avoided. It is to be observed that the instructions which we have issued on this subject allow of the sale of food below market rates as a means of relief to persons whose cases have been enquired into by Relief Committees or Government officers. In addition to the sale of grain upon the principles above explained, we have directed local officers to make use very largely of the system (well known in India) of making advances to cultivators on repayment after the next harvest. Zemindars will in many cases become security for their tenants; but where this arrangement is impracticable, advances will still be made to cultivators of the soil if there is a reasonable probability of repayment. We rely very much upon this system for the distribution of food among a large and important class of the population, who should be mainly engaged upon preparing their land for future crops, and, therefore, could not be continuously employed with advantage upon public works.

(4.)—Measures of secondary importance adopted for the alleviation of distress.

14. In addition to the measures which we have already described, some others of secondary importance have been adopted.

(a.)—*Remission of Land Revenue.*

15. The first of these has reference to a remission of the land revenue. We are of opinion that the occurrence of scarcity is not of itself a sufficient reason for the postponement of revenue instalments in Bengal and Behar, where the land revenue has been permanently settled. In Regulation I of 1793 (the Permanent Settlement), Section 7, Article 6, it was distinctly stated that—

"In future no claims or applications for suspensions or remissions on account of drought, inundation, or other calamity of season, will be attended to."

We wish to adhere rigidly to the principles laid down in 1793 by Lord Cornwallis, but we do not consider that it is inconsistent with those principles that the State should deal liberally with those zemindars who may distinguish themselves by employing labor on works of permanent improvement, or importing grain for distribution, or sustaining their ryots in a season of difficulty, or by any act of munificence towards their tenantry, or of charity towards the people in reference to the scarcity, which may be shown to the satisfaction of the local officers. We accordingly instructed the Bengal Government* that in such cases the Collector should refrain from the application of any coercive process in respect to unpaid arrears of the instalments due on the 12th January, and may postpone part or whole of the coming instalments of the 28th March and the 28th June. The payment of arrears may be distributed over a term not exceeding two years from the date of the original postponement.

* Letter to the Government of Bengal, No. 112 of the 15th January.

(*b.*)—*Other minor measures.*

16. With respect to other minor measures, Government has freely granted loans to Corporations, Municipalities, and Trusts, as well as advances of money for agricultural improvements, and to non-official gentlemen and traders who have undertaken to import grain. Authority has been given to make advances for the purpose of purchasing seed-grain. The railway rates of freight have been reduced to one-half their ordinary amount. Aid from the Army, Commissariat, and other Public Departments has been freely afforded. Lastly, facilities have been given to unemployed laborers to emigrate.

II.—AMOUNT OF ANTICIPATED DISTRESS AND MEASURES ADOPTED TO RELIEVE IT.

17. The absence of any trustworthy statistics as to the area under cultivation in each district† and the outturn of each crop has throughout rendered it a matter of extreme difficulty for us to estimate the extent of the danger with which we have to cope. Even at this late period, although the utmost attention has been given to the subject, our estimates are necessarily somewhat conjectural; but, in order to be upon the safe side, we have always accepted the highest estimate which has been made by any responsible authority.

† Bengal is divided for administrative purposes into, 1st, Divisions; 2nd, Districts; 3rd, Sub-divisions; 4th, Thannahs.

18. The tract of country in which distress will be more or less aggravated comprises portions of the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye divisions. The population of the whole of those divisions amounts to about 25 millions. The rough estimate formed by us last November of the number of persons who, judging from the experience of former times, would be likely to come upon the hands of Government, was about 2½ millions, or 10 per cent. of the whole population‡ for a period of seven months. We are now able to form a more detailed estimate of our wants.

‡ Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 8 of 30th January 1874.

19. The amount of distress to be anticipated varies very much in each district, and, indeed, sometimes in each sub-division. In those parts in which a considerable portion of the cultivated land is irrigated, or in which the failure of the rice crop was not very extensive, or in which the spring crops promise a good yield, there is a comparative abundance of food. In others every degree of deficiency exists. In the worst districts, where the rice crop has completely failed, and the spring crops are so small that no material aid can be derived from them, the deficiency of food-supply may be said to be almost absolute.

20. The detailed calculations of the requirements of the affected districts are appended to this despatch. We anticipate that the area of severe distress will be confined to a tract of country having a population of about 15,000,000; of these we estimate that at the worst period Government will have to provide food for about 2,663,000 people, or about 18 per cent. of the whole population. The total allotment of grain to these districts is about 327,500 tons. In the remaining districts, containing a population of about 10,000,000, detailed calculations have not been made, but for the most part the percentage of persons who will have to be fed is expected to be comparatively trifling. Allotments of grain, amounting to about 60,000 tons, have been made to these districts.

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21. Our original calculations were based upon an average daily consumption of ½ a seer§ per head per diem. Sir R. Temple's recent calculations have, however, been based on a daily consumption of ¾ths of a seer per head, and we thought it safer to adopt the higher estimate. The total amount of grain required, according to the best estimate which we can frame, is about 338,000 tons. We have arranged for a supply of about 465,000 tons, which will leave a reserve of about 127,000 tons. Of this about 385,500 tons will come from beyond sea. About 160,000 tons have already arrived, and ships are daily arriving as fast or even faster than the railways can convey the rice up-country. We do not anticipate any difficulty in making further purchases should they be required. We have from the first been of opinion that the greatest difficulty would be experienced not in obtaining supplies, but in the proper organization of the land transport and the detailed arrangements for rendering food available at the right places to those who might

§ 1 seer=2 lbs.

be in want of it. The number of people for whom it is possible to provide by grain imported from without is limited by the carrying power of the railways, and, again, the amount which can profitably be sent by rail to the famine-stricken districts is limited by the number of carts which can be procured, and which when procured can be loaded and despatched daily from the railway stations.

22. Although some grain, both on account of Government and private traders, reaches the distressed districts by water-carriage, the chief reliance both of Government and the trade must be placed upon the railways. The East Indian Railway traverses Behar, and is throwing grain into that province both upwards from Calcutta and downwards from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab. The Eastern Bengal Railway takes supplies up from Calcutta to Kooshtea and Goalundo, from whence they are distributed in the Rajshahye division by means of steamers, boats, and carts. The amount of Government grain already sent up the East Indian Railway is about 117,000 tons, and the amount sent up the Eastern Bengal Railway is about 33,000 tons. The East Indian Railway are now taking daily an average of 2,000 tons of Government grain and 400 tons of private grain up-country, and the Eastern Bengal Railway are taking an average of 800 tons of Government grain up to Kooshtea and Goalundo. At the same time the trade is sending large quantities of grain down from the North-Western Provinces and the Punjab into the famine districts. We are informed that 23,580 tons of grain, or sufficient to load 118 trains, are awaiting despatch at stations on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway. This accumulation is within the station premises only, and it is believed that the stocks lying in the bazars adjoining the railway stations are more than equal (they are said to be four times as great) to the accumulations inside the station yard, while it is certain that the supplies in the country (independent of the present abundant crop) are scarcely yet affected by the heavy despatches that have been made to Bengal. The daily average amount of grain which is now being brought from the north and west into the famine districts is 1,700 tons, of which some portion is fodder for cattle. Your Lordship will, therefore, observe that, including what is being done by Government and what is being imported by grain-dealers, grain to the amount of about 5,000 tons per diem, or sufficient to provide a daily ration for nearly 8,000,000 people, is converging on the famine districts.

23. Under these circumstances, should it become necessary to make further purchases on Government account, we propose to draw upon the abundant markets of the Punjab and the North-Western Provinces, which, in so far as Government is concerned, are as yet almost untouched.

24. The difficulties connected with the transport of grain by rail are, however, slight as compared to those to be encountered in removing the grain from the railway stations to depôts in the interior of the distressed districts. At the beginning of January we were led to believe, from a careful consideration of the reports submitted by the Government of Bengal, that the arrangements for local transport and the organization for distributing relief were not progressing so quickly as could be wished, and accordingly a Conference was held on the 8th of January, the proceedings of which were submitted to your Lordship's predecessor in our Despatch No. 5 of the 16th January, when the subject was fully discussed. A little later it became evident that, in spite of the endeavours of Sir George Campbell, the arrangements for local transport were insufficient, and that this and other matters demanded earnest attention and prompt action. We considered it indispensable that an officer of high rank, possessing our fullest confidence, should be at once deputed to visit the distressed districts in person with full powers delegated to him to act according to his discretion. At that time Sir G. Campbell's health unfortunately prevented him from going. His Excellency the Viceroy, therefore, with the full concurrence of Sir G. Campbell, deputed our hon'ble colleague, Sir R. Temple, to perform this duty. Sir R. Temple's appointment was accordingly notined in a Gazette Extraordinary of the 21st January, which was sent home to your Lordship's predecessor in our Despatch No. 6 of the 23rd of January.

25. The exertions made by Sir Richard Temple deserve our warmest thanks. In a very short space of time a transport service on an enormous scale has been organised. On the 26th February, Sir Richard Temple reported that arrangements had been made to employ 70,000 carts and over 150,000 bullocks north of the Ganges, and that about 50,000 carts were already at work. Although the number which it has been found possible to obtain has in some parts fallen short of what was expected, at the same time these figures will be sufficient to show your Lordship the scale on which operations have been undertaken. The supplies for Tirhoot and Chumparun, in which districts the worst distress is anticipated, are mainly drawn from the Patna and Barrh stations. From Bunker Ghât, which is a depôt on the north bank of the Ganges near Patna, three million maunds of grain are to be despatched before the commencement of the rains. We are glad to state that the contract for supplying the requisite amount of transport is working very well, and much credit is due both to the contractors and to the Government officers who are superintending the arrangements. About 20,000 maunds a day are being despatched from Bunker Ghât to Chumparun and Western Tirhoot.

26. We regret to say that the contract for sending 1,800,000 maunds of grain from Chumpta Ghât, which is the depôt on the river opposite Barrh station, into Eastern Tirhoot

is not working so satisfactorily, but every effort is being made by Sir George Campbell, who is on the spot, to provide adequate means of transport. In the meanwhile the Railway from Chumpta Ghât to Durbhunga is progressing rapidly towards completion.

III.—ACTUAL CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

27. The narrative of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the district reports give full information as to the actual condition of the people and the progress of the measures which have been adopted to alleviate distress. For convenience of reference we append to this despatch a summary of the last district reports. From a careful perusal of these reports we gather that the condition of affairs is this: In South Behar, about which some anxiety was originally felt, it is now clear that distress will not be nearly so great as was at first anticipated. Actual distress, more or less severe, exists in parts of North Behar. For instance, in the Ramnugger tract of Chumparun it is reported that—

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"during the last few days there is a marked change for the worse in the condition of the people throughout a large part of the sub-division."

Generally speaking, it may be said that distress where it has arisen has been relieved. There is, however, one exception to this generally satisfactory condition of things. Shortly after the publication of the last narrative, accounts from Durbhunga became alarming, and Sir George Campbell thought it best to proceed at once to the spot himself. From the report contained in his special narrative, which we forward to your Lordship to-day, it appears that, on His Honor's arrival, he found that famine of considerable severity had set in through the tracts about Bahera, Hatee, and Singhya in the Durbhunga sub-division. The people were flocking to the relief works in enormous numbers. The organization for the relief of distress was not in a sufficiently forward condition. Many of the poorest laboring classes had become pinched, and a few of the most wretched had reached the point of starvation. Only three or four actual deaths are recorded, but it is feared that directly or indirectly more may have occurred, of which we have no full information. Since His Honor's arrival he has been most active; the local organization has been much improved; village-to-village relief in detail is being arranged; every endeavour is being made to draft off to their homes the large numbers who have congregated on the relief works, and, as far as we can judge, we think that His Honor is justified in reporting that "widely-spreading want has been stayed."

28. While we must repeat the expression of our disappointment* that the preparations in this limited tract were not earlier completed, we fully appreciate the great difficulties with which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the local officers have had to contend. We feel certain that all are now exerting themselves to the utmost, and it would be unreasonable to expect complete success everywhere in an undertaking of such great difficulty and magnitude.

* Despatch No. 11 of February 13th, 1874.

29. It will be our duty, as soon as the measures immediately necessary for transport and relief have been completed, to obtain full and accurate information as to the means of communication which will remain open during the rainy season to those parts of the country where there may be a deficiency in the supply of food, in order that we may be prepared, if necessary, to increase the supplies. We shall also shortly endeavour to communicate to your Lordship the best comparative statement that we can compile to show the general prospects of the country in respect to food-supplies in this year and in the year 1866.

No. 10 R., dated India Office, London, the 19th March 1874.

From—Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India.

To—The Government of India.

I have considered in Council your despatches and telegrams of the dates noted in the margin.

Agricultural and Horticultural.

Famine.

Despatch No. 2, dated 2nd January 1874.
" " 3, " 9th " "
" " 5, " 16th " "
" " 6, " 23rd " "
" " 7, " 30th " "
" " 8, " 30th " "
" " 9, " 6th February "
" " 11, " 13th " "
" " 12, " 20th " "
Telegrams dated 4th March 1874.
" " 12th " "
" " 13th " "

2. My predecessor has already conveyed to you his approval of some of the most important of the measures that you have adopted for mitigating the pressure of famine upon the populations affected by the recent drought. I have to express my complete satisfaction with the vigour and judgment that have marked your policy in the measures that have been reported to me. Your plans have been energetically carried out by the officers under your command: especially by the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and by Sir Richard Temple. The efforts of your Government have been so far rewarded with success that up to this time no extensive increase of mortality has visited the thickly peopled districts in which scarcity prevails. You anticipate, however, that the pressure of the famine will continue to be felt till nearly the close of the year.

3. I feel great anxiety, in which you will fully share, that no precaution should be neglected, by which the danger still impending over so many millions of people may be effectually averted. You have had to make suddenly, and on an unprecedented scale, provision both for the supply and for the transport of food. The deficiencies of transport from which your present difficulties have principally arisen will scarcely be diminished as time goes on, but will, on the contrary, be rather aggravated when the rains have fallen and the roads have become less serviceable. Against this danger you have provided, at least partially, by commencing a railway from the river side opposite the Barrh Station to Durbhunga, and by ordering the construction in England of ten steamers with five barges attached, to be delivered in India, so as to be able to navigate the secondary rivers when the water rises. I am satisfied that you will spare neither cost nor labour in carrying out any other plans for facilitating the transport of grain into the distressed districts, which the local knowledge of your Officers may suggest.

4. For the provision of grain sufficient to supply the needs of the distressed districts, you inform me by telegram (4th March) that you have secured 420,000 tons of rice. I desire to draw your especial attention to the question whether this supply will be sufficient. In the telegram I have quoted you state that "area of probable severe distress, now well ascertained, comprises parts of districts of Tirhoot, Sarun, Chumparun, Bhaugulpore, Purneah, Dinagepore. Except at the worst period, to have something under three million persons on the hands of Government in these districts for three months from end of May to end of August, a smaller number during April, May, and September, and still fewer in March, October, and November. There will be distress in nine other districts, but it will not be general. Orders of Government rice amount to 420,000 tons, of which 350,000 from beyond sea."

5. The best authorities appear to agree with Sir Richard Temple in fixing the average ration necessary for the support of persons under relief at three-quarters of a seer of rice a day. According to the estimate contained in your telegram, you would therefore require for the three months of severest pressure a total quantity of 185,000 tons. If three quarters of this pressure be assumed for the three months which you place next in severity, and half this pressure for the three months of lightest scarcity, the total amount of rice required, supposing that you have provided no other grain, will be 413,000 tons. Sir R. Temple, in his Minute of the 31st of January, upon the distress in Tirhoot, states that in most parts of Mudhoobunee, and in some parts of Durbhunga, the distress will not disappear "at the earliest till December"; and in these two districts alone he calculates that it will fall to the Government to support more than 800,000 persons. It will not be safe, therefore, to assume for the closing months of the distress less than half the pressure of the famine at its height.

6. If these conclusions are a just inference from the figures with which you have furnished me, it results that you have a supply of 420,000 tons of rice to meet a demand which you estimate at 413,000 tons. But this is the demand of the six most afflicted districts only. You observe that there will be partial distress in nine other districts. Sir Richard Temple apprehends (5th February) that half a million distressed persons from Nepal may come to the relief works and the rice stores of your Government. Moreover, 720 tons a week are destined (14th February) for Gya, Arrah, and the Soane Canal; 25,000 tons have been allotted (12th February) to the districts of Rajhsahye other than Dinagepore, and the Lieutenant Governor is anxious to retain 20,000 tons reserve to meet the probable want of Eastern Bengal. I observe also that Government grain is being stored in Chota Nagpore, and that relief works have been commenced in Burdwan, and that severe distress is reported to exist among the Sonthals. It is obvious, moreover, that, as prices advance, the distribution of Government grain cannot be confined to those who are "on our hands," that is to say, who are in the receipt of the wages or the alms of Government. There will be numbers who have money, or can procure enough to enable them to work on their own land, if only they can turn that money into grain at a reasonable rate, and against these the Government cannot safely close its stores. Already in the beginning of February in Tirhoot and Chumparun, public grain was being sold to the general customer, and as Government grain becomes the only grain of the district, the stores destined for the three millions who will be on your hands must be everywhere divided in some degree with a less destitute class. You evidently contemplated this method of supply, for I observe that one of the latest of your orders reported to me is a permission, under certain precautions, to sell rice wholesale to the local dealers, in order that in this way the grain imported into the district at public expense may be distributed by the private trade. It is obvious that, under this system, many who are now destitute will share the advantage of the importation, and must be allowed for in the provision that you make.

7. Even, therefore, if no disturbing cause should derange your calculations, and if I may assume, from your silence as to provision of any other grain, that you do not in them rely upon any such provision, it seems probable that 420,000 tons will fall considerably short of the quantity required. But with the starvation of multitudes as the possible penalty of a mistake, I am convinced that you will not trust to any exact calculation. There are numerous contingencies which may diminish your supply, or may increase the demand upon you. A liberal allowance must be made for the possible failure of the arrivals on which you count, for the shrinkage of transport, for the chance of accident, for the loss that may result by the damage of rice by rain, for the mistakes of those who act under you. On the other hand, it may possibly be that the calculation on which you are relying will fall short of the

truth. The area or the duration of the distress with which it is your duty to deal may be larger than you anticipate. Past experience will not lead you to place unbounded trust on the estimates that are supplied to you. I observe the following passage in one of your recent Minutes :—

"These documents have been laid before the Government of India, and the Governor General in Council cannot but express the disappointment which he feels at the local officers having for so long neglected fully to appreciate the requirements of those parts of the country, and thereby occasioned the postponement to the present time of arrangements for transport which should have been made many weeks ago."

These inadequate appreciations led you in November last confidently to name 2,500,000 as the number to be relieved. In March you raised that estimate, under the guidance of fuller information, to 3,000,000. It is impossible to assume with certainty that the tendency to an inadequate appreciation of the danger, which you have already noted in some of your local officers, has altogether ceased to operate.

8. These considerations lead me to apprehend that your supplies, as hitherto reported to me, are not sufficient to protect you against the possibility of a serious deficiency. They may be adequate if the most favourable anticipations should be justified by the event, but if any unforeseen aggravation of your difficulties were to occur, your Government might be involved in embarrassment of the gravest character.

9. By telegram of the 10th instant, I directed you to secure rice in the Burmese market up to 200,000 tons. In reply* you state, without indicating their nature, that you have strong objections to increase your purchases in Burmah. I have no wish to limit your discretion as to the mode of providing the requisite supplies. But I request you to take early measures for securing not only the quantity indicated by your present calculations, but also a very ample margin to meet contingencies, the exact nature of which it is impossible to foresee, but which in an emergency of this magnitude are in some form or other likely to occur.

* "40,000 tons will be placed in distressed districts above Temple's estimates of numbers, which are higher than those of local officers. Additional reserve, not appropriated, 105,000 tons. Total reserve, 145,000. No probability that more can be sent up country from Calcutta before rains than ordered. If more wanted I shall draw on North-West Provinces and Punjab where supply available. I have strong reasons for not now increasing Burmese orders. More can be got from Burmah later if required; information you have received to contrary not correct. Real difficulty not supply, but local transport and distribution."

No. 25, dated 24th April 1874.

From—The Government of India,
To—The Secretary of State for India.

We have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's despatch No. 10, Revenue, of the 19th March.

We have to express our sincere acknowledgements for the approval which your Lordship has conveyed of the policy which we have hitherto pursued, and for the assurances we have received of the cordial support of Her Majesty's Government.

2. We fully share your Lordship's anxiety that no precaution should be neglected by which the danger still impending over many millions of people may be effectually averted. In spite of a sudden and severe outbreak of distress in a portion of Tirhoot before the measures in course of preparation to meet it were quite complete, we think that Sir Richard Temple is fully justified in saying, in the words of the last special narrative, "that the famine has been got well in hand, and will, it may be hoped, be effectually met and averted."

3. Our recent despatches have furnished more complete information than was contained in the telegram of March 4th, to which your Lordship alludes in the despatch under reply.

The information with respect to the famine, which we have forwarded home, although very voluminous, has been necessarily sent somewhat in a fragmentary condition. We have been anxious to give your Lordship the latest information before us at the date of the despatch of each mail. We fear, therefore, that the information which we afforded was not sufficiently explicit on some points of importance.

4. In our despatch No. 17 of the 20th March we reviewed the policy of Government and gave a summary of the general position of affairs. We propose in the present despatch to enter into some further explanations which are suggested by the remarks in your Lordship's despatch of March 19th, and in doing so we trust that we shall be able to remove at any rate a portion of your Lordship's anxiety.

5. Your Lordship observes in the 3rd paragraph of the despatch that "the deficiencies of transport, from which your present difficulties have principally arisen, will scarcely be diminished as time goes on, but will, on the contrary, be rather aggravated when the rains have fallen and the roads have become less serviceable. Against this danger you have provided, at least partially, by commencing a Railway from the riverside opposite the Barrh station to Durbhunga." If our intention had been to send into the distressed districts from time to time a sufficient quantity of grain to meet their current wants, the difficulties in connection with local transport would, without doubt, be greatly aggravated after the rains commence. This, however, is not the actual position of affairs. Our arrangements have been made with the object of storing in the interior of each district before the rains commence a sufficient supply of food to last until

after the rains have ceased. Your Lordship will observe, therefore, that we hope that, although other difficulties connected with the distribution of food may remain, those connected with the transport of food to the principal local depôts will, for the most part, have been overcome before the commencement of the rains.

The Railway from Barrh to Durbhunga was not intended as a reserve means of transport by which to enable us to supply Eastern Tirhoot during the rains, although it may be useful after the monsoon sets in; it was recommended by Sir Richard Temple as a reserve means of transport, in the event of the contract for the conveyance of grain by road failing, to secure a sufficient quantity of grain in Eastern Tirhoot before the commencement of the rains. The wisdom of Sir Richard Temple's proposal has been clearly shown, for the contract for transport has partially failed, and without the Railway the supplies for North Eastern Tirhoot could not have been completed before the rains.

6. We are as yet unable to say with certainty whether we shall be completely successful in storing the whole of the allotments of grain at the local depôts within the given time, but we trust that we shall be able to do so. Sir George Campbell's note on the transport arrangements, which is attached to the fifteenth special narrative, states that the solution of the problem very much depends upon the carrying power of the East Indian Railway; but he anticipated that "if the Railway can take without fail 2,500 tons a day as now arranged, we may expect that all the grain will be stored before the rains, if the monsoon sets in at the usual time." The officers of the East Indian Railway Company have exerted themselves to the utmost, and for some weeks that Railway has been taking an average of fully 2,500 tons a day. The total amount despatched by the line up to the evening of the 22nd instant was about 203,000 tons, and there remained about 74,000 tons to go. By the Eastern Bengal Railway about 63,000 tons had been despatched up to the evening of the 22nd instant, and there remained only about 3,500 tons to go.

7. In respect to the amount of our reserve, to which your Lordship alludes in the 5th, 6th, and 7th paragraphs of your despatch, the figures have undergone such frequent, although unavoidable, changes by a revision of the estimates, and by making fresh allotments and fresh purchases, that we fear they are somewhat confusing. The matter now stands as follows:—

According to Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. 66 of March 28th,* 10,550,000 maunds, or about 388,000 tons, were allotted to the Patna, Bhaugulpore, and Rajshahye divisions.

* See despatch No. 21 of April 10th, 1874.

In addition to the above, the following allotments have since been made:—

	Maunds.
To the Patna district	67,500
„ Hazareebagh district	25,000
„ Manbhoom district (probable, but not final)	150,000
„ Palamow sub-division (Lohardugga district)	10,000
„ Moorshedabad district	5,000
TOTAL	257,500

or about 9,500 tons.

The total amount of grain allotted to the several distressed districts is, therefore, about 397,500 tons, of which about 50,000 tons are a reserve over and above the calculations of the estimated requirements. We have purchased, or authorised the Government of Bengal to purchase, in all about 490,000 tons. Our unallotted reserve will, therefore, amount to about 92,500 tons, and the total reserve to about 142,500 tons.

Sir Richard Temple's estimates, on which we have mainly relied, have generally been in excess of those made by the local officers; they have been based on an average daily consumption of ¾ths of a seer all round for men, women, and children, which is a high average. Credit moreover has not been taken for the very considerable stores of grain which have been imported by zemindars and others with money advanced by Government.

8. We gather from the remarks contained in the 6th paragraph of the despatch under reply that your Lordship is under the impression that when, on the 4th of March, we spoke of the number of persons who are expected to be "on the hands of Government," we intended to include only those who would be likely to be in the receipt of wages or alms, and not that portion of the general public to whom, by reason of the absence of supplies in the local markets, we should have to sell grain. Such, however, was not our meaning. When we spoke of the number of persons who would be "on the hands of Government," we included all those for whom we thought it probable we should have to provide food, whether by payment in kind on relief works, by the distribution of food in the form of charitable relief, or, lastly, by the sale of grain. Your Lordship will observe from a perusal of the several minutes which Sir Richard Temple has written that the percentages of the population for whom he recommended that provision should be made in the most distressed districts are very high, being not unfrequently as much as 50 per cent. of their total population. In those tracts we are prepared to sell,—and we believe that the provision we have made will enable us to sell,—sufficient food to provide for the people until supplies are available in the ordinary course of trade.

9. We are now in a position to state that if we succeed in laying down the amount of grain already allotted to the several districts before the rains commence, we shall be able to meet demands considerably in excess of our estimates. Although, according to the latest

returns, about 1,185,000 persons are employed on relief works, and over 116,000 are in receipt of charitable relief, the issues of grain from Government stores have, up to the present time, been inconsiderable. The local reserves of food have, therefore, practically been increased by the quantity which we provided for the month of March and a part of April, most of which, as a matter of fact, still remains in the Government store-houses.

10. In the 7th paragraph of the despatch under reply your Lordship alludes to our rough estimate made last November that we might have to provide for 2½ millions of persons for seven months. That estimate was based more on the general results of past experience applied to the whole area affected by the drought than on any attempt to calculate in detail the future liabilities of particular districts. At that time the great rice crop of 1873 had not been all harvested, and the yield was still to some extent a matter of uncertainty. The spring crops were only in course of being sown, and it was impossible for any one to predict with accuracy what the outturn of those crops would be. The estimate was the best which we could make at the time, but it was of course liable to subsequent alteration and amendment.

11. Our present estimate, as will be seen from Sir Richard Temple's Minute No. 66 of the 28th of March, is that about 3½ millions will, at the worst period of scarcity, require aid from Government; on the other hand, during a portion of the period of seven months, for the whole of which we estimated that 2½ millions of people would require support, a very much less number will be upon the hands of Government. We are now in the middle of the second month of the seven named in our estimate, and the total number of persons employed on relief works, or in receipt of gratuitous relief, is about 1,200,000, or about half the number for which we estimated last November. The vast majority, moreover, of these have been up to present time supported by money with which they buy food in the local bazars, and not by the issue of Government grain. As your Lordship is already aware, we have thought it desirable to base our more recent estimates on an average daily consumption of three-quarters of a seer a day; hence the necessity arose for increasing our supplies very considerably.

12. As your Lordship has alluded to our expression of disappointment that the arrangements for local transport were in some parts delayed for too long a time, we think that in justice to Sir George Campbell and his officers we should make some further remarks upon this subject. The letter from which your Lordship has quoted referred only to the transport arrangements of the Tirhoot district. As your Lordship is aware, the present famine affects more or less severely a very extensive and densely populated tract of country. Over the greater portion of that area we believe the local arrangements for the transport of food and the relief of distress to have been carried out in time. In one limited portion only (Eastern Tirhoot) the distress came on very suddenly, and for a short time outstripped the measures which were in course of adoption to avert it. Although we have thought it our duty to express our sense of disappointment at this partial and temporary failure, we have not considered it necessary, in the interests of the public service, to enquire very particularly upon whom the responsibility rested. We wished to encourage all Government officers to further exertions rather than to impute blame for any past shortcomings. We fully sympathised with Sir George Campbell and his officers in the great difficulties which they had to encounter,—difficulties which have strained the weak administrative machinery of Bengal to the utmost, and which were more particularly felt in Tirhoot on account of the peculiar habits and characteristics of the people. We felt sure that all, from the Lieutenant-Governor downwards, were exerting themselves to the best of their ability, and that any partial failure arose from errors of judgment, which would be speedily rectified, or from the fact that the difficulties in the way of rapidly organising the necessary machinery complete in all its branches were well-nigh insuperable.

13. In so vast and novel an undertaking it would be unreasonable to expect complete success everywhere. Speaking generally, we are of opinion that the efforts which have been made by the local officers have been very judicious and successful. Moreover, as will be seen from a perusal of the letters quoted in the margin, we have from the first attached the utmost importance to the necessity of making early and complete arrangements for the transport of grain and the organization of the machinery for the distribution of relief, and although we have throughout felt that it would not be in the interests of the public service to interfere or to give minute instructions as to the detail of those arrangements, at the same time we are fully alive to the fact that upon us rested the responsibility not only of giving instructions, but of seeing that they were everywhere carried out. We fully accept this responsibility, and we, therefore, thought that it was unnecessary and, indeed, unjust to the Lieutenant Governor

Despatch to Secretary of State, No. 3 of January 9th, 1874.

Enclosures to despatch No. 5 of January 16th, 1874.
- From Government of India to Government of Bengal, No. 82 of January 12th, 1874.
- From Government of Bengal to Government of India, No. 112 S.-R. of January 14th, 1874.
- From Government of India to Government of Bengal, No. 83 of January 12th, 1874.
- From Government of Bengal to Government of India, No. 122 S.-R. of January 14th, 1874.
- Proceedings at Conference held on January 8th, 1874.

From Government of India to Government of Bengal, No. 126 of January 17th, 1874 (Enclosure to despatch to Secretary of State, No. 6 of January 23rd, 1874).

and his officers to impute serious blame to them on account of the single exception to their generally successful efforts, especially as the failure was temporary and was speedily remedied.

In respect to Sir George Campbell's personal services, we have already* acknowledged the zeal and ability with which from the first he devoted himself to the arduous task of conducting the operations for the relief of distress, and we have particularly recorded our high appreciation of the manner in which he personally directed and supervised the relief opperations on the occasion of his visit to North Behar. As regards the officers who acted under Sir George Campbell's orders, in spite of a temporary failure in one portion of the Tirhoot District, we cannot speak too highly of the zeal, energy, and devotion which they have from the first displayed. These officers deserve our warmest thanks; they deserve, and they will obtain, our cordial support in the performance of their arduous duties.

* Resolution of Government of India, No. 1200 A. of April 8th, 1874 (See enclosure 4 to despatch to Secretary of State, No. 21 of April 10th, 1874).

14. Your Lordship will perceive from the explanations contained in this despatch that since the date of the information, upon which the calculations contained in the despatch under reply were based, we have increased our purchases of grain from 420,000 to about 492,000 tons. We have already bought a larger amount of rice than it will be possible to send up the country by railway before the rains commence. The reserve beyond the allotments which have been already made will be held in store at Calcutta. We have availed ourselves of the direction which your Lordship placed in our hands as respects further purchases; but, bearing in mind Your Lordship's wishes, we shall continue to secure an ample margin to meet contingencies, and we shall not hesitate to order further supplies should there be any probability of their being required. A considerable amount of rice is obtainable from Burma in the months of June and July, when, from the rising of the water in the creeks, rice, which is now stored in the interior, is brought down to the seaports. Moreover in the abundant markets of Northern India ample supplies of grain can readily be obtained. We are unwilling to purchase largely in those markets until the necessity has clearly arisen, as by doing so we should raise prices and thus interfere with the trade between the Punjab and Behar. This trade, although it has lately somewhat fallen off owing to a fall of prices at Patna, is certain to revive again in the very probable contingency of a rise of price at Patna, or a fall in the northern markets.

LIBERALITY OF BABOO SHEOPROSAD SINGH OF MONGHYR.

Dated Monghyr, the 12th May 1874.

From—Baboo Sheoprosad Singh, Monghyr,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Department.

I am desirous of giving Rs. 9,000 as my donation for the relief of the people of the Tirhoot district, where I have learnt with deep regret that the distress is very severe, and also for Monghyr, as per details in the margin. I shall feel thankful by your instructing me to whom am I to remit the amount.

Rs. 5,000 for Tirhoot and Rs. 4,000 for Monghyr.

No. 235—T.F., dated Monghyr, the 14th May 1874.

From—C. Bernand, Esq., Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Scarcity and Relief Dept.,
To—Baboo Sheoprosad Singh, Monghyr.

With reference to your letter dated the 12th instant, intimating your wish to give Rs. 9,000 as a donation for the relief of the people of the Tirhoot and Monghyr districts, I am directed by the Lieutenant-Governor to convey his thanks for your munificent gift.

2. If you will be good enough to deposit the amount in June next into the Monghyr Treasury, Rs. 5,000 out of it will be remitted to Tirhoot for the relief of the sufferers from scarcity in that district.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt

QUANTITIES PER RU

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush M Cumboo,	
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	BENGAL.														
	Western Districts.														
1	Burdwan	A 12 12	12 8	15 0	19 8	20 0	25 8	13 0	13 8	19 0	14 0	14 0	20 8	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 13 4	13 8	17 8	21 0	22 0	24 0	11 4	11 4	17 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 13 8	13 8	17 0	D 17 0	18 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	18 0	26 0	...	...
5	Hooghly	E 13 0	13 0	15 0	D 17 0 to 20 0	17 12 to 20 0	25 0 to 32 0	9 0 and 10 0	9, 10 and 10 8	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	12 8 and 13 0	18 8	...	...
	Howrah	12 0	12 4	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	22 0	...	...
	Central Districts.														
	Calcutta	11 12	12 4	...	15 8	14 12	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	D 10 8	12 4	15 0	D 16 0	14 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	F 12 0	12 0	17 12	...	...
7	Nuddea	13 5	13 14½	15 4	22 8	24 10	32 0	10 0	10 10½	16 12	G 11 0	11 7	17 12	...	...
8	Jessore	13 0	13 5	16 0	...	...	...	H 12 0	12 4	19 12	14 0	15 0	25 0	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 13 12	13 12	18 0	D 19 to 20	20 to 22	30 to 35	J 9 8	9 4	14 0	10 8 to 11 0	10 8	18 0	D 16 0	14 0
10	Dinagepore	9 8	10 0	15 0	10 0	...	22 8	7 12	7 8	24 0	8 8	8 2	27 0	...	...
11	Maldah	12 8	12 8	20 0	16 0	20 0	35 0	8 12	9 0	22 0	9 0	9 8	23 0	15 0	15 0
12	Rajshahye	12 0 and 14 4	12 0 to 13 4	16 8	24 6	26 4	33 12	8 0	8 4 to 9 0	15 0	10 14 to 12 0	11 4 to 12 0	21 0	...	...
13	Rungpore	K 13 0	12 15	18 0	...	...	...	6 5	7 15	14 0	7 15	9 0	25 14	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	16 8	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 12	10 8	12 0	30 0	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	15 12	21 0	22 8	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 0	12 12	26 4	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	9 0	9 0	14 0	...	...
17	Julpigoree	L 6 6	9 0	15 0	...	...	...	7 0	9 0	15 0	8 0	11 0	20 0	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*														
	Eastern Districts.														
18	Dacca	12 8	13 8	12 0	20 0	21 0	27 0	10 0	12 0	20 0	13 0	13 to 14	28 0	...	...
19	Fureedpore	16 0	20 0	21 4	20 0	25 0	40 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	12 12	12 0	27 0	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	M 12 0	12 0	14 0	14 8	14 8	28 0	...	...
21	Mymensingh	N 12 8	12 8	12 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	22 8	15 8	15 8	32 0	...	...
22	Sylhet†	9 0	9 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	O 15 0	14 0	23 0	19 4	18 6	32 0	...	...
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	P 13 0	13 0	16 0	17 0	18 0	24 0	...	...
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	Q 14 0	12 0	22 0	16 0	15 0	25 0	...	...
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	32 8	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 6	13 5	13 5	14 11	20 0	...	...
	Hill Tipperah†	...	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	22 5	20 0	16 0	32 0	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 9th May received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 14-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice from 11 to 13-2 seers, and common r 12 to 14 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 15 seers, barley from 18 to 24 seers, best rice from 11 to 14 seers, and rice from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, maize 15 to 28 seers, and gram 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 16 seers, best rice from 11 to 12 seers, and common rice 12 to 13-4 s gram from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 13-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 11 seers, and common rice from 11-4 to and gram from 11-8 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 11-14 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 13-14½ seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 16th May 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 4	23 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	17 0	39 0	14 8	14 8	22 0	480 0	500 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	25 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	7 12	8 12	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 14 0	13 0 and 14 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	22 0	120 0	130 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
13 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	12 8	13 8	...	14 0	14 4	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	16 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	16 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 0	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 0	15 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0 to 16 0	16 0 to 16 8	25 5	240 0	240 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 2	7 2	7 4	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	15 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 0	6 6	8 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	16 8	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 8	4 0	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 0	10 0	12 0	160 0	160 0	...	6 5	6 5	6 0	Julpigoree.
																		Cooch Behar.*
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 8	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	20 0	22 8	...	...	...	6 8	7 8	7 8	Furreedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†
...	...	...	D 20to28	20to28	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	20 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Mymensingh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 0	Sylhet.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 8	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Noakholly.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 2	6 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 18 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 14 to 16 seers, best rice from 9 to 11-8 seers, common rice from 10-12 to 13 seers, and gram from 15 to 19-8 seers per rupee.
J Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7-14 to 8 seers, and of common rice from 8-12 to 9 seers per rupee.
K Prices of food-grains in the Bhowanigunge sub-division are cheaper.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 10 seers, best rice from 6 to 10 seers, common rice from 8 to 11 seers, and gram from 8 to 9 seers per rupee.
M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 14-4 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 15 seers per rupee.
N In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 13-5 seers, common rice from 12 to 16-13 seers, and gram from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.
O In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 14 to 15-8 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 20 seers per rupee.
P In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 16 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 17 to 18 seers per rupee.
Q In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 13 to 18-4 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 21-4 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

No.	DISTRICTS.	QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY																	
		WHEAT.			BARLEY.			RICE, BEST SORT.			RICE, COMMON.			BULRUSH MILLET—CUMBOO, BAJRA.		
		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
27	Patna	15 8	15 8	24 0	18 0	19 0	31 4	11 4	11 0	...	13 0	12 12	21 0	18 0	17 8	...
28	Gya	R 11 8	11 12	16 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	12 4	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	S 14 8	14 8	19 0	18 8	18 0	30 0	10 0	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 8	18 0	D 15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 17 0	21 0
30	Tirhoot	T 10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	8 0	8 0	20 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 8	14 4	14 0	16 12	16 8	26 0	7 0	7 4	13 0	12 0	12 0	17 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	U 10 8	10 0	14 0	13 0	14 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	9 0	27 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	17 8	15 7	19 9	19 9	19 9	33 6	8 4	8 4	13 6	10 5	10 5	16 1	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	V 13 14	13 14	20 3	18 15	18 15	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	10 1	10 1	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	W 11 0	11 0	14 0	D 7 0 to 20 0	10 0 to 20 8	30 0 to 37 12	9 0	10 0	16 0	10 0	11 0	18 0	13 0	...	32 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack†	15 12	17 1	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	23 10	X 27 9	27 9	30 3	...	...	...
38	Pooree†	11 13	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	29 9	28 14	38 0	...	...	...
39	Balasore†	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	26 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
40	Hazareebagh†	10 8	11 0	16 8	13 0	12 0	22 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	11 8	12 0	17 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga†	12 0	12 0	14 0	16 8	19 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Y 10 8	11 8	16 0	18 0	18 0	28 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	13 4	14 0	24 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 2nd May received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 14-4 seers, barley from 16-4 to 20 seers, common rice from 9-12 to 12 seers, m[illegible] from 13 to 15 seers, and gram from 14 to 16-8 seers, per rupee.

S In the interior prices ranges as follow:—Wheat from 14-8 seers, barley from 17-4 to 19 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice fr[illegible] 10-8 to 12 seers, and gram from 17 to 18 seers, per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 13-12 seers, barley from 11-8 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 7-4 to 11 se[illegible] common rice from 7-12 to 13 seers, maize from 11 to 15-8 seers, and gram from 11 to 16-8 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 13 seers, barley from 13 to 16 seers, best rice from 7 to 12 seers, and of common r[illegible] from 8-2 to 14 seers, lesser millet 13 to 15 seers, maize from 12-12 to 16 seers, and gram from 12 to 14 seers, and Government gra[illegible] 20 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 19th May 1874.

tricts of Bengal on the 16th May 1874.—(Continued.)

SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.																										
EAT MILLET—OOLUM, JOWAR.			LESSER MILLETS—RAGI OR MURWA, AND CHEENA.			MAIZE OR INDIAN-CORN.			GRAM.			FIRE-WOOD.			SALT.			DISTRICTS.
Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.		Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
																		BEHAR.
19 0	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	24 8	18 0	19 0	34 8	140 0	170 0	...	7 4	7 12	8 0	Patna.
13 0	20 0	D 15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 0	13 0	13 4	...	14 0	14 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	5 12	7 8	Gya.
18 8	23 0	...	...	...	17 0	18 0	28 0	18 0	17 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	D 11 0 to 15 0	11 0 to 15 0	24 0 to 44 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 8	12 8	23 8	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	6 8	7 8	Tirhoot.
17 0	24 0	15 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 0	...	16 12	16 8	26 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	14 0	14 0	40 0	13 8	13 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 4	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	15 7	16 8	27 3	17 8	17 8	30 4	147 0	147 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 1	Monghyr.
...	...	D 15 0	15 0	60 0	15 2	15 2	31 9	15 12	16 6	29 1	176 12	164 2	164 2	7 4	6 15	8 3	Bhagulpore.
14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.
...	...	D 9 0 to 16 0	16 0	...	13 0	13 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	28 14	27 9	27 9	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 2	Cuttack.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore.†
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
...	...	16 0	17 0	...	13 0	...	24 8	12 0	12 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	5 4	5 0	7 8	Hazareebagh.†
...	...	23 0	22 0	...	16 0	15 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	4 12	4 8	6 0	Lohardugga.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	D 24 0	24 0	75 0	12 8	12 8	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	Manbhoom.

V Prices range in the interior as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 13-8 seers, barley from 16 seers, best rice from 10 and 11 seers, common rice from 11 to 13 seers, maize from 14 seers, and gram from 9 to 14-8 seers, per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 8 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 11 seers, common rice from 8 to 12 seers, bulrush millet from 12 to 17 seers, maize from 12 to 18 seers, and gram from 12 to 17 seers, per rupee.

X In the interior rice is sold at 34 to 42 seers per rupee.

Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, barley from 16 to 28 seers, best rice from 12 to 16 seers, common rice from 12-12 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 13 seers, per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 16th May 1874.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan, 19th* May 1874.	·1	Heavy rain in Cutwa, slight showers in Bood-bood and Raneegunge. Weather very hot. Ploughing progressing. Cholera in Raneegunge. Fever decreased.
	2	Bankoora, 16th ,, ,,	Nil	Some heavy rain in the south and east on the 13th May. Intensely hot at head-quarters. Aous (early) rice crop being sown where rain has fallen; sugarcane is also being planted. Elsewhere rain is much wanted. Tanks drying up. Small-pox and cholera still reported.
	3	Beerbhoom, 16th ,, ,,	Nil	Cool and damp in the former, hot and dry in the latter half of the week. Prospects of crops worse by another week of drought; water failing. Exportation of week ending 9th May, 5,009 maunds, all to Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions. Prices stationary. Cholera and small-pox very prevalent throughout the district.
	4	Midnapore, 16th ,, ,,	0·31	About half an inch of rain fell in one day over the greater part of the district, but the weather has been otherwise hot and dry. Teel (oil-seed) crop and mulberry are suffering much from want of sufficient rain. Boro rice seems fair. Indigo still promises well, though rain is needed everywhere.
	5	Hooghly, 16th ,, ,,	Nil	Hot. Wind from south; occasionally cloudy. The boro rice is being cut; it was a fair crop. More rain is urgently required for sowing.
		Howrah, 16th ,, ,,	0·04	There was a little rain throughout the district on the 11th May. Weather sultry and at times cloudy. Wind very high and generally from the south. Boro paddy is being reaped. In some parts of the district lands are being ploughed and prepared for sowing the aous (early) and amun (late) rice crops, but rain is very much wanted. Sugarcane is suffering from want of rain.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 19th† May 1874.	0·13	Weather intensely hot with strong winds from the south. Good showers of rain have fallen during the week in Diamond Harbour and Satkhira, where aous (early) rice sowings are going on. Agricultural operations at a standstill elsewhere for want of rain. A few cases of cholera reported from thanas Barripore, Holna, Baduria, and Hurwah. It is abating in thana Muthoorapore. Fever continues at Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 16th May 1874	1·79	Stormy in the beginning of the week and warm in the latter part. There has been a good rain throughout the middle and north-east of the district, but scarcely any in the south or north. The aous (early) rice sowings are nearly finished, and the seeds have generally germinated well. Amun (late) rice sowings have begun. The price of rice is rising somewhat, and coarse rice ranges generally from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3-4 per maund. The police of Kaligunge reported Rs. 3-10, but this price the Collector knows from other sources is not that paid for the coarsest rice. Cholera abating.
	8	Jessore, 16th ,, ,,	·69	Generally clear; hot and dry. Rain fell on the 11th and 12th May, and in the Jhenida and Magoorah divisions the fall was heavy. The rainfall of the 11th and 12th has been beneficial everywhere, but particularly in the northern divisions of the district, though the wind that accompanied it did some harm to the mango and other fruits. Teel (oil-seed) is being gathered, and has been a good crop. The reaping of the boro rice is mostly over, and the result has been good. The sowing of rice and indigo is being rapidly pushed on since the rain, but except in Jhenida and Magoorah more rain is wanted, and in Bagirhat the want is much felt.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9	Moorshedabad, 16th ,, ,,	1·15	There were falls of rain on Monday the 11th and Wednesday the 13th May. The heat has not abated, although the rain for a day or two somewhat reduced the temperature. The cultivators are again enabled to continue their sowings and are busily engaged in their fields. The aous (early) rice crop, which was suffering from the drought, looks well in most parts, except in the Jungypore sub-division, where the rainfall has not been adequate. Prices show considerable steadiness. Rice is on the whole cheaper; it has fallen one seer at Rampore Haut, and is still at seers 14-8 per rupee at Nowadah, the most favorable market of the district at present. Small-pox and cholera show a slight abatement.
	10	Dinagepore, 16th ,, ,,	0·17	Rain has fallen in many parts of the district, but storms have been very local. A generally good crop of boro rice is being harvested. The bhadoi (early) rice is being cultivated and has come up well in many places, but rain is wanted.
	11	Maldah, 16th ,, ,,	0·24	Weather hot; south-easterly wind; occasional clouds, distant thunder and slight fall of rain. Reaping of the boro paddy has been begun, and there is a good crop. There has been some rain towards the eastern part of the district; more is required. Bhadoi (early) sowings have been commenced; the prospect of the crops is on the whole fair. Rice is a little dearer.

* Telegram of the 19th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 19th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(Contd.) 12	Rajshahye, 16th May 1874	·66	All parts of the district have had more or less rain during the week except Manda and Tannore, in the west and north-west. The late rain has been very favorable for all the growing rice crops, and also for the ploughing of lands which are yet unploughed, and the sowings of the early and late rice. Teel (oil-seed) is doing well, and the prospects of indigo and jute have improved since the rain. In the west and north-west of the district rain is much needed for the crops and for ploughing and sowing operations. Prices have been generally stationary, but with a slight upward tendency in one or two places. Small-pox and cholera are still prevalent, though slightly abated since last report.
13	Rungpore, 16th „ „	0·38	Hot and oppressive. Millets are being harvested, and look well. To the south, the crops are suffering from want of rain. Good rain has fallen to the north. The early rice has been cut in a few places and is favorable.
14	Bogra, 16th „ „	1·33	Rain has fallen. Weather dry and seasonable at the end of the week. Boro rice is being cut in Bogra and Khetlal and a fair average is expected. Early rice has been sown in various parts of the district. The prospects of the early rice crop in the east of the district are decidedly good.
15	Pubna, 16th „ „	1·56	Windy, unsettled, generally dry and hot weather. There was a heavy shower of rain on the 11th and a slighter one on the 12th May. The late rain has been favorable to the growing crops, which promise well. The boro paddy has nearly all been got in; the jalee crop is being cut. The outturn is as good as was expected. More rain is much wanted.
COOCH BEHAR DIV. 16	Darjeeling, 16th „ „	0·45	Rather variable; mostly sultry; little rain and threatening clouds. The crops throughout the district are doing well, but more rain is needed.
17	Julpigoree, 16th „ „	1·7	Generally cloudy, with north-east wind prevailing. Rain has fallen. Bhadoi (early) rice promising; cutting of kowni (millet) commenced here and there.
	Cooch Behar, 16th „ „	5·26	Cool for the time of year. Heavy showers of rain occurring generally at night or early in the morning. The prospects of the millet and early rice crops continue to be good.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVISION. 18	Dacca, 19th* May 1874	2·64	Weather hot; strong winds and occasional storms; rain has fallen. Crops good; the rain has been most beneficial.
19	Fureedpore, 16th „ „	2·17	During the early part of the week, a very strong wind blew from south-west and west-south-west, but rain fell and the wind abated in a day; it has sprung up again and become gusty. The rain has done much good everywhere. It appears to have been general throughout the district, as it is reported both at Goalundo and Madareepore, the one north and the other to the south of the district. Rice sowings on high lands, which were not finished before, are progressing satisfactorily, but there is still some fear that the rivers may flood the country earlier than usual as they are rising very rapidly, and the young plant in the low lands on account of the drought are still in a backward state. They are not yet strong enough to bear emersion, and the water rising too quickly would drown them. Common rice has fallen in price at Fureedpore, risen at Goalundo, Madareepore, and Bhanga, and is the same at Gopaulgunge. The rise in prices, it is said, is owing to the high winds which interfere with boats visiting the marts in question.
20	Backergunge, 9th „ „	Nil	Very hot. Prospects of crops not good. Rain much wanted for the early rice sowings, &c.
21	Mymensingh, 16th „ „	2·26	Abundant rain throughout the district except in the north-west, where the fall was scanty. The greater part of the week was stormy, with high winds and a good deal of lightning. The rain now seems to have cleared off for the present, and the weather is again very hot. State and prospects of the crops are exceedingly good.
22	Sylhet, 9th „ „	2·58	Wonderfully cool for the time of the year. There has been really little or no hot weather to speak of this year. Thunderstorms and timely showers of rain have succeeded in keeping the weather quite as cool as in the height of the rains. Amun, or late rice sowings completed. Kataria and aous (early) crops progressing. The price of rice has fallen; exports are slack. Only about 1,500 maunds of rice and 2,000 maunds of paddy exported. The district is remarkably healthy this year.
23	Chittagong, 9th „ „	Few drops	Very hot in the day time. Has been threatening the last day or two, but the rain still holds off. Spring crops are doing well, but rain is wanted everywhere. Preparations for early irrigated paddy crop continue. Cholera prevalent, especially in town and Satkania thana; also in Cox's Bazar Sub-Division. Many cases of fever owing to the hot weather.
24	Noakholly, 9th „ „	Nil	Atmosphere cloudy. Hot days and strong south and south-easterly wind. About three-quarters of the aous (early) paddy has now been sown. The plants are in general doing well, but have in some places been injured by drought and are likely to suffer much if the dry weather continues. The pulses have been nearly reaped, and the yield is generally reported to be below the average.

* Telegram of the 19th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		
CHITTAGONG DIVN. 25	Tipperah, 16th May 1874	5·44	High winds, stormy, heavy rain, and much cooler than last week. The boro rice crop is being harvested and yielding a fair outturn. The rain has saved the early rice crop which was withering from the drought.
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts. 9th May 1874.	.....	Excessively hot throughout the whole week. Joom-burning is over. Rain very badly wanted for the sowings. The seeds sown last week after the shower have been parched up.
	Hill Tipperah, 9th May 1874.	Nil	There has been some rain in the interior, but none at head-quarters; weather very hot, thermometer 96° in the shade. Strong hot wind from south and south-east since the 7th May. No change to report; rain is very much wanted for ploughing and early sowings, Young paddy withering for want of moisture. Sickness reported about head-quarters, mostly owing to excessive heat and dryness.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna, 18th* May 1874	Nil	Weather seasonable; very hot, with strong west winds. No crops to report about except cheena (millet), which will soon be harvested. Health of the district generally good, but cases of small-pox still reported in the city.
28	Gya, 16th " "	Nil	Weather hot; no crops save sugarcane on the ground.
29	Shahabad, 16th " "	Nil	Very hot, with strong west wind. Sugarcane and vegetables on the ground and being irrigated. Cheena (millet) in places being cut. In the Buxar sub-division the boro rice is reported to be doing well. Mango crop still promising. Small-pox less prevalent.
30	Tirhoot, 16th " "	Nil	Hot west wind prevailing. Seetamurhee sub-division—0·40 inches of rain fell on the 11th May; is beneficial to agricultural operations. In many places some of the laborers have left relief works to prepare their fields. The rain has moistened the soil so much as to enable the ryots to prepare the land for sowing in the first coming rain. Makai (Indian-corn) was sown in places in the rain which fell a fortnight ago, and has succeeded in some places. The murwa (millet) seedlings appear to be coming up well. During the last three days the Deputy Collector travelled in the Amoua, Shewhar, Bhagmanpur, Dynchapra, and Mohind circles, and noticed ryots ploughing their fields; there was a heavier rain to the north of the sub-division. Mudhoobunnee sub-division—A little rain of 0·1 fell on the night of the 11th instant; more rain is much wanted for sowing the early rice. Most of the fields are ready for paddy crop. In Kutchra circle the cheena (millet) crop has been in some parts from 8 to 12 annas. Tajpore sub-division—Rain is much wanted. Mango knocked about; no change in other crops. Hajeepore sub-division—The state and prospects of the crops remained unaltered; the cheena (millet) and moong (pulse) are doing well in the low lands, but those on the high lands have suffered from the drought. Prospects of the crops in the sudder sub-division continue much the same as last week; want of rain being much felt. No report from Durbhunga.
31	Sarun, 16th " "	Nil	Weather very hot and dry. Winds variable, east and west. Cheena (millet) in various stages of growth. The early crop is being cut, and the late, which is not yet ripe, is being irrigated, where practicable. Indigo prospects continue to be unfavorable. The recent sowings are dying for want of moisture. Agricultural operations are at a standstill except in Burrowlee thana, in Sewan sub-division, where paddy is being sown in the low lands in which moisture was supplied by the recent rains. Rain most anxiously looked for for the new sowings. A large number of mangoes have been blown down by the recent high winds. Prices have slightly fallen in the town owing to payment of the people on relief works in grain, and the restoration of private trade, which was temporarily interrupted by the impressment of carriage for Tirhoot.
32	Chumparun 16th " "	Nil	Very hot in the day; east and west winds. Sowings of makai (Indian-corn) and other crops delayed for want of rain. Prospects of moong (pulse) fair, of indigo very unfavorable; cheena and kawni (millets) have entirely failed, except where there was a little moisture, or where advances for wells have enabled the ryots to irrigate them.
BHAGULPORE DIVN. 33	Monghyr, 16th " "	Nil	Heat intense; strong west winds; no present indications of rain. Rain much wanted; the few crops on the ground are being rapidly parched up. Health generally good.
34	Bhagulpore 19th† " "	Nil	Hot and strong west winds. Hail and rain on the 12th May south of Soopool and west of Muddehpoora. Moong (pulse) ripening fast. Rice, murwa (millet), and sugarcane all reported as flourishing, but in want of rain. General health very good.
35	Purneah, 16th " "	0·40	Very hot; east winds prevalent. The sowing of the rice lands nearly finished; an unusually large area has been sown; a very early bhadoi crop is expected in Dhurmpore. The moong (pulse) and kawni (millet) in the centre and north of the district are looking very well; the latter is in full ear. Cholera and small-pox have made their appearance in various places, but not to any great extent.
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 16th May 1874.	A few drops only.	A little rain at Rajmehal. Weather became excessively hot at Doomka both by night and day. Distant lightning occasionally. A squall and little rain at Doomka in the middle of the week. There are no crops on the ground anywhere except the last of the boro paddy at Rajmehal. Mangoes bad generally, fair at Rajmehal. Rain very badly wanted to let ploughing go on and to fill tanks. Want of water great in the south of the district.

* Telegram of the 18th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Telegram of the 19th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION. 37	Cuttack, 19th* May 1874	·04	Rain much wanted. Weather very close till afternoon, and then cloudy with high winds till evening. Ploughing progressing. Public health good.
38	Pooree, 9th " "	Nil	Hot and dry, with southerly wind. The harvest of the dalua rice crop is nearing completion, and its outturn is good. Cotton is doing good. Mangoes are ripening, but the outturn is scanty. Paddy-fields are nearly ready for sowing and only want rain. Sugarcane planting has nearly been completed, and plants are shooting up and promising well. Export of rice continues on a moderate scale, and prices are generally almost stationary. Public health good.
39	Balasore, 16th " "	Nil	Heat less excessive. No rain. Early rice is being sown to a very slight extent. General tillage operations have been suspended and rain is awaited. Cattle plague has not disappeared, and cholera has appeared in a few localities.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 9th May 1874.	Nil	Hot, but seasonable; cloudy and sunshine alternately, with variable winds. The rain which fell last week has done good, as it enabled the cultivators to plough their lands, which is going on vigorously. Prices have slightly risen and there appears an upward tendency. Small-pox is prevalent here and there; but on the whole public health is good.
41	Lohardugga, 16th May 1874.	Nil	Weather hot, with south-westerly winds, shifting to west and north-west. No crops save sugarcane on the ground. The mohwa flower crop has been an abundant one in pergunnahs Palamow and Toree, and much relief has been afforded to the poor. The fruit crop too promises well; also the Surai, or fruit of the Sâl tree. Lands are all ready for the early sowings. In some of the very low lands paddy has been already sown; rain is now looked for. Prices remain steady. Small-pox very prevalent, but otherwise general health good.
42	Singbhoom, 16th " "	Nil	Very hot and dry. Nothing particular to add to last week's report. Rain much wanted. General health good.
43	Manbhoom, 16th " "	Nil	Hot and dry. There is nothing on the ground but sugarcane, which is suffering from want of water in the tanks from which they are irrigated. Rain is urgently required for the early sowings of millet, grass-seeds, and early rice; all these will be late in coming to maturity if rain does not fall soon and the distress be consequently prolonged. Small-pox and cholera in places, but not on the increase.

* Telegram of the 19th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 19th May 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 26th April to 2nd May 1874.	Rain from 3rd to 9th May 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.							
	Western Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	2·13	Nil	10·17	9th May	
		Cutwa	0·33	Nil	6·98	ditto.	
		Culna	2·07	Nil	8·25	ditto.	
		Bood-bood	0·72	Nil	6·76	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	0·03	Nil	4·81	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	1·42	Nil	8·42	ditto.	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora	0·12	Nil	5·16	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree	0·53	Nil	6·19	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	0·93	Nil	6·12	ditto.	
		Tumlook	1·44	Nil	10·29	ditto.	
		Gurbeta	1·22	Nil	9·05	ditto.	
		Contai ... Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	1·35	Nil	9·37	ditto.	
		Contai ... Exe. Engr.'s Office...	1·35	Nil	9·37	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly	1·72	Nil	7·22	ditto.	
		Serampore	1·42	Nil	7·29	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	Howrah	1·53	Nil	6·45	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	Sangor Island	1·15	Nil	6·25	ditto.	
		Calcutta	1·18	0·08	7·93	ditto.	
		Alipore ... Dispensary ...	1·15	0·02	8·23	ditto.	
		Alipore ... Jail	1·07	Nil	8·01	ditto.	
		Busseerhat	1·96	Nil	4·96	ditto.	
		Baraset	2·32	Nil	8·04	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	1·66	Nil	5·82	ditto.	
		Barripore	2·25	Nil	5·00	ditto.	
		Satkhira	2·05	0·10	5·89	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	1·35	Nil	6·91	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	2·12	Nil	5·66	ditto.	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur	0·46	Nil	8·19	ditto.	
		Bongong	2·22	Nil	8·00	ditto.	
		Meherpore	1·20	Nil	10·23	ditto.	
		Choosdangah	1·62	Nil	9·86	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	1·60	Nil	9·26	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	1·55	Nil	8·41	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	Jessore	0·78	Nil	7·40	ditto.	
		Narail	0·96	0·03	7·32	ditto.	
		Khoolna	0·90	Nil	9·20	ditto.	
		Jhenidah	0·16	Nil	11·45	ditto.	
		Bagirhat	1·09	Nil	7·18	ditto.	
		Magoora	0·88	Nil	8·74	ditto.	
Rajshahye	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	2·60	Nil	5·85	ditto.	
		Rampore Haut	1·35	Nil	5·25	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	1·44	Nil	4·52	ditto.	
		Jungipore	0·89	Nil	5·40	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	1·30	Nil	4·70	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	2·33	Nil	6·01	ditto.	
	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	1·01	Nil	5·92	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	Maldah	1·04	Not rec.	5·96	2nd May	
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah	1·35	Nil	6·10	9th May	
		Nattore	0·48	Nil	8·31	ditto.	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore	2·63	0·17	11·79	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunj	1·55	Nil	6·17	ditto.	
		Titalya	3·32	Nil	7·62	ditto.	
	Bogra ...	Bogra	1·09	2·15	17·30	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	1·17	0·13	9·52	ditto.	
		Serajgunj	2·65	1·35	9·97	ditto ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	4·96	15th April.	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	2·65	0·02	9·63	9th May.	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	2·70	0·23	8·11	ditto.	
		Bodah	5·28	Not rec.	8·94	2nd May	
		Buxa ... Commissioner's Office..	1·73	1·24	10·85	9th May ...	From 12th April.
		Buxa ... Civil Surgeon's " ...	1·79	Not rec.	12·97	2nd May	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State ...	Cooch Behar	3·92	0·12	13·60	9th May	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 26th April to 2nd May 1874.	Rain from 3rd to 9th May 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—*(Continued.)*			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	EASTERN DISTRICTS.						
DACCA.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	1·60	Nil	9·92	9th May	
		Dacca ... Hospital ...	1·58	Nil	10·39	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge	2·17	Nil	11·75	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	1·62	0·03	8·20	ditto.	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	1·10	Nil	12·65	ditto.	
		Goalundo	1·76	Nil	9·51	ditto.	
		Madaripore	0·53	Nil	7·83	ditto.	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	0·67	Nil	6·05	ditto.	
		Perozepore	0·68	0·18	3·94	ditto.	
		Patooakhally	0·61	Nil	3·43	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan	0·95	Nil	7·15	ditto.	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	1·66	0·60	15·59	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	1·92	0·25	10·24	ditto.	
		Atia	3·10	Nil	11·46	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	1·78	Nil	18·94	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet	3·51	2·55	38·72	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	Cachar	4·11	2·22	28·64	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	3·61	Not rec.	27·66	2nd May.	
		Koyah	3·00	ditto	29·89	ditto.	
CHITTAGONG.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong ... Telegraph Office ...	0·20	Nil	4·40	9th May.	
		Chittagong ... Jail	0·26	Nil	5·26	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	0·25	Nil	1·83	ditto.	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	0·21	Nil	6·21	ditto.	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	0·90	Nil	8·98	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah	0·91	Nil	12·40	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	0·62	Nil	3·49	ditto ...	Not rec. 15th March to 4th April.
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	0·76	Nil	12·65	ditto.	
BEHAR.							
PATNA.	Patna	Patna	0·37	Nil	1·78	ditto.	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	2·65	ditto.	
		Barh	0·11	Nil	2·82	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Jail	Nil	Nil	1·20	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	1·22	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto.	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	2·98	ditto.	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·89	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·61	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·56	ditto.	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·77	ditto.	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	1·90	ditto.	
		Bhubooah...	Nil	Nil	1·80	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·19	18th April.	
		Durbhunga	ditto	ditto	1·29	ditto.	
		Hajeepore	ditto	ditto	1·15	ditto.	
		Mudhoobunnee	ditto	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
		Seetamurhee	ditto	ditto	0·90	ditto.	
		Tajpore	0·92	Nil	2·16	9th May.	
	Sarun	Chuprah	Nil	Nil	1·48	ditto.	
		Sewan	0·11	Nil	1·33	ditto.	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	0·10	Nil	1·41	ditto.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	1·10	ditto.	
BHAGULPORE.	Monghyr	Monghyr	0·31	Nil	2·30	ditto.	
		Begoo Serai	0·57	Nil	2·48	ditto.	
		Jamoree	1·30	Nil	5·74	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	0·96	Nil	2·81	ditto.	
		Soopool	1·23	Nil	2·63	ditto ...	Not rec. 22nd to 28th Feb.
		Muddehpoora	1·90	Nil	2·95	ditto ...	Not rec. 12th to 25th Apl.
		Banka	0·52	Nil	3·06	ditto.	
		Sanborsa	2·26	Nil	3·75	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	3·05	Nil	4·71	ditto.	
		Kissengunge	0·82	0·28	4·30	ditto.	
		Arrareah	1·23	Nil	5·34	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur	0·47	Nil	3·09	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	0·10	Nil	1·60	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka	0·57	Nil	3·56	ditto.	
		Godda	Nil	0·25	3·50	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 26th April to 2nd May 1874.	Rain from 3rd to 9th May 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0·70	4·83	9th May.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	0·42	Nil	5·15	ditto.	
		Jajpore	Nil	Nil	3·20	ditto.	
		Kendraparah	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore	Nil	Nil	1·85	ditto.	
		False Point	Nil	Nil	2·36	ditto.	
	Pooree	Pooree	Nil	Nil	1·71	ditto.	
		Khurdah	Nil	Nil	4·01	ditto.	
	Balasore	Balasore	0·86	Nil	5·74	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	1·35	Nil	9·68	ditto.	
		Jellasore	1·78	Nil	8·10	ditto.	
		Sorah	0·45	Nil	5·01	ditto.	
		Chandbally	0·93	Nil	2·89	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·13	18th April.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	South-Western Frontier Agency.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	0·28	Nil	4·72	9th May.	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	0·32	Nil	4·89	ditto.	
		Pachumba	2·73	Nil	6·54	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah ...	Ranchee	0·27	0·14	7·26	ditto.	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	3·97	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	0·20	0·09	7·16	ditto.	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	0·75	Nil	6·14	ditto.	
		Govindpore	Not rec.	Nil	5·78	ditto ...	Not rec. 19th April to 2nd May.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah	5·74	2·71	15·14	ditto	
		Dhoobree	7·00	1·40	16·48	ditto.	
	Kamroop ...	Gowhatty	1·59	2·17	15·21	ditto	
		Burpettah	3·32	3·48	20·67	ditto	
	Durrung ...	Tezpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·09	7th Feb.	
		Mungledye	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	Nowgong	0·32	1·96	10·98	9th May.	
	Seebsangor ...	Seebsangor	0·63	Not rec.	23·74	2nd May.	
		Golaghat	1·40	ditto	16·99	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	0·67	ditto	20·87	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	0·63	ditto	22·45	ditto.	
	Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur	Not rec.	ditto	12·61	28th Mar.	
		North Luckimpore	0·38	ditto	20·41	2nd May.	
		Suddya	Not rec.	ditto	17·74	28th Mar.	
	Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting	ditto	ditto	8·02	25th April.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong	ditto	ditto	3·58	28th Mar.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	7·43	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	24·17	12th April.	
	Garo Hills ...	Tura	ditto	ditto	5·94	28th Feb.	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	0·39	11th April.	
		Akyab	Nil	ditto	1·30	9th May.	

CALCUTTA,
The 16th May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 10th to 16th May 1874.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. * Velocity.	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	May 10th	10	29·681	29·698	88·5	81·0	71	S S W	19·3	...	K	
		16	29·528	29·546	93·5	83·7	64	S	20·8	...	CK	
	11th	10	29·575	29·593	93·5	80·7	54	S S W	16·3	...	K	
		16	29·457	29·475	97·3	83·0	53	S S E	11·5	...	S	
	12th	10	29·606	29·624	89·5	83·3	76	S S W	16·4	0·04	.....	scuds.
		16	29·521	29·539	92·0	85·5	75	S S W	19·6	...	S, C	
	13th	10	29·717	29·735	85·6	80·5	79	S	11·9	0·08	C, CS	
		16	29·616	29·634	90·5	82·0	68	S	10·3	...	CK	
	14th	10	29·751	29·769	89·0	81·5	71	S S W	7·7	...	K	
		16	29·642	29·660	94·5	83·0	59	S S W	14·5	...	C	
	15th	10	29·681	29·699	91·3	83·5	70	S	12·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·538	29·556	94·3	83·7	62	S	16·1	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	29·593	29·611	93·5	83·0	62	S	14·6	...	C	
		16	29·455	29·473	97·5	83·9	54	S S W	19·0	...	C	
Saugor Island.	May 10th	10	29·742	29·748	88	82	76	S S W	25·6	...	N	*b, m*, scuds.
		16	29·586	29·592	88	83	78	S S W	23·1	...	KS	*b, m*
	11th	10	29·621	29·627	89	82	73	S S W	20·7	...	K	*b, m*
		16	29·510	29·516	88	83	80	S S W	24·3	...	N	*b, m*, scuds.
	12th	10	29·647	29·653	87	83	83	S S W	20·0	1·70	N	*m, o*, scuds.
		16	29·545	29·551	88	84	83	S S W	25·7	...	N	*m*, scuds.
	13th	10	29·729	29·735	85	81	83	S S E	10·7	0·80	N	*m, o*, scuds.
		16	29·666	29·672	86	79	72	S S E	15·8	...	N	*o*
	14th	10	29·791	29·797	87	82	79	S S W	13·4	...	N	*m*, scuds.
		16	29·671	29·677	87	82	79	S	15·4	...	N	*m*, scuds.
	15th	10	29·716	29·722	87	82	79	S S W	17·2	...	N	*b*, scuds.
		16	29·580	29·586	87	83	83	S	18·5	...	N	*b*, scuds.
	16th	10	29·626	29·632	88	83	80	S W	19·0	...	N	*m*, scuds.
		16	29·518	29·524	88	84	83	S	19·1	...	N	*m*, scuds.
Chittagong.	May 10th	10	29·745	29·837	87	79	68	S W	10·6	...	CK, K, KS	*v*
		16	29·590	29·681	88	79	65	S W	18·9	...	CK	*b, q*
	11th	10	29·672	29·766	75	71	81	E	11·9	3·80	N	*r, t, l, q*
		16	29·581	29·673	85	80	79	S	12·2	...	CK, KS	*b, v*
	12th	10	29·667	29·759	86	80	75	S S E	9·2	...	K, KS	*b, v*
		16	29·672	29·766	73	71	90	E	15·0	2·50	N	*r, o, u, t*
	13th	10	29·738	29·830	83	71	71	E S E	7·4	...	KS	*g*
		16	29·655	29·747	87	78	65	S	5·7	...	C, KS	*b, v*
	14th	10	29·756	29·847	88	80	69	S S E	4·1	...	K, C, KS	*v*
		16	29·665	29·757	86	80	75	S S W	14·2	...	C, K	*b, v*
	15th	10	29·657	29·749	87	81	76	S	7·6	...	K	*b, v*
		16	29·593	29·685	87	80	72	S W	12·9	...	.....	*b, v*
	16th	10	29·625	29·716	88	81	72	S	9·4	...	C	*b, v*
		16	29·543	29·635	87	81	76	S	18·1	...	C	*b, v*
Akyab.	May 9th	10	29·789	29·819	88	78	62	S S E	4	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·710	29·740	82	75	70	S E by E	13	...	.....	*b*
	10th	10	29·850	29·880	88	77	58	S by E	12	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·708	29·738	86	79	72	S E	13	...	.....	*b*
	11th	10	29·801	29·831	92	80	57	S W	6	...	.....	*b, c*
		16	29·653	29·683	89	81	69	S E by E	11	...	.....	*b*
	12th	10	29·782	29·812	92	79	54	S W by S	11	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·664	29·694	90	76	50	S W	3	...	.....	*b, c*
	13th	10	29·797	29·827	93	79	51	S W by S	9	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·638	29·668	92	81	60	S E	11	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	29·887	29·917	85	77	68	S S E	8	...	.....	*o*
		16	29·738	29·768	82	76	74	N W by N	3	...	.....	*o*
	15th	10	29·839	29·869	88	78	62	S W by S	11	...	.....	cloudy.
		16	29·698	29·728	89	80	66	S E by E	11	...	.....	*c*
Mergui.	May 10th	10	29·687	29·718	96	79	44	S W	10·5	...	C	*b*
		16	29·496	29·577	93	79	51	S S W	9·9	...	C, N	*r, u*
	11th	10	29·558	29·639	94	78	46	S S W	1·8	...	C	*b*
		16	29·423	29·504	100	80	39	S S W	11·4	...	C	*b*
	12th	10	29·560	29·641	94	82	58	S	12·5	...	C	*b*
		16	29·421	29·502	101	83	44	S S W	6·1	...	CK, N, C	
	13th	10	29·603	29·684	94	81	55	N	7·1	...	C, CK, C	
		16	29·540	29·622	88	75	52	E	6·9	...	KK, N	*u*
	14th	10	29·673	29·754	92	81	60	S S W	7·8	...	C, CK,	
		16	29·553	29·634	97	83	53	S E	8·3	...	C, K, N	
	15th	10	29·636	29·717	91	81	63	S W	6·1	...	C, CK, N	
		16	29·514	29·595	94	80	52	S W	9·2	...	C, K, N	*u*
	16th	10	29·540	29·621	95	79	47	W S W	3·9	0·10	.....	*b*
		16	29·388	29·469	107	81	29	S	4·1	...	CK, K	*b*
Tavoy.	May 10th	10	29·848	29·869	91	82	66	W S W	2·3	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·706	29·727	91	82	66	W S W	8·3	...	.....	*b*
	11th	10	29·778	29·799	92	82	63	S	2·6	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·637	29·658	86	78	68	S S W	6·0	...	.....	*b*
	12th	10	29·810	29·831	88	81	72	S	4·0	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·709	29·730	89	80	66	S W	6·5	...	.....	*b*
	13th	10	29·816	29·837	86	79	72	S	2·1	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·681	29·702	89	81	69	S E	9·1	...	.....	*b*
	14th	10	29·874	29·895	85	78	71	S W	4·7	0·20	.....	*g*
		16	29·752	29·773	86	80	75	S E	4·5	1·10	.....	*b*
	15th	10	29·793	29·814	88	81	72	S	4·8	...	.....	*b*
		16	29·661	29·682	88	80	69	W S W	8·3	...	.....	*b*
	16th	10	29·729	29·750	88	82	76	W S W	1·8	...	.....	*b, g*
		16	29·619	29·640	88	81	72	S W	4·6	...	.....	*b*

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA.
16th May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Abstract of Observations as received in the Meteorological Office, Calcutta, during the month of February 1874.

N.B.—The barometric data are reduced for temperatures and not for height above sea-level.

STATIONS.	Height above sea-level.	BAROMETER. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Range.	RADIATION. Solar. Mean.	Solar. Max. Day.	Solar. Max. ⊖	Grass Nocturnal. Mean.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. Day.	Grass Nocturnal. Min. ⊖	TEMPERATURE OF AIR. Mean of max.	Mean daily range.	Mean of min.	Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	Highest Max. Day.	Highest Max. ⊖	Absolute range.	Lowest Min. Day.	Lowest Min. ⊖	HUMIDITY. Mean.	Mean of 4 hours.	Mean of 10 hours.	Mean of 16 hours.	Mean of 22 hours.	RAINFALL. In inches.	Number of days.
Fort Blair ...	61	29·886	...	29·936	29·837	...	·099	145·2	4th	149·0	...	...	...	87·4	13·2	74·2	80·5	...	82·6	86·8	...	28th	91·0	22·6	10-11th	69·0	...	...	73	63	...	Nil	...
Madras ...	27	29·967	...	30·027	29·908	...	·121	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79·2	...	82·6	82·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	60	...	Nil	...
Vizagapatam ...	31	29·954	29·916	30·025	29·899	29·976	·126	115·8	22nd	125·0	...	...	...	82·5	6·8	75·7	79·2	76·6	79·9	81·8	78·7	22nd	86·5	14·0	17th	72·5	65	70	63	60	68	Nil	...
Akyab ...	21	29·967	29·929	30·033	29·918	29·987	·115	142·2	24th	147·0	49·4	5th	42·1	85·6	25·1	60·5	73·6	63·6	76·9	81·1	68·8	22-23rd	89·8	35·1	9th	54·7	74	91	63	56	87	0·06	1
False Point ...	18·7	29·981	29·956	30·031	29·935	30·003	·096	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	75·7	71·3	77·8	78·7	75·4	...	...	...	...	...	88	94	85	84	88	0·90	2
Cuttack ...	80	29·886	29·855	29·955	29·817	29·916	·138	144·3	28th	154·0	59·2	16th	47·4	89·7	23·1	66·6	76·4	63·6	78·0	86·1	73·0	22nd	96·6	38·8	16th	57·8	69	87	67	42	80	1·81	3
Saugor Island ...	6	29·977	29·941	30·043	29·924	30·001	·119	133·5	5th	140·2	63·4	16th	48·5	78·5	11·8	66·7	73·3	69·5	75·3	78·3	70·3	28th	85·0	30·2	16th	54·8	80	89	77	68	86	3·44	4
Chittagong ...	90	29·923	29·879	29·983	29·881	29·951	·102	137·0	28th	147·7	58·0	9th	49·5	82·5	22·3	60·2	71·0	63·6	74·1	78·2	68·2	1st	91·4	38·6	9th	52·8	74	87	67	58	83	2·82	4
Calcutta ...	18·11	29·956	29·914	30·030	29·906	29·974	·124	130·9	22nd	142·0	...	...	...	80·1	14·2	65·9	72·5	67·1	72·9	79·6	70·5	22nd	89·3	32·3	16th	57·0	75	89	71	57	82	3·77	6
Burdwan ...	102	29·874	...	29·949	29·823	...	·126	127·7	24th	145·0	55·5	16th	42·8	80·0	19·5	60·5	69·3	...	72·8	79·8	...	22nd	93·0	41·0	16-17th	52·0	...	...	66	50	...	4·07	6
Jessore ...	20	29·955	...	30·017	29·898	...	·119	131·2	23rd	144·2	55·6	16th	41·9	81·5	20·7	60·8	70·7	...	73·8	78·5	...	22nd	91·5	43·1	16th	48·4	...	...	66	54	...	2·35	6
Dacca ...	35	29·940	29·904	30·011	29·889	29·958	·122	131·3	24th	146·8	57·4	17th	46·3	79·9	18·5	61·4	70·6	63·7	73·3	7 3	67·0	25th	88·6	36·1	17th	52·5	74	92	68	53	82	1·91	9
Silchar ...	88·91	...	...	...	...	...	...	119·1	25th	136·0	54·8	9th	47·0	76·0	17·7	58·3	66·5	60·2	67·4	74·2	64·1	22nd	84·0	34·0	9th	50·0	81	93	81	63	88	5·35	12
Hazareebagh ...	1,994	27·948	...	28·001	27·894	...	·107	126·6	21st	146·0	41·7	15th	31·0	76·1	21·7	54·4	64·9	...	68·2	77·0	...	21-22nd	89·0	44·0	15th	45·0	57	...	38	34	...	3·19	8
Berhampore ...	64	29·903	...	29·974	29·838	...	·136	127·9	25th	139·0	43·9	24th	39·0	81·2	22·8	58·4	69·2	...	72·5	80·0	...	22nd	92·0	43·0	16th	49·0	...	...	69	53	...	1·80	4
Gya ...	347	29·595	...	29·657	29·532	...	·125	106·4	22nd	120·0	52·2	16th	44·7	80·0	22·8	57·2	69·4	...	72·6	77·4	...	12th	97·7	48·4	16-17th	49·3	...	...	41	33	...	1·26	3
Patna ...	179	29·817	...	29·881	29·764	...	·117	133·4	27th	142·2	47·1	15th	39·2	79·0	25·8	53·2	67·0	...	70·1	76·6	...	22nd	88·2	43·2	15th	45·0	61	...	49	39	...	0·58	3
Monghyr ...	160·4	29·801	...	29·875	29·745	...	·130	130·6	21-22nd	141·0	52·0	4th	41·0	76·9	20·1	56·8	66·9	...	68·5	76·3	...	24th	86·8	35·8	15th	51·0	...	...	56	42	...	1·26	5
Darjeeling ...	6,912	23·372	23·355	23·393	23·352	23·387	·041	98·7	22nd	120·0	28·8	15th	25·0	50·6	15·0	35·6	43·1	37·3	46·9	48·0	40·2	24th	62·0	32·0	7th	30·0	74	83	61	64	87	1·35	5
Seebsaugor ...	?	29·671	...	29·735	29·606	...	·129	122·5	24th	142·1	50·2	9th	40·2	67·7	12·8	54·9	61·6	...	62·6	68·5	...	25th	76·0	30·8	9th	45·2	86	...	85	69	...	3·25	10
Goalparah ...	388	29·580	...	29·646	29·505	...	·141	120·1	25th	133·5	51·8	16th	46·8	75·9	20·5	55·4	66·1	...	66·9	74·0	...	25th	86·5	38·1	9th	48·4	...	...	69	50	...	1·30	9
Benares ...	263·74	29·702	29·714	29·749	29·640	29·704	·109	105·3	19-20th	137·0	44·4	13th	35·0	81·7	31·2	50·5	65·6	53·7	70·2	78·9	59·7	22nd	90·0	47·0	17th	43·0	56	78	44	33	69	0·27	3
Roorkee ...	879·7	29·060	29·035	29·114	29·016	29·075	·098	123·5	20th	133·4	39·5	14th	31·4	73·2	25·8	47·4	60·4	50·9	62·9	71·2	56·6	22nd	82·7	42·5	14th	40·2	65	84	61	41	73	2·52	4

CALCUTTA—FEBRUARY 1874.

Mean barometric pressures of 16 years ...	29·948	Mean temperature of 16 years ...	72·8	Mean humidity of 16 years ...	68	Mean rain-fall of 16 years ...	0·76
Ditto ditto of 1874 ...	29·956	Ditto ditto of 1874 ...	72·5	Ditto ditto of 1874 ...	75	Actual fall in 1874 ...	3·77
Excess in 1874 ...	·008	Defect in 1874 ...	0·3	Defect in 1874 ...	7	Excess in 1874 ...	3·01

CALCUTTA,
The 14th May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Mean Pressures and Temperatures of the preceding Table, reduced to Sea-level, with Anemometric results and observations of Sky Serenity.

STATIONS.	Mean barometric pressure reduced to sea-level.	Mean temperature reduced to sea-level.	WIND. North.	North-East.	East.	South-East.	South.	South-West.	West.	North-West.	Variable.	Calm.	Percentage and Resultant.	Mean velocity daily.	Mean serenity.
Port Blair ...	29·949	80·6	7	48	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	96 N, 40 E	108·2	8·93
Madras ...	29·995	79·2	2	8	15	21	9	1	...	...	...	...	69 S, 64 E	193·7	...
Vizagapatam ...	29·986	79·2	3	2	11	17	29	14	31	5	...	...	42 S, 25 W	73·1	8·54
Akyab ...	29·989	72·6	18	13	11	...	...	10	33	27	...	...	49 N, 45 W	97·5	9·23
False Point ...	30·000	75·7	2	19	10	4	11	44	7	7	...	8	26 S, 34 W	...	...
Cuttack ...	29·970	76·6	7	16	9	9	21	30	13	5	...	2	26 S, 22 W	63·2	7·47
Sangor Island ...	29·983	73·3	16	10	13	5	30	24	4	10	...	...	19 S, 12 W	196·8	6·46
Chittagong ...	30·018	71·2	27	22	11	7	3	8	15	19	...	...	38 N, 3 W	131·3	7·65
Calcutta ...	29·975	72·5	9	10	20	3	13	25	20	12	...	...	17 S, 64 W	121·3	...
Burdwan ...	29·981	69·6	11	3	5	2	1	7	17	10	...	...	43 N, 58 W	66·9	7·25
Jessore ...	29·976	70·7	3	1	2	2	5	17	14	11	...	1	54 S, 77 W	56·8	6·95
Dacca ...	29·977	70·6	6	6	5	5	19	24	17	11	...	18	32 S, 53 W	79·6	5·87
Silchar ...	.....	66·7	2	7	24	5	3	8	9	1	...	53	16 S, 75 E	37·3	5·02
Hazareebagh ...	29·987	69·3	1	2	4	4	1	4	20	20	...	...	54 N, 71 W	170·5	7·86
Berhampore ...	29·970	69·3	3	7	1	3	3	11	15	11	...	2	40 N, 83 W	59·7	4·07
Gya ...	29·956	70·2	3	4	11	2	4	4	16	3	5	3	10 S, 87 W	72·5	8·02
Patna ...	30·006	67·4	...	3	9	3	3	11	24	3	...	...	40 S, 67 W	101·3	7·46
Monghyr ...	29·970	67·2	1	5	7	1	1	20	15	4	...	2	40 S, 68 W	71·0	7·36
Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	2	4	12	7	13	21	33	18	...	2	39 S, 70 W	...	4·82
Seebsaugor ..	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	72·7	3·70
Gowalparah ...	29·984	67·0	4	7	16	4	1	2	15	5	...	2	15 N, 28 E	119·5	7·00
Benares ...	29·978	66·2	2	3	8	3	2	4	31	...	...	3	39 S, 83 W	108·1	...
Roorkee ...	29·989	62·4	...	2	...	7	...	...	...	47	...	56	36 N, 42 W	52·3	7·76

NOTE.

Barometric Pressure.—The pressures in column 2 of the above table for all stations below 500 feet are reduced from those given in column 3 of the table on the previous page by adding the weight of a column of air of the temperatures given in column 17. For stations above 500 feet elevation the reduction is made by Dippe's tables, as given in Guyot's "Meteorological and Physical Tables." The temperatures at the sea-level are taken from column 3 of the above table.

Temperature.—The temperatures in column 3 are reduced from those in column 17 on the preceding page by adding 1° Fahrenheit for every 450 feet.

Wind Resultant.—The resultant wind direction and its comparative predominance are calculated from the whole number of wind observations recorded during the month. The relative predominance in the direction of the resultant is given as a percentage of the whole number of observations. The direction is computed in the usual way by Lambert's formula.

Serenity.—This column gives the average proportion of unclouded sky; a cloudless sky being indicated by 10, and one completely overcast by 0.

The above, being all comparable, afford the data for constructing a meteorological chart for the month, which shall show the isobaric and isothermal lines and the resultant wind directions, which last may be represented by arrows of varying length, proportioned to the prevalence of the wind. To these may be added the rainfall from the previous tables.

CALCUTTA,
The 14th May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 8th to 14th May 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
May ...	8th	29·623	96·0	82·8	145·2	88·4	80·8	76·2	0·68	S S W & S W	3·0	367·5	...	...	Chiefly clear. Brisk wind nearly the whole day.
	9th	·605	95·6	81·3	144·0	87·2	80·2	76·0	·70	S W	5·8	399·7	0·08	☽	Chiefly clear. Brisk wind the whole day. Thunder and light, rain at 5½ A.M.
	10th	·597	93·6	81·6	146·7	86·6	80·4	76·7	·73	S W & S S W	6·0	438·7	...	...	Cumuli, cirrocumuli and clear. Brisk-wind the whole day. Lightning on from 8 to 10 P.M.
	11th	·538	98·8	82·2	147·0	88·4	81·1	76·7	·69	S W & S S W	4·4	467·7	0·04	...	Clear, cirrocumuli and overcast. Brisk-wind from 3½ to 9½ P.M. Lightning on S. from 7 to 10 P.M. Thunder and light rain at 6 P.M.
	12th	·580	93·5	76·5	139·0	86·6	81·4	78·3	·77	S W	5·0	313·7	0·08	...	Scuds and overcast. Brisk-wind nearly the whole day. Lightning from 8 to 11 P.M. Light rain from 8½ to 9½ P.M.
	13th	·664	91·5	76·0	139·7	83·4	78·5	75·1	·77	E by S & S by W	1·2	287·7	...	...	Overcast and strato. Lightning from midnight to 4 A.M. Drizzle at 5½ P.M.
	14th	·684	94·5	81·3	139·8	86·6	80·9	77·5	·75	S by W & S S W	1·4	201·1	...	...	Stratoni, cumuli and ci. Drizzled at 3½ A.M.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	22·8
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	98·8
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	100·2
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·73
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·67
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by lower rain gauge	...	0·20
The total fall of rain from 8th to 14th ... by anemometer gauge	...	0·15
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	1·13
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 14th May	...	8·05
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	7·57

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 18th May 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,392	1,046 0 0	104 12 0	14,250 0	897 0 0	89 14 0	194 6 0
Or per mile of railway	51	38 0 0	3 16 0	523 0	33 0 0	3 6 0	7 2 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	23,249	17,336 0 0	1,733 12 0	123,501 0	9,599 0 0	959 18 0	2,693 10 0
Total for 18 weeks	24,641	18,382 0 0	1,838 4 0	137,751 0	10,496 0 0	1,049 12 0	2,887 16 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,466	970 15 8	97 1 11	5,023 20	387 7 9	38 14 11	136 16 10
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	54	35 10 1	3 11 3	184 14	14 3 6	1 8 5	4 19 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	28,970	21,792 10 0	2,179 5 2	126,926 30	10,234 3 6	1,023 8 4	3,202 13 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1874, on 158¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...ic for the week	35,853	22,053 9 3	2,021 11 7	161,826 12	36,057 13 9	3,305 6 1	5,326 17 3
...le of railway	227	139 5 8	12 15 6	1,023 0	227 13 8	20 17 9	33 13 3
...ous 17 weeks of half-year...	504,965½	3,83,398 10 9	35,144 16 3	2,330,381 35	9,16,941 8 9	85,639 7 3	120,784 3 6
...otal for 18 weeks ...	540,818½	4,05,452 4 0	37,166 7 10	2,492,208 7	9,52,999 6 6	88,944 13 4	126,111 1 2
COMPARISON.							
...otal for corresponding week of previous year	29,402	18,335 2 9	1,680 14 6	221,491 9	44,966 5 3	4,121 18 2	5,802 12 8
...er mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	188	117 2 6	10 14 10	1,415 0	287 5 2	26 6 9	37 1 7
...otal to corresponding date of previous year	538,275½	4,28,205 9 4	39,252 3 7	2,828,214 12	5,33,044 6 11	48,862 0 7	88,114 4 2

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...otal traffic for the week	120,438	1,61,345 10 0	14,790 0 4	1,660,168 0	*7,18,495 2 6	65,862 1 1	80,652 1 5
...r per mile of railway	.....	126 0 10	11 11 1	.....	561 5 2	51 9 1	63 0 2
...r previous 17 weeks of half-year...	1,925,113	29,09,799 14 2	266,731 13 1	26,249,930 20	11,357,915 0 5	1,041,142 4 3	1,307,873 17 4
Total for 18 weeks	2,045,551	30,71,145 8 2	281,521 13 5	27,910,098 20	1,20,76,410 2 11	1,107,004 5 4	1,388,525 18 9
COMPARISON.							
...tal for corresponding week of previous year	114,775	1,39,217 4 4	12,761 11 8	782,559 0	4,15,053 4 6	38,046 11 0	50,808 2 8
...r mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	108 12 3	9 19 5	.....	324 4 2	29 14 6	39 13 11
...tal to corresponding date of previous year	2,186,121	32,05,690 11 4	293,854 19 8	14,663,353 20	7,288,170 4 4	668,082 5 6	961,937 5 2

* Rs. 55,115-10-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
...al traffic for the week ...	4,133	13,248 1 11	1,214 8 3	138,370 10	*35,976 8 0	3,297 16 11	4,512 5 2
...per mile of railway	.....	59 4 5	5 8 8	.....	160 15 6	14 15 1	20 3 9
...previous 17 weeks of half-year	88,467	3,06,488 12 0	28,094 16 0	2,179,487 30	6,14,479 14 3	56,327 6 6	84,422 2 6
Total for 18 weeks ...	92,600	3,19,736 13 11	29,309 4 3	2,317,858 0	6,50,456 6 3	59,625 3 5	88,934 7 8
COMPARISON.							
...al for corresponding week of previous year	5,397	13,698 0 1	1,255 13 6	88,251 10	23,401 4 9	2,145 2 5	3,400 15 5
...r mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	61 4 8	5 12 4	.....	104 11 3	9 12 0	15 4 4
...al to corresponding date of previous year	97,064	3,06,955 2 6	28,137 11 2	1,449,398 30	4,11,336 10 0	37,705 17 2	65,843 8 4

* Rs. 9,066-9 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1874, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,848	1,042 0 0	104 4 0	16,231 0	572 0 0	57 4 0	161 8 0
Or per mile of railway	245	37 0 0	3 14 0	580 0	20 8 0	2 1 0	5 15 0
For previous 18 weeks of half-year ...	152,198	22,570 0 0	2,257 0 0	346,766 0	11,655 0 0	1,165 10 0	3,422 19 6
Total for 19 weeks	159,046	23,612 0 0	2,361 4 0	362,997 0	12,227 0 0	1,222 14 0	3,583 18 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,601	1,005 12 0	100 11 6	14,814 0	470 3 0	47 0 5	147 11 11
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	200	35 14 9	3 11 10	529 0	16 12 8	1 13 7	5 5 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	139,433	22,133 9 0	2,213 7 2	519,417 0	16,562 9 3	1,656 5 3	3,869 12 5

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 19 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 13, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
1	Burdwan	A 12 8	13 0	13 8	20 0	19 0	22 8	13 8	13 0	17 0	14 0	13 8	20 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 13 8	13 12	17 8	22 0	22 0	24 0	11 4	11 4	17 8	13 0	13 0	20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 13 8	13 8	17 0	D 18 0	18 0	22 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	16 0	15 0	15 0	20 0	18 0	17 8	27 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	E 13 0	13 0	16 0	D 17 12 to 20 0	17 12 to 20 0	25 0 to 32 0	9, 10 and 10 8	9, 10 and 10 8	10 0	12 8 and 13 0	12 8 and 13 0	19 0	...	...	...
	Howrah	12 4	12 8	12 0	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	17 8	12 8	12 8	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	12 4	11 14	...	14 12	14 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	D 12 4	12 0	15 0	D 14 0	14 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	F 12 0	12 0	17 12	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	13 14½	13 14½	15 4	24 10	24 10	32 0	10 10½	10 0	16 12	G 11 7	11 3½	17 12	...	...	...
8	Jessore	13 5	14 8	16 0	...	...	...	H 12 4	11 12	20 0	15 0	14 8	25 10	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	13 8	15 0	18 0	D 22 0	22 0	40 0	I 9 4	9 0	14 0	10 8 to 11 0	11 0	18 0	...	...	...
10	Dinagepore	10 0	11 0	15 0	D 12 0	...	22 8	J 7 8	7 8	24 0	8 2	8 2	27 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	12 8	13 0	20 0	20 0	20 0	35 0	9 0	9 0	22 0	9 8	9 8	23 0	15 0	15 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye	12 6 to 13 14	12 0	17 4	26 4	26 4	33 12	8 4 to 9 0	8 4 to 9 0	15 0	11 4 to 12 0	11 4 to 12 0	22 8	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	12 15	12 15	18 0	...	...	K	7 15	8 3	14 0	9 0	9 6	25 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	20 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	18 12	12 0	11 4	32 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 12	15 12	21 8	20 0	20 0	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 8	26 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	9 0	9 0	13 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree	L 9 0	9 0	...	D 13 0	13 0	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	13 8	13 8	12 0	21 0	20 0	27 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	13 to 14	13 to 15	28 0	...	...	...
19	Fureedpore	20 0	20 0	20 0	25 0	25 0	40 0	M 6 0	7 0	10 0	12 0	13 0	25 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	N 12 0	12 8	14 0	14 8	15 0	28 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh	O 12 8	12 0	12 8	...	...	...	12 8	12 8	22 8	15 8	15 0	32 0	...	...	...
22	Sylhet	9 0	9 0	12 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	P 14 0	14 0	23 0	18 6	18 6	32 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	Q 13 0	13 0	15 0	18 0	18 0	24 0	...	...	...
24	Noakholly	...	...	...	...	...	...	R 12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	25 0	...	...	...
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	10 0	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	S 14 8	16 0	32 8	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 6*	10 8	13 5	14 11	13 5	20 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	10 0	...	10 6	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	22 5	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 2nd May received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

A In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 10 to 15 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice from 11 to 13-9 seers, and common rice fr[illegible] 12 to 14 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 13 to 15 seers, barley from 18 to 24 seers, best rice from 11 to 14 seers, and comm[illegible] rice from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, maize 15 to 28 seers, and gram 13 to 15 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 16 seers, best rice from 11 to 12 seers, and common rice 12 to 13-[illegible] seers, [illegible] gram from 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, common rice from 12 to 14-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 11-8 seers, [illegible] gram from 12-8 to 15-8 seers per rupee.

F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 11-14 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 13-14½ seers per rupee.

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11-8 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 18 seers, and gram from 12 to 16-8 [illegible] per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 9th May 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 4	14 0	21 0	100 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	39 0	14 8	15 0	22 0	500 0	520 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	25 8	240 0	240 0	...	7 12	7 8	8 12	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 8	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 6	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 14 0	13 0 and 14 0	20 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hooghly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	13 8	22 0	130 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 4	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
13 0	12 8	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 0	...	14 4	13 12	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	17 8	23 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	18 0	30 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	7 8	8 0	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	19 0	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	7 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	15 0	16 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 8	7 8	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0 to 16 8	12 0 to 16 8	27 0	240 0	240 0	...	7 4	7 4	7 15½	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	107 0	7 2	6 12	7 4	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	15 0	18 12	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 6	6 0	8 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	20 0	20 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	16 8	28 0	200 0	200 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	14 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 8	4 0	4 8	Darjeeling.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 0	9 0	...	160 0	160 0	..	6 5	6 1	...	Julpigoree.
																		Cooch Behar.*
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 8	14 0	22 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20 0	20 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 8	7 8	7 8	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†
...	...	...	D 20 to 28	20 0	...	...	...	...	13 4	13 4	21 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 0	Mymensingh.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	14 0	18 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 0	7 8	8 0	Sylhet.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 4	7 4	7 0	Chittagong.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	14 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 8	Noakholly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 8	8 8	10 6	...	...	...	7 2	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.

I Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9 to 10 seers, and of common rice from 11 to 12 seers, and gram from 16 to 17-8 seers per rupee.
J Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 7 to 9 seers, and of common rice from 8-8 to 12 seers per rupee.
K Prices of food-grains in the Bhowanigunge sub-division are cheaper.
L In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 8 to 12 seers, best rice from 6 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 8 to 13 seers, and gram from 8 to 10 seers per rupee.
M The high winds are interfering with importations, hence the prices rose so high.
N Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 11 to 15-8 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 16-8 seers per rupee.
O In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 13 seers, best rice from 9 to 135 seers, and of common rice from 12 to 16-13 seers, and gram from 8 to 11 seers per rupee.
P Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 12-8 to 14-8 seers, and of common rice from 15-8 to 19-4 seers per rupee.
Q Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 15 to 17 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 18 seers per rupee.
R Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 13 to 21 seers, and of common rice from 14 to 25-8 seers per rupee.
S At the outlying marts the ruling price of rice is 15 to 20 seers per rupee.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
	BEHAR.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
27	Patna	15 8	16 0	24 0	19 0	18 0	31 4	11 0	11 8	...	12 12	13 0	21 0	17 8	...	...
28	Gya	T 11 12	12 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	29 0	8 0	8 0	12 0	9 0	9 8	17 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	U 14 8	14 8	19 0	18 0	19 0	30 0	10 0	10 12	14 0	11 8	11 8	18 0	17 0	17 0	...
30	Tirhoot	V 10 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	12 8	30 0	6 0	6 0	19 0	8 0	8 8	20 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 4	14 8	14 0	16 8	17 8	27 0	7 4	7 8	13 0	12 0	12 4	18 0	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	W 10 0	10 0	14 0	14 0	14 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	9 0	8 8	27 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	15 7	15 7	19 9	19 9	18 6	35 7	8 4	8 4	13 6	10 5	10 5	16 8	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	X 13 14	13 14	20 3	18 15	18 15	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	10 1	10 1	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	10 0	10 0	20 0	11 0	11 0	23 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Y 11 0	11 0	14 0	D 10 0 to 22 0	14 0 to 22 0	30 0 to 45 0	10 0	10 0	16 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	13 0	...	...
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack.*															
38	Pooree†	13 2	13 2	15 12	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	21 0	28 14	28 14	38 0	...	...	...
39	Balasore†	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	26 0	25 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE. *South-West Frontier Agency.*															
40	Hazareebagh†	11 0	11 0	16 8	12 0	14 0	22 0	8 0	8 4	12 0	12 0	12 8	17 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga†	12 0	13 0	14 0	19 0	19 0	24 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 0	14 0	17 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom†	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Z 11 8	12 0	16 0	18 0	16 0	28 0	13 0	12 0	22 0	14 0	13 8	24 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 2nd May received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

T In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 14-4 seers, barley from 16-4 to 20 seers, best rice from 9 to 9-6 seers, common rice from 9-8 to 12 seers, maize from 13 to 16 seers, and gram from 14 to 16-8 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat 14-8 seers, barley from 18 to 19 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 11 to 12 seers, bulrush millets from 15 to 17 seers, and gram from 18 to 19 seers, per rupee.

V In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 7-8 to 13-12 seers, barley from 11-8 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 11 seers, common rice from 7-12 to 14 seers, maize from 11 to 15 seers, and gram from 11 to 15 seers, per rupee.

W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 9 to 13-8 seers, barley from 13 to 15-8 seers, best rice from 7 to 11 seers, and of common rice from 8-8 to 13-8 seers, lesser millet 13 and 14 seers, maize from 13 to 16-12 seers, and gram from 12-12 to 14-8 seers, per rupee.

CALCUTTA,

The 12th May 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 9th May 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BEHAR.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
19 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	18 0	16 0	34 8	19 0	17 8	34 8	170 0	170 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 0	Patna.
D 13 0 to 15 0	13 0 to 15 0	20 0	D 15 0 to 17 0	13 0 to 17 0	25 0 to 28 8	13 4	14 4	...	14 0	14 0	22 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 12	6 8	7 6	Gya.
D 18 8	19 0	23 0	...	...	...	18 0	18 8	28 0	17 0	17 8	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	5 12	7 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	D 11 0 to 15 0	11 0 to 18 0	15 0 to 50 0	12 8	12 8	...	12 8	13 0	23 8	160 0	160 0	...	6 8	7 0	7 8	Tirhoot.
17 0	18 0	25 0	16 0	16 0	...	16 0	16 4	...	16 8	17 8	27 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 4	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	40 0	13 0	13 0	38 0	13 0	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 0	6 8	7 4	Chumparun.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 8	15 7	...	17 8	16 8	30 4	147 0	147 0	...	6 8	7 8	8 1	Monghyr.
...	...	...	D 12 12 to 15 0	12 12 to 15 0	60 0	15 2	15 12	31 9	16 6	16 6	29 1	164 2	176 12	164 2	6 15	7 4	8 3	Bhagulpore.
14 0	16 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	7 8	Purneah.
...	...	...	D 17 0 to 18 0	16 0 to 17 0	...	13 0	...	22 0	12 0	11 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	320 0	7 0	6 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23 10	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	280 0	206 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore †
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	17 0	17 0	...	...	14 8	24 8	12 0	12 0	17 0	240 0	240 0	...	5 0	5 13	7 8	Hazareebagh.†
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	...	15 0	16 0	26 0	13 0	13 0	16 0	160 0	160 0	...	4 8	5 0	6 0	Lohardugga.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	D 24 0	24 0	75 0	12 8	13 0	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 0	6 0	8 0	Manbhoom.

X In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, barley from 16 to 18 seers, best rice from 9-3 to 11 seers, common rice from 9-9½ to 13 seers, and gram from 9 to 15 seers, per rupee.

Y In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 16 seers, best rice from 8-12 to 15 seers, common rice from 9 to 17 seers, bulrush millet from 13 to 20 seers, maize from 13 to 24 seers, and gram from 11 to 17-4 seers, per rupee.

Z In the interior prices ranges as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 15 seers, barley from 16 to 30 seers, best rice from 11 to 16 seers, common rice from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 14 seers, per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather, and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 9th May 1874.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan, 12th* May 1874.	Nil	Weather hot, no rain anywhere but in Boodbood; ploughing and sowing progressing. Teel (oil-seed) and cotton doing fairly. Cholera decreasing. Fever as before.
	2	Bankoora, 9th May 1874	Nil	Hot and dry. Rain much needed in the north of the district. Where rain fell in the preceding week, ploughing operations are being carried on.
	3	Beerbhoom, 9th " "	Nil	Intensely hot and dry weather. A sensible change for the worse in prospects of crops since last report owing to the renewed heat and drought; teel (oil-seed), indigo, and mulberry failing; distress increasing. Export for week ending 2nd May 4,454¼ maunds, chiefly to Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions. Prices show an upward tendency.
	4	Midnapore, 9th " "	.....	Some rain reported from south of the district, but only a few drops on 8th May at the Sudder station. Weather getting very hot. No change of consequence, but more rain is wanted. Cholera continues to appear at intervals, and is more frequent than usual this year.
	5	Hooghly, 9th " "	Nil	Clear, with high wind from south and south-east. Land is being ploughed for future crops. Some aous or early rice in Pandooah and Bansberiah has been sown. More rain is wanted.
		Howrah, 9th " "	.....	High wind from the south, but no rain has fallen. The reaping of the boro paddy in parts of Khanacool, Ampta, and Domjoor thanas is proceeding rapidly. In most places the cultivators are satisfied with the outturn, but here and there the crop has failed for want of water. Rain is very much wanted to enable the cultivators to prepare their lands for the next crop of late rice.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 12th† May 1874.	·02	Very hot, with strong winds from the south; only a few drops of rain here and there fell during the week. No crops on the ground. Sowings of early rice have gone on in some places, but a good fall of rain is required. Cholera has abated in thanas Muthoorapore, Barripore, Baduria, Hurwah, and Husnabad, but still continues. Fever continues in Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 9th May 1874	Nil.	Hot, with strong south winds. Rain is again required. The sowings of early rice have generally been completed, and the seed seems germinating well. Some of the late rice also has been sown. If rain be much delayed, there will be cause for anxiety. Cholera is less prevalent. The price of coarse rice is rising a little, but is almost everywhere from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 3 per maund.
	8	Jessore, 9th " "	Nil.	Hot, dry, and windy. Cloudy at times in the morning and lightning at night. Teel (oil-seed) flowering. Indigo and rice sowing stopped for want of rain, and where sowing has been effected, the young plants are suffering from the same cause. The boro rice has been mostly harvested, and has been a good crop.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9	Moorshedabad, 9th " "	.....	It has been intensely hot during the week. No rain is reported from any part of the district, and there are no indications of an early rainfall. The early rice sowings are suffering severely from the drought and heat, and in some places the resowing will probably be necessary if rain does not fall within next two or three days. Boro rice is in good condition in thanas Khargaon and Kalleangunge, and is approaching maturity. It will be of great advantage to many villages, although the crop has been much affected by the drought. Sugarcane is being planted out; indigo and mulberry are pretty fair. Cholera is on the decrease, but still rages with some virulence at Burwa, Sagardighi, and Gokurn. Prices almost stationary. Since telegraphed, one-half inch of rain on the night of the 11th instant; weather unsettled.
	10	Dinagepore, 9th " "	Nil	There have been showers of rain in some places throughout the district confined to no particular locality. Boro rice is being cut, there will be good outturn. Bhadoi, or early rice, very much benefited by the rain, which fell some days ago. An unusual breadth has been sown, and is in many places coming up well.
	11	Maldah, 9th " "	Nil	Very hot; wind southerly. Occasional clouds and distant thunders. Boro crop is being reaped with average outturn. Bhadoi or early sowing is being extensively carried on. Mango crop has suffered by the late storm and hail. Prices the same as last week with a tendency to rise, but the supplies this week are scanty. Health of the district generally good.

* Telegram of the 12th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 12th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVN.—(*Contd.*)	12	Rajshahye, 9th May 1874	Nil	The heat has been intense; there has been no rain, except in the north in the Bhundaikhara thana, where there was a good shower on the 6th May. There has been a good deal of cholera in the town of Beauleah, and in thanas Manda, Tannore, and Bagmara. Boro paddy is being cut in several parts of the district, and has yielded generally a good crop. The jalee paddy grown along the banks of the Ganges is also a good crop. The early rice, which germinated after the last rain, has suffered from the extreme heat and drought, and unless it rains soon, will be destroyed. Sowings of the early rice on higher lands have been suspended. Jute and teel (oil-seed) are suffering from want of rain. Prices generally have not altered, though in the south-west there has been a slight rise, and in the south-east a considerable fall.
	13	Rungpore, 9th " "	0·17	Very hot. Some rain has fallen. The prospects of the crops continue very favorable. Prices remain about the same as last week. Dysentery prevalent.
	14	Bogra, 9th " "	2·15	Very hot in the day. There has been a fall of rain on the evening of Wednesday, the 6th May. The early rice has already been sown in about all the parts of the district, and it promises well. The rain has done great good.
	15	Pubna, 9th " "	Nil	Weather dry and hot during the whole week, with a strong south wind blowing. The late high winds have not been favorable to either the boro paddy or indigo; both crops are nearly ripe. More rain much wanted for cultivation. Health of the district good.
COOCH BEHAR DIVN.	16	Darjeeling, 9th " "	0·02	Warm and balmy. In the plains the young crops, viz. early rice, kowni (millet), and kutchu (bulb), are doing well; they have had a little rain. In the hills the young paddy, bhoota (Indian-corn), murwa, and kowni (millets), and buck-wheat are progressing satisfactorily.
	17	Julpigoree, 9th " "	·23	Warmer weather, with appearance of rain. There has been good deal of rain in Boda, and there, as well as elsewhere in the district, the bhadoi, or early rice, prospects begin to look very fair. Sowing now being busily carried out; some plants already four inches high. Young jute plants doing well; kowni (millet) promising remarkably well.
		Cooch Behar, 9th " "	0·86	Very hot, thermometer up to ·95. Clouds on some days. Some rain has fallen. The present dry weather is favorable for reaping cheena (millet), also for weeding the early rice and sowing jute. Prospects of millets and early rice continue good.
		Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVISION.	18	Dacca, 12th* May 1874	1·20	Weather very hot and high wind till the 11th May, when rain fell. Crops good. The rain of the 11th was beginning to be much wanted.
	19	Fureedpore, 9th " "	Nil	Strong south and south-west winds prevailed throughout the week. Weather extremely hot; want of rain is much felt. Rice sowings on high lands suspended in consequence. Price of coarse rice at Fureedpore has risen from 13 to 11 seers, and at Bhanga from 16 to 15 seers, during the week owing to the high winds interfering with boats coming to the places. The time is very critical, as rain is essential at this time to give the young plant strength to keep up with the inundation when it occurs.
	20	Backergunge, 2nd May 1874.	·67	Weather hot. Some rain has fallen. Prospects of crops not very good. More rain is wanted.
	21	Mymensing, 9th May 1874	0·97	There has been some rain throughout the district, but more at the Sudder station than elsewhere. Weather during the week extremely hot. A thunder-storm on the evening of the 6th May, but very little rain. The early rice is looking very well, and prospects generally are satisfactory, but more rain is desirable. The health of the district is remarkably good.
	22	Sylhet, 2nd " "	3	Storms nearly every night; but the weather is wonderfully cool and healthy for the time of the year. Sowings of the early and late rice going on. About 1,500 maunds of rice and over 2,000 maunds of paddy exported.
CHITTAGONG DIVN.	23	Chittagong, 2nd " "	·26	At Sudder station rain fell during the day and on the night of the 30th April. From the interior rain is reported to have fallen at Koomeria and Hathazaree on the 28th, and on the 26th at Doolahazra. Weather otherwise hot. More rain wanted for the early paddy. From Cox's Bazar some damage to spring crops reported owing to the dry weather. Cholera reported generally from nearly all parts of the district and seems unusually prevalent in the sub-division, where the Mughs are also said to be suffering from measles.
	24	Noakholly, 2nd " "	0·21	Cloudy mornings, days warm; strong southerly wind. Rain on the 28th April. Sowing of the early rice is being completed, and except in one thana, where the young plants have suffered from drought, they are reported to be doing well. The moong (pulse) and chidy crops have been nearly reaped, but the outturn appears from the accounts to be below the average.

* Telegram of the 12th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Eastern Districts.—(Contd.)		
CHITTAGONG DIVS. 25	Tipperah, 9th May 1874	·36	Hot and cloudy, with strong southerly gales. Boro rice crop good. Want a little more rain for the next early rice.
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts, 2nd May 1874.	·62	A fall of rain on the 30th April. Excessively hot on the 1st and 2nd May. The joom-burning is nearly over. The hillmen have begun to sow paddy, cotton, cucumbers, melons, Indian-corn, &c., in the jooms already cleaned.
	Hill Tipperah, 2nd May 1874.	0·76	Cooler all the week. Thunder-storms, with rather heavy rain, on Monday and Tuesday (27th and 28th April) nights, and Thursday and Saturday (30th April and 2nd May) mornings. Ploughing going on in the plains under the hills, and lands being prepared in the hills for joom sowings. Prices falling in the northern part.
BEHAR.			
PATNA DIVISION. 27	Patna, 11th* May 1874	Nil	Weather seasonable and very hot. No crops to report upon. Health of the district generally good, though small-pox still prevails in the city.
28	Gya, 9th " "	Nil	Weather hot. No crops except cheena (millet) and sugarcane.
29	Shahabad, 9th " "	Nil	Slight clouds gathered during one or two evenings, but no rain followed; wind west; days hot. No change; the remaining crops still doing well. Small-pox continues, thirty cases reported in the Bhubooah sub-division.
30	Tirhoot, 9th " "	Nil	Weather hot. The sub-divisional officer of Durbhunga rode over an area of a hundred square miles within the last five days, and reported that within that area the crop was nil, but in those places where some moong (pulse) was sown the rain of the last week has benefited it; considerable quantities of rice land were, where the rain fell, prepared for sowings. In Mudhoobunnee sub-division 0·29 inches of rain fell on the night of the 29th April; rain is much wanted for early sowings of rice. In Hajeepore sub-division there is no change since last week. Relief works have been started throughout the sub-division except in the Dearah, which are attracting a good deal of labor. No report has been received from the Seetamurhee and Tajpore sub-divisions. The prospects of crops in the Sudder sub-division continue much the same as last week, want of water being much felt.
31	Sarun, 9th " "	Nil	Weather dry, with hot west wind prevailing. People in the northern portion of the district are busy in sowing shama (grass-seed), tangui and cheena (millets). Where rain fell indigo is being resown in lands on which the plants did not germinate. Sugarcane and boro paddy doing fairly; more rain is wanted for preparing fields for the early sowings of paddy crops. What remains of the mango crop, doing well. Prices are rising a little.
32	Chumparun 9th " "	Nil	Very hot in the day. Winds variable, east and west. No material change to report. Rain anxiously looked for for the next sowings. Indigo prospects continue very unfavorable. Prices stationary.
BHAGULPORE DIVS. 33	Monghyr, 9th " "	Nil	Weather dry, intense heat. Prospects of crops much the same as last week. The recent rain has freshened up the moong (pulse) and early rice crops. Rain is however wanted everywhere. General health good.
34	Bhagulpore 12th " "	Nil	Strong east-north-east wind chiefly. The rain of last week has done immense good to moong (pulse), paddy and sugarcane now on the ground. Ploughing and cultivation operations are being carried on with vigour throughout the north, and bhadoi or early crop sowing commenced in many place; another good fall of rain within a week are so anxiously looked for. General health remarkably good.
35	Purneah, 9th " "	Nil	Weather hot, east wind prevailing. The crop prospects continue very good; the bhadoi (early) crop especially promises well. Many people say there will be a better crop than has been known for years. The general health of the district continues to be better than is generally the case at this time.
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 9th May 1874.	·25	Weather unsettled, with great heat, which extends far into the night. Rain is greatly required for everything, and is anxiously looked for.
ORISSA.			
ORISSA DIVISION. 37	Cuttack, 12th† May 1874	Nil	Weather hot. Rain wanted. Ploughing is progressing. Public health good.
38	Pooree 2nd " "	Nil	Hot and dry, with southern wind. The harvest of the dalua rice is approaching completion, and the crop is good. Cotton is doing well. Mango is beginning to ripen. Preliminary and preparatory agricultural operations are almost completed, and sowing of paddy will begin very soon if there is some rain. Sugarcane crops are growing up. Purchases of rice for export continue on a moderate scale, and prices are almost stationary in the mofussil. Public health is generally good.
39	Balasore, 9th " "	·30	Heat excessive, no rain during the last six days. The sowing of the early (sates) rice has commenced. Sugarcane is being planted out. General ploughing checked by want of rain. Cattle plague reported from several quarters.

* Telegram of the 11th May, received on the 12th, shows rainfall during the seven days including the 11th.

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 2nd May 1874.	0·32	Stormy throughout the week. Storms of rain seem to have been general throughout the district. They will do much good, softening the ground and enabling the cultivators to run a plough once again through their lands in all parts of the district. It is estimated that there are nearly 8,000 people on the Government and Court of Ward's works. The mohwa has come to a close, having yielded abundantly. The mango crop will not be good, but the jungly fruits which abound will, it is expected, yield well.
41	Lohardugga, 9th May 1874.	0·14	Weather unsettled, with southerly winds. Heavy clouds come and go, but little or no rain falls. No crops on the ground but the newly-planted sugarcane. The mohwa flower crop has been a splendid one in those parts where it was most wanted, and the fruit crop also promises very well. The lands are all ready for sowing, and a good fall of rain is now much wanted. Small-pox very prevalent, but otherwise the general health is good.
42	Singbhoom, 9th May 1874	0·09	Very hot, little rain. Nothing to add to previous reports. Public health good. Prices risen, and considerable pressure felt by the poorer classes.
43	Manbhoom, 9th " "	Nil	Exceedingly hot. An average amount of sugarcane has been planted out, but is doing badly owing to the unusual want of water. The crop of the konchra (nut of the mohwa tree) is very much below what was expected from the unusually large yield of blossom. The sâl-seed is not yet ripe, but will in a short time afford an important supply of food in the jungle villages. The leaves of the pipul tree (mixed with what little mohwa or rice can be scraped together) are being largely consumed by the poorer classes. Distress is fast spreading over parts of the district previously considered safe, and day by day fresh reports are being received by the district officer of villages requiring urgent relief. The greater portion of the non-labouring classes have now used up the last of their stock of rice, and many of these their seed paddy also. The health of the district is not very good, cases of small-pox and cholera (not epidemic) being very numerous.

Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 12th April 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 19th to 25th April 1874.	Rain from 26th April to 2nd May 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Western Districts.						
Burdwan	Burdwan ...	Burdwan	0·32	2·13	10·17	2nd May	
		Cutwa	Nil	0·33	6·98	ditto.	
		Culna	Nil	2·07	8·25	ditto.	
		Bood-bood	0·40	0·72	6·76	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	Nil	0·03	4·81	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	1·42	8·42	ditto.	
	Bankoora ...	Bankoora	0·01	0·12	5·16	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom ...	Sooree	Nil	0·53	6·19	ditto.	
	Midnapore ...	Midnapore	Nil	0·93	6·19	ditto.	
		Tumlook	Nil	1·44	10·29	ditto.	
		Gurbeta	0·20	1·22	9·05	ditto.	
		Contai ... Dy. Collr.'s Office ...	Nil	1·35	9·37	ditto.	
		Contai ... Exe. Engr.'s Office...	Nil	1·55	9·37	ditto.	
	Hooghly ...	Hooghly	Nil	1·72	7·22	ditto.	
		Serampore	Nil	1·42	7·29	ditto.	
	Howrah ...	Howrah	0·02	1·53	6·45	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs ...	Saugor Island	Nil	1·15	6·25	ditto.	
		Calcutta	0·02	1·18	7·85	ditto.	
		Alipore .. Dispensary ...	Nil	1·15	8·21	ditto.	
		Alipore .. Jail	Nil	1·07	8·01	ditto.	
		Busseerhat	0·19	1·96	4·96	ditto.	
		Baraset	0·02	2·32	8·04	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	1·66	5·82	ditto.	
		Barripore	Nil	2·25	5·00	ditto.	
		Satkhira	0·17	2·05	5·79	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	Nil	1·35	6·91	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	0·02	2·12	5·66	ditto.	
	Nuddea ...	Kishnaghur	0·70	0·48	8·19	ditto.	
		Boogong	0·14	2·22	8·00	ditto.	
		Meherpore	Nil	1·20	10·23	ditto.	
		Choadangah	0·12	1·62	9·86	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	0·79	1·60	9·26	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	0·13	1·55	8·41	ditto.	
	Jessore ...	Jessore	0·05	0·78	7·40	ditto.	
		Narail	0·48	0·96	7·29	ditto.	
		Khoolna	0·52	0·90	9·20	ditto.	
		Jhenidah	0·98	0·16	11·45	ditto.	
		Bagirhat	Nil	1·09	7·18	ditto.	
		Magoora	1·60	0·88	8·74	ditto.	
Rajshahye	Moorshedabad ...	Berhampore	Nil	2·60	5·85	ditto.	
		Rampore Haut	0·07	1·35	5·25	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	Nil	1·44	4·52	ditto.	
		Jungipore	0·16	0·89	5·40	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	Nil	1·30	4·74	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	0·40	2·33	6·01	ditto.	
	Dinagepore ...	Dinagepore	Nil	1·01	5·92	ditto.	
	Maldah ...	Maldah	Nil	1·04	5·96	ditto.	
	Rajshahye ...	Bauleah	0·61	1·35	6·10	ditto.	
		Nattore	1·80	0·48	8·31	ditto.	
	Rungpore ...	Rungpore	0·80	2·63	11·62	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunj	0·31	1·55	6·17	ditto.	
		Titalya	Nil	3·32	7·62	ditto.	
	Bogra ...	Bogra	0·05	1·09	15·15	ditto.	
	Pubna ...	Pubna	1·32	1·17	9·39	ditto.	
		Serajgunj	0·06	2·65	8·62	ditto ...	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling ...	Darjeeling... Telegraph Office ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·59	31st March	
		Darjeeling... Hospital ...	0·04	2·65	9·61	2nd May	
	Julpigoree ...	Julpigoree	Nil	2·70	7·88	ditto.	
		Fallacotta	Not rec.	Not rec.	3·49	4th April	
		Bodah	Nil	5·28	8·94	2nd May	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State ...	Cooch Behar	0·50	3·92	13·48	ditto.	
	Bhútan Dooars ...	Buxa	0·66	1·79	12·97	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 19th to 25th April 1874.	Rain from 26th April to 2nd May 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—(Continued.)			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca	Dacca	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	0·91	1·60	9·92	2nd May.	
		Dacca ... Hospital	0·79	1·58	10·39	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge	1·90	2·17	11·75	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	0·34	1·62	8·17	ditto.	
	Fureedpore	Fureedpore	0·40	1·10	12·65	ditto.	
		Goalundo	0·54	1·76	9·51	ditto.	
		Madaripore	0·81	0·53	7·83	ditto.	
	Backergunge	Burrisal	Nil	0·67	6·03	ditto.	
		Perozepore	Nil	0·68	3·76	ditto.	
		Patooakhally	Nil	0·61	3·43	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	0·95	7·15	ditto.	
	Mymensingh	Mymensingh	0·13	1·66	14·99	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	Nil	1·92	9·99	ditto.	
		Atia	1·20	3·10	11·46	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	0·26	1·78	18·94	ditto.	
	Sylhet	Sylhet	2·55	3·51	36·17	ditto.	
	Cachar	Cachar	2·65	4·11	26·42	ditto.	
		Hylakandy	1·27	3·61	27·66	ditto.	
		Koyah	1·32	Not rec.	26·89	25th April	
Chittagong	Chittagong	Chittagong ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	0·20	4·40	2nd May.	
		Chittagong ... Jail	Nil	0·26	5·26	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	0·25	1·58	ditto.	
	Noakholly	Noakholly	Nil	0·21	6·00	ditto.	
	Tipperah	Comillah	0·04	0·90	8·98	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah	0·22	0·91	12·40	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	0·62	3·49	ditto ...	Not rec. 15th March to 4th April.
	Hill Tipperah	Hill Tipperah	0·91	0·76	12·65	ditto.	
BEHAR.							
Patna	Patna	Patna	Nil	0·37	1·78	ditto.	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	2·65	ditto.	
		Barh	Nil	0·11	2·82	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Jail	Nil	Nil	1·20	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	1·22	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto.	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	2·98	ditto.	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·89	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·61	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·56	ditto.	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·77	ditto.	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	1·90	ditto.	
		Bhuboosh	Nil	Nil	1·80	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·19	18th April.	
		Durbhunga	ditto	ditto	1·29	ditto.	
		Hajeepore	ditto	ditto	1·15	ditto.	
		Mudhoobunnee	ditto	ditto	1·00	ditto.	
		Seetamurhee	ditto	ditto	0·90	ditto.	
		Tajpore	Nil	0·92	2·16	2nd May.	
	Sarun	Chuprah	Nil	Nil	1·48	ditto.	
		Sewan	Nil	0·11	1·33	ditto.	
	Chumparun	Motihâree	Nil	0·10	1·41	ditto.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	1·10	ditto.	
	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	0·31	2·30	ditto.	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	0·57	2·48	ditto.	
		Jamooee	Nil	1·30	5·74	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	Nil	0·96	2·81	ditto.	
		Soopool	Nil	1·23	2·63	ditto ...	Not rec. 22nd to 28th Feb.
		Muddehpoora	Not rec.	1·90	2·95	ditto ...	Not rec. 12th to 25th Apl.
		Banka	Nil	0·52	3·06	ditto.	
		Sanborsa	Nil	2·26	3·75	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	3·05	4·71	ditto.	
		Kissengunge	Nil	0·82	4·02	ditto.	
		Arrareah	Nil	1·23	5·34	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	Deoghur	Nil	0·47	3·09	ditto.	
		Rajmehal	Nil	0·10	1·60	ditto.	
		Nya Doomka	Nil	0·57	3·56	ditto.	
		Godda	Nil	Nil	3·25	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 19th to 25th April 1874.	Rain from 26th April to 2nd May 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa.	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	Nil	4·13	2nd May.	
		Cuttack ... Hospital ...	Nil	0·42	5·15	ditto.	
		Jajpore	0·10	Nil	3·20	ditto.	
		Kendraparah	0·40	Nil	2·20	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore	Nil	Nil	1·85	ditto.	
		False Point	Nil	Not rec.	2·36	25th April.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree	Nil	Nil	1·71	2nd May.	
		Khurdah	Nil	Nil	4·01	ditto ...	Not rec. 29th March to 4th April.
	Balasore ...	Balasore	0·28	0·86	5·74	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	1·34	1·35	9·68	ditto.	
		Jellasore	Nil	1·78	8·10	ditto.	
		Sorah	1·62	0·45	5·01	ditto.	
		Chandbally	Nil	0·93	2·89	ditto. ...	Not rec. 8th to 14th Feb.
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	2·13	18th April.	
	CHOTA NAGPORE.						
	SOUTH-WESTERN FRONTIER AGENCY.						
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ... Jail ...	0·04	0·28	4·72	2nd May.	
		Hazareebagh ... Dispensary ...	Nil	0·32	4·89	ditto.	
		Pachumba	Nil	2·73	6·54	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah ...	Ranchee	Nil	0·27	7·12	ditto.	
		Palamow	Nil	Nil	3·97	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	Nil	0·20	7·07	ditto.	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia	Nil	0·75	6·14	ditto.	
		Govindpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	5·78	18th April.	
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.						
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah	1·53	5·74	12·43	2nd May.	
		Dhoobree	3·85	7·00	15·08	ditto.	
	Kamroop ...	Gowhatty	1·36	1·59	13·04	ditto.	
		Burpettah	2·42	3·32	17·19	ditto.	
	Durrung ...	Tezpore	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·09	7th Feb.	
		Mungledye	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	Nowgong	0·52	0·32	9·02	2nd May.	
	Seebsaugor ...	Seebsaugor	6·06	Not rec.	23·11	25th April.	
		Golaghat	1·31	ditto	15·59	ditto.	
		Jorehaut	4·37	ditto	20·20	ditto.	
		Nazeerah	5·66	ditto	21·82	ditto.	
	Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur	Not rec.	ditto	12·61	28th Mar.	
		North Luckimpore	7·15	ditto	20·03	25th April.	
		Suddya	0·12	ditto	17·74	28th Mar.	
	Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting	Not rec.	ditto	8·02	25th April.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong	ditto	ditto	3·58	28th Mar.	
		Jaowai	ditto	ditto	7·43	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	ditto	ditto	24·17	12th April.	
	Garo Hills ...	Tura	ditto	ditto	5·94	28th Feb.	
		Benares	ditto	ditto	0·39	11th April.	
		Akyab	Nil	Nil	1·30	2nd May.	

CALCUTTA,
The 9th May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 3rd to 9th May 1874.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity. *	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	May 3rd	10	29·738	29·756	91·5	82·2	66	S S W	10·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·612	29·630	95·0	80·3	50	S	9·3	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29·684	29·702	90·1	80·1	63	S S W	13·6	...	C	
		16	29·589	29·607	93·5	73·8	36	S	15·0	...	C	
	5th	10	29·727	29·745	90·6	81·5	66	S S W	10·8	...	K	
		16	29·634	29·652	93·3	81·3	57	S	13·5	...	C	
	6th	10	29·744	29·762	91·0	80·3	61	S S W	9·4	...	CS	
		16	29·664	29·682	93·5	79·5	51	S	15·2	..	.....	b
	7th	10	29·738	29·756	92·0	81·0	60	S S W	12·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·626	29·644	94·0	82·4	59	S	16·0	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·691	29·709	92·0	80·7	59	S S W	16·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·557	29·575	94·5	82·4	58	S	17·3	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·659	29·677	90·1	81·9	69	S S W	17·1	..	.....	b
		16	29·572	29·590	95·6	80·6	49	S S W	18·0	...	.....	b
Saugor Island.	May 3rd	10	29·773	29·779	87	83	83	S W	14·4	...	C	b, scuds.
		16	29·651	29·657	87	83	83	S	16·9	...	N	b, scuds.
	4th	10	29·720	29·726	87	81	76	S S W	16·8	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29·644	29·650	88	82	76	S	19·9	...	KS	b, v
	5th	10	29·738	29·739	88	83	80	S S W	12·0	...	N	b, v, scuds.
		16	29·674	29·680	88	82	76	S	15·7	...	KS	b, v,
	6th	10	29·775	29·781	88	82	76	S S W	12·5	...	N	b, v, scuds.
		16	29·708	29·714	88	82	76	S	14·3	...	KS	b, v
	7th	10	29·773	29·779	89	83	76	S W	17·9	..	K	b, v, scuds.
		16	29·685	29·691	89	83	76	S	18·4	...	N	b, v
	8th	10	29·689	29·695	88	82	76	S W	22·5	...	N	b, v, scuds.
		16	29·616	29·622	89	82	73	S S W	22·9	...	.....	b, m
	9th	10	29·719	29·725	88	82	76	S W	21·4	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29·621	29·627	88	82	76	S S W	23·0	...	KS	b, m
Chittagong.	May 3rd	10	29·754	29·845	88	78	62	S W	8·5	...	K	b, m
		16	29·640	29·732	87	80	72	S	17·0	..	K	b, v
	4th	10	29·715	29·806	89	79	62	S S E	7·5	...	K	b, m
		16	29·620	29·711	88	80	69	W	13·5	...	C	b, v
	5th	10	29·732	29·823	90	80	63	S S E	6·8	...	K	b, m
		16	29·625	29·716	90	81	66	W S W	11·8	...	.....	b, v
	6th	10	29·732	29·823	89	78	59	S W	5·8	...	K	b, v
		16	29·664	29·755	92	81	60	S W	11·4	...	.....	b, v
	7th	10	29·669	29·760	90	79	59	W S W	5·7	...	K	b, v
		16	29·617	29·708	90	81	66	W S W	13·3	...	.....	b, v
	8th	10	29·732	29·824	87	80	72	S W	7·3	...	K	b, m
		16	29·627	29·718	89	80	66	S W	16·5	...	.....	b, m
	9th	10	29·748	29·839	88	80	69	S W	10·1	...	K, KS	b, q
		16	29·637	29·728	89	80	66	S W	20·2	...	K	b, v, q
Madras.	May 2nd	10	29·837	29·867	90	77	53	S W by S	5	...	.....	c
		16	29·689	29·719	90	76	50	.....	...	...	.....	c
	3rd	10	29·762	29·792	87	78	65	S W by S	7	...	.....	o
		16	29·640	29·670	88	80	69	E by S	3	...	.....	o
	4th	10	29·668	29·698	84	76	67	N W by W	6	0·02	.....	o
		16	29·584	29·614	73	71	90	N N W	31	0·13	.....	o
	5th	10	29·393	29·423	75	74	95	N W by N	29	6·15	Cyclone began.	
		16	29·306	29·336	76	74	90	N N W	31	0·58	Cyclone approching.	
	6th	10	29·532	29·562	75	72	85	E S E	14	0·31	Cyclone past.	
		16	29·494	29·524	78	69	61	S E	12	...	.....	o
	7th	10	29·724	29·754	80	73	70	S by E	19	0·04	.....	c
		16	29·657	29·687	82	72	59	S by W	17	0·01	.....	c
	8th	10	29·768	29·798	85	76	64	S by W	7	...	.....	c
		16	29·664	29·694	86	75	57	S E by E	11	...	.....	b, e
Cuttack.	May 3rd	10	29·655	29·736	91	80	60	S	6·3	0·70	.....	b
		13	29·533	29·614	96	77	39	S	9·3	..	CK	
	4th	10	29·633	29·714	92	76	45	S	6·6	...	C	b
		16	29·538	29·619	93	76	43	S	7·4	...	C, CK	b
	5th	10	29·636	29·717	92	80	57	S S W	3·6	.	CK, C	
		16	29·593	29·634	97	81	48	S S E	7·3	...	K, N	c
	6th	10	29·683	29·764	92	78	51	S S W	2·9	...	CK, C	
		16	29·553	29·664	96	77	39	S	8·3	...	CK	b
	7th	10	29·700	29·781	93	77	45	S	4·7	...	CK	b
		16	29·580	29·661	97	77	37	S W	11·0	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·660	29·741	94	76	40	S S W	9·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·530	29·611	97	77	37	S S W	12·3	...	K	b
	9th	10	29·640	29·721	94	78	46	S S W	10·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·540	29·621	97	76	35	S	11·2	...	K	b
Akyab.	May 3rd	10	29·828	29·849	90	80	63	S W	2·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·699	29·720	90	80	63	W S W	6·5	...	.....	b
	4th	10	29·763	29·784	91	79	56	S E	2·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·679	29·700	90	80	63	S W	6·5	...	.....	b
	5th	10	29·770	29·791	92	81	60	S E	2·3	...	.....	b
		16	29·689	29·710	89	82	73	S S W	5·8	...	.....	b
	6th	10	29·780	29·801	91	80	60	S E	2·5	...	.....	b
		16	29·716	29·737	90	83	73	W	7·6	...	.....	b
	7th	10	29·810	29·831	89	82	73	W S W	3·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·706	29·727	90	83	73	W	9·5	...	.....	b
	8th	10	29·808	29·829	92	82	63	S W	4·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·664	29·685	90	83	73	W	10·0	...	.....	b
	9th	10	29·808	29·829	92	83	67	S W	3·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·714	29·735	91	83	70	W S W	7·5	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 1st to 7th May 1874.

Month	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
May ...	1st	29·717	94·5	72·9	146·3	82·9	76·7	72·4	0·71	S W & S	0·5	183·5	...	○	Cirrocumuli and clear. Lightning on W. at 7 P.M.
	2nd	·688	97·5	79·0	146·2	86·9	80·6	76·8	·73	S S W & S	...	261·6	...	...	Cirri and clear.
	3rd	·664	98 5	80·4	140·0	87·3	80·6	76·6	·71	S S W & S by W	0·2	72·1	...	...	Clear
	4th	·638	93·5	80·0	144·4	86·0	78·8	73·8	·68	S S W & S	1·0	24·7	...	...	Clear and cirri.
	5th	·675	95·5	80·9	147·0	86·9	80·2	76·2	·71	S	0·8	224·4	...	...	Cirri, cirrostrati and clear.
	6th	·690	94·5	80·6	144·2	87·0	80·0	75·8	·70	S by W & S	1·0	209·5	...	...	Cirrostrati and clear.
	27th	·680	96·9	81·2	146·0	87·8	80·3	75·8	·69	S by W & S W	0·7	263·2	...	...	Clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	25·6
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	98·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	94·7
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·70
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·78
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th — by lower rain gauge	...	Nil.
The total fall of rain from 1st to 7th — by anemometer gauge	...	Nil.
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	1·20
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 7th May	...	7·85
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	6·43

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 11th May 1874

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT,—BENGAL.

GENERAL ESTABLISHMENT.—No. 136.—*The 4th May* 1874.

Statement showing heights over mean sea-level and low water on Rivers Ganges, Bhagirathee, and Brahmapooter during the month of April 1874.

Date.		River Ganges.														River Bhagirathee.				Brahmapooter.	
		Benares.		Buxar.		Dinapore.		Monghyr.		Sahebgunge.		Rampore Bauleah.		Goalundo.		Berhampore.		Kishnaghur.		Gowhatty.	
	Miles.			90.		177.	87.	287.	110.	381.	94.	471.	90.	591.	120.			70.			
	Distance.			From Benares		From Benares	From Buxar	From Benares	From Dinapore	From Benares	From Monghyr	From Benares	From Sahebgunge	From Benares	From Rampore Bauleah			From Berhampore			
		Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height below mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height below low water.	Height over mean sea-level.	Height over low water.	Height over mean sea-level.
1st ...	...	...	...	3'9"	169·73	1¼"	139·86	2'6½"	99·31	2'3"	65·75	...	...	2'9"	11·69	2¼"	32·18	4½"	8·42	1'9½"	150·56
2nd ...	...	...	...	3'11"	169·90	1¼"	139·86	2'6½"	99·31	2'3½"	65·70	...	...	3'0"	11·94	3"	32·15	4½"	8·42	1'7½"	150·36
3rd ...	...	...	...	4'1"	170·07	1¼"	139·86	2'7"	99·27	2'4"	65·66	...	...	3'2"	12·10	3"	32·15	4¼"	8·40	1'0"	149·76
4th ...	...	...	...	4'1"	170·07	1¼"	139·86	2'7"	99·27	2'4"	65·66	...	...	3'6"	12·44	2¾"	32·18	4¾"	8·40	0'9½"	149·56
5th ...	...	...	...	4'1"	170·07	1¼"	139·86	2'7½"	99·23	2'4"	65·66	...	...	3'6"	12·44	2½"	32·20	4¼"	8·40	0'6"	149·26
6th ...	...	...	...	4'2"	170·15	1¼"	139·86	2'7½"	99·23	2'4½"	65·62	...	...	3'6"	12·44	3"	32·15	4¾"	8·40	0'6"	149·26
7th ...	...	...	...	4'2"	170·15	1¼"	139·86	2'7½"	99·23	2'4½"	65·62	...	...	3'5"	12·35	3"	32·15	5"	8·38	0'7½"	149·36
8th ...	...	...	...	4'1"	170·07	1¼"	139·86	2'7"	99·27	2'4½"	65·62	...	...	3'0"	11·94	3¼"	32·13	5"	8·38	1'0"	149·76
9th ...	...	...	...	4'0"	169·98	1¼"	139·86	2'7"	99·27	2'5"	65·58	...	...	3'0"	11·94	3¾"	32·11	4"	8·46	2'2½"	150·96
10th ...	...	...	...	4'0"	169·98	1¼"	139·86	2'6½"	99·31	2'4½"	65·62	...	...	2'9"	11·69	3½"	32·11	4¼"	8·44	3'3½"	152·06
11th ...	...	...	...	3'11"	169·90	1¼"	139·86	2'6"	99·35	2'4"	65·66	...	...	2'9"	11·69	3½"	32·11	4½"	8·42	3'3½"	152·06
12th ...	...	...	...	3'11"	169·90	1¼"	139·86	2'5½"	99·40	2'3½"	65·70	...	...	2'6"	11·44	3½"	32·11	4½"	8·42	2'9½"	151·56
13th ...	...	...	...	3'10"	169·82	1¼"	139·86	2'5"	99·44	2'3½"	65·70	...	...	2'8"	11·60	3¼"	32·09	4½"	8·40	2'3½"	151·06
14th ...	...	...	...	3'9"	169·73	1¼"	139·86	2'4½"	99·48	2'3"	65·75	...	...	3'1"	12·02	3¼"	32·11	5"	8·38	1'11"	150·66
15th ...	...	...	...	3'7"	169·57	1¼"	139·86	2'4"	99·52	2'2"	65·83	...	...	3'8"	12·60	3¼"	32·09	5"	8·38	1'9½"	150·56
16th ...	...	...	...	3'7"	169·57	1¼"	139·90	2'4"	99·52	2'1"	65·91	...	...	4'2"	13·10	4"	32·07	5"	8·38	2'1½"	150·86
17th ...	...	...	...	3'6"	169·48	1¼"	139·90	2'5"	99·44	1'11½"	66·04	...	...	4'6"	13·44	3"	32·15	1"	8·71	2'6"	151·26
18th ...	...	...	...	3'5"	169·40	1¼"	139·90	2'6"	99·35	1'10"	66·16	...	...	4'9"	13·69	3½"	32·11	1½"	8·67	3'2½"	151·96
19th ...	...	...	...	3'5"	169·40	1¼"	139·90	2'6"	99·35	1'10"	66·16	...	...	5'0"	13·94	3¼"	32·09	1½"	8·67	3'8½"	152·46
20th ...	...	...	...	3'5"	169·40	1¼"	139·90	2'4"	99·52	1'9"	66·25	...	...	5'0"	13·94	3¼"	32·09	1½"	8·67	4'50"	153·26
21st ...	...	...	...	3'3"	169·24	above 2¼"	140·23	2'3"	99·60	1'9"	66·25	1¼" *	*42·12	4'10"	13·77	4"	32·07	1"	8·71	5'5"	154·16
22nd ...	...	...	...	3'3"	169·24	3"	140·25	2'2"	99·69	1'8½"	66·29	...	...	4'9"	13·69	3¼"	32·11	¼"	8·75	7'0"	155·76
23rd ...	...	...	...	3'2"	169·16	3¼"	140·20	2'1"	99·77	1'9"	66·25	...	...	4'9"	13·69	3¼"	32·11	1"	8·71	9'3"	158·16
24th ...	...	...	...	3'2"	169·16	3¼"	140·30	2'1"	99·77	1'9"	66·25	...	...	4'9"	13·69	3¼"	32·11	2"	8·63	9'7½"	158·36
25th ...	...	...	...	3'1"	169·07	3¼"	140·30	2'0½"	99·81	1'9"	66·25	...	...	4'10"	13·77	3¼"	32·09	4"	8·46	8'8½"	157·46
26th ...	...	...	...	3'1"	169·07	4¼"	140·40	2'0"	99·85	1'8½"	66·29	...	...	5'4"	14·27	3¼"	32·09	8"	8·13	8'1½"	156·86
27th ...	...	...	...	3'0"	169·00	4¼"	140·40	2'1"	99·77	1'9"	66·25	...	...	6'0"	14·94	4¼"	32·05	8"	8·13	8'9½"	157·56
28th ...	...	...	...	3'0"	169·00	5¼"	140·45	2'1"	99·77	1'9"	66·25	...	...	6'3"	15·19	3"	32·15	8½"	8·09	9'8½"	158·46
29th ...	...	...	...	3'0"	169·00	5¼"	140·45	2'1½"	99·73	1'10"	66·16	...	...	6'3"	15·19	3"	32·15	8½"	8·09	9'11"	158·66
30th ...	...	...	...	2'11"	168·91	5¼"	140·45	2'1"	99·77	1'10"	66·16	...	...	6'6"	15·44	2¾"	32·18	5½"	8·34	9'5"	158·16

* Lowest recorded height of water.

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel*, R.E.,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, P. W. Department.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1874, on 28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	7,171	1,090 0 0	108 0 0	14,203 0	459 0 0	45 18 0	153 18 0
Or per mile of railway	256	38 8 0	3 17 0	507 0	16 8 0	1 13 0	5 10 0
For previous 17 weeks of half-year ...	145,027	21,490 0 0	2,149 0 0	332,563 0	11,196 0 0	1,119 12 0	3,268 12 0
Total for 18 weeks	152,198	22,570 0 0	2,257 0 0	346,766 0	11,655 0 0	1,165 10 0	3,422 10 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,144	961 4 0	94 2 6	11,674 0	367 5 0	36 14 7	130 17 1
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	184	33 10 0	3 7 3	417 0	13 2 0	1 6 3	4 13 6
Total to corresponding date of previous year	133,832	21,127 13 0	2,112 15 8	504,603 0	16,093 6 3	1,609 4 10	3,722 0 6

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 25th April 1874, on 158½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	40,629½	22,323 10 9	2,046 6 9	349,511 15	63,435 3 5	5,814 17 10	7,861 3 [illegible]
Or per mile of railway	257	141 1 1	12 18 7	2,209 0	400 13 8	36 14 11	49 13 [illegible]
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	464,336	3,61,075 0 0	33,098 9 6	1,980,870 20	3,53,506 5 4	79,824 9 5	112,922 18 [illegible]
Total for 17 weeks ...	504,965½	3,83,398 10 9	35,144 16 3	2,330,381 35	9,16,941 8 9	85,639 7 3	120,784 1 [illegible]
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	40,109½	20,102 4 9	1,842 14 2	1,65,401 20	34,269 9 2	3,141 7 7	4,984 1 [illegible]
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	256	128 7 2	11 15 6	1,057 0	218 15 7	20 1 5	31 16 [illegible]
Total to corresponding date of previous year	558,873½	4,09,870 6 7	37,571 9 1	26,06,823 3	4,88,078 1 8	44,740 2 5	82,311 11 [illegible]

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	4,464	13,065 1 9	1,197 12 8	135,338 10	*40,736 15 0	3,733 13 5	4,931 [illegible]
Or per mile of railway	.....	58 7 4	5 7 2	.....	182 3 10	16 14 1	22 1 [illegible]
For previous 16 weeks of half-year	84,003	2,93,423 10 3	26,897 3 4	2,044,149 20	5,73,748 15 3	52,593 13 1	79,493 [illegible]
Total for 17 weeks ...	88,467	3,06,488 12 0	28,094 16 0	2,179,487 30	6,14,479 14 3	56,327 6 6	84,422 [illegible]
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,277	13,477 10 0	1,235 9 6	94,322 10	27,849 10 6	2,552 17 8	3,788 [illegible]
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	60 4 10	5 10 7	.....	124 2 [illegible]	11 8 5	16 [illegible]
Total to corresponding date of previous year	91,667	2,93,257 2 5	26,881 18 2	13,61,147 20	3,87,935 5 3	35,560 14 9	62,445 [illegible]

* Rs. 10,505-3-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd May 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	120,945	1,59,109 8 0	14,585 0 9	15,27,295 0	*6,90,218 7 0	64,095 9 6	78,669 [illegible]
Or per mile of railway	.....	124 4 10	11 7 11	.....	546 4 3	50 1 6	61 [illegible]
For previous 16 weeks of half-year ...	1,804,168	27,50,690 6 2	253,146 12 4	2,47,22,635 20	10,658,696 9 5	977,047 3 9	1,222,195 [illegible]
Total for 17 weeks ...	1,925,113	29,99,799 14 2	268,731 15 1	2,62,49,930 20	11,357,915 0 5	1,041,142 4 3	1,300,864 [illegible]
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	114,153	1,40,226 10 5	13,743 5 6	8,49,387 10	4,21,868 8 3	38,671 5 8	52,414 [illegible]
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	117 2 1	11 14 9	.....	329 9 4	30 4 3	40 [illegible]
Total to corresponding date of previous year	2,071,346	30,66,473 7 0	281,093 8 0	1,38,80,794 20	68,73,116 15 10	630,635 14 6	911,119 [illegible]

* Rs. 57,038-14-6 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

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[REGISTERED No. 29.]

No. 21 of 1874.

SUPPLEMENT TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 27, 1874.

OFFICIAL PAPERS.

Non-Subscribers to the GAZETTE *may receive the* SUPPLEMENT *separately on payment of Six Rupees per annum if delivered in Calcutta, or Twelve Rupees if sent by Post.*

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REPORT ON THE STATE OF THE SALT MARKET FOR THE FOURTH QUARTER OF 1873-74.

No. 267—B., dated Fort William, the 8th May 1874.

From—W. H. GRIMLEY, ESQ., Offg. Secretary to the Board of Revenue, L. P.,
To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Revenue Department.

A. MONEY, ESQ., C.B.

I AM directed by the Member-in-charge to submit the following report on the state of the salt market for the fourth quarter of 1873-74, comprising the months of January, February, and March last.

2. The quantity of salt consumed (*i.e.*, the quantity of total clearances of salt of all descriptions) in the quarter under report amounted to 17,48,068 maunds, against 19,72,051 maunds in the previous quarter and 19,17,888 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year; and the total amount of duty levied was Rs. 56,81,221, against Rs. 64,09,166 and Rs. 62,33,136 in the previous and corresponding quarters, respectively.

3. There were no sales of Government salt at the Presidency and Hidgellee during the quarter under review. The sales in the previous quarter amounted to 3,143½ maunds, and in the corresponding quarter of the previous year to 300 maunds. It may be here observed that the stock of Government salt at Hidgellee has been exhausted.

4. The quantity of excise salt sold in Cuttack, Balasore, Pooree, and the 24-Pergunnahs during the present quarter, from the stock of the different seasons and the quantity which remained in store at the close of the quarter, are shewn in the following Table I :—

I.

	Cuttack.			Balasore.					Pooree.			24-Pergunnahs.	
	Manufactures of			Manufactures of					Manufactures of			Manufactures of	
	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds. S.	Mds. S.	Mds.	Mds.
Balance at the close of the last quarter ...	2,315 20	20,885 14	*10,676	5,579 1	2,104 20 6	†13,375 34 2	†56,189	309 10	1,899	1,20,448 20	.....	9,126	.....
Manufactured or added during the quarter	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,16,358 0	.....	‡1,817 30	2,015 20	.....	14,631
Total ...	2,315 20	20,885 14	10,676	5,579 1	2,104 20 6	13,375 34 2	56,189	1,16,667 10	1,899	1,22,266 10	2,015 20	9,126	14,631
Deduct—													
Sales during the quarter ...	.....	4,857 0	.....	2,154 0	.....	3,884 20 0	32,871	392 0	351	55,446 0	.....	7,000	.....
Wastage ...	.....	.....	.....	1,139 1	357 0 0	190 0 0	.....	.....	1,548	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ..	.....	4,857 0	.....	3,293 1	357 0 0	4,074 20 0	32,871	392 0	1,899	55,446 0	.....	7,000	.....
Balance at the close of the quarter	2,315 20	16,028 14	10,676	2,286 0	1,747 20 6	9,301 14 2	23,318	1,16,275 10	.....	66,820 10	2,015 20	2,126	14,631

It will be seen from the above that the total clearances, or sales, of excise salt during the quarter under review amounted to 1,06,956 maunds, against 93,282 maunds in the previous quarter and 1,05,709 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

5. The subjoined Table II shews comparatively the total importations into the port of Calcutta, and the total clearances of sea-imported salt during the quarter under notice and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years :—

II.

	4th quarter of 1871-72.		4th quarter of 1872-73.		4th quarter of 1873-74.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Liverpool Pungah ...	13,77,954	13,28,290	15,67,523	14,37,760	12,44,683	12,49,420
Foreign Kurkutch ...	82,875	1,80,344	92,152	1,32,521	1,28,167	1,53,363
Indian ditto ...	1,71,279	1,24,024	2,61,126	1,67,954	1,16,570	1,54,136
Ceylon ditto ...	.....	1,500	544	544	.....	.....
Total ...	16,32,108	16,34,158	19,21,345	17,38,779	14,89,420	15,56,919

* Difference of 124-10 maunds is owing to revised figures received.
† The difference between these figures and those shown in the report for the previous quarter is owing to revised figures received.
‡ Represents excess found on clearance of Golah.

6. The following are the details of the Indian kurkutch salt shewn above:—

III.

	4TH QUARTER OF 1871-72.		4TH QUARTER OF 1872-73.		4TH QUARTER OF 1873-74.	
	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.	Imported.	Cleared.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Bombay	1,35,039	73,472	2,61,126	1,28,527	1,16,570	1,10,506
Madras	23,040	50,552	.....	39,427	.....	43,630
Covelong	13,200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	1,71,279	1,24,024	2,61,126	1,67,954	1,16,570	1,54,136

7. Table IV shews the quantity of sea-imported salt remaining in the warehouses at the close of the quarter, as compared with the results of the previous four quarters:—

IV.

WHERE STORED.	4th Quarter of 1872-73.	1st Quarter of 1873-74.	2nd Quarter of 1873-74.	3rd Quarter of 1873-74.	4th Quarter of 1873-74.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Sulkea Government Golahs	17,63,249	19,64,858	11,76,745	16,08,350	17,19,899
Chittagong Government Golahs	1,28,573	79,381	59,413	1,16,874	1,13,798
Total ...	18,91,822	20,44,239	12,36,158	17,25,224	18,33,697

8. Table V exhibits the despatches of salt from Calcutta by water and the three railways, passing the several salt pass stations into the interior of the country, both east and west of the river Hooghly, during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarters of the previous two years:—

V.

PERIOD.	*Viâ* Ballikhal.	*Viâ* Sankrail.	*Viâ* Gewa-khalee.	*Viâ* Kidder-pore.	*Viâ* Bullia-ghatta.	By the East Indian Railway.	By the Eastern Bengal Railway.	By the Calcutta and S. E. Railway.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
4th Quarter of 1871-72 ...	3,85,354	1,36,197	1,17,182	64.917	8,10,274	3,19,742	2,975	26
Ditto 1872-73 ...	3,39,850	1,31,754	1,12,052	70,954	8,57,644	3,84,312	2,521	3,529
Ditto 1873-74 ...	2,34,457	1,28,983	97,494	72,532	8,33,748	3,04,300	447	.....

The quantity of salt despatched by the East Indian Railway to stations beyond Buxar, in the quarter under review, amounted to 6,911 maunds, as noted in the margin, against 16,854 maunds in the previous quarter and 8,111 maunds in the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

	Mds.
January	1,419
February	2,456
March	3,036
Total ...	6,911

9. The shipments of Liverpool salt for the port of Calcutta, according to published market reports, were as follows:—

	Tons.
January	4,024
February	5,095
March	16,221
Total ...	25,340

No shipments were made during the quarter for the port of Chittagong.

10. The market prices per 100 maunds of Liverpool and other descriptions of salt at the close of each fortnight during the quarter, as compared with those obtaining during the same period last year, are shewn in the following Table VI:—

VI.

Description of Salt.	Prices on 15th January.		Prices on 31st January.		Prices on 14th February.		Prices on 28th February.		Prices on 15th March.		Prices on 31st March.	
	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Liverpool Pungah ...	54	91	54	106	61	110	74	117	74	114	67	115
French Kurkutch ...	60	.....	59	.....	58	...	56	...	54	...	56	...
Jeddah ditto ...	75	68	75	68	76	70	79	70	75	71	75	72
Ceylon ditto ...	63	.....	63	.....	.....	...	...	...	..	...	.....	...
Bombay ditto ...	56	58	53	59	53	61	53	63	43	63	41	63
Madras ditto ...	60	60	59	60	60	60	60	60	60	61	62	63

11. In Table VII are exhibited the total quantities of salt that were available for the private export trade at the several depôts in the Madras Presidency on the first day of each of the three months constituting the quarter under report, and the corresponding quarters of 1871-72 and 1872-73.

VII.

Months.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
January	1,59,056	5,66,340	3,57,178
February	5,77,132	5,66,340	1,00,240
March	6,01,132	5,19,957	4,29,178

12. The following Table shews the quantities of sea-imported salt admitted into bond and cleared from bond and shipboard at Chittagong during the quarter under review and the corresponding quarter of 1872-73, respectively:—

VIII.

Description of Salt.	Admitted into Bond.		Cleared.	
	4th Quarter of 1872-73.	4th Quarter of 1873-74.	4th Quarter of 1872-73.	4th Quarter of 1873-74.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Great Britain Pungah	37,100	37,304	73,100	82,683
Madras Kurkutch	.....	.....	.....	1,510
Total ...	37,100	73,304	73,100	84,193

No transactions in sea-imported salt have been reported for the quarter from any of the Orissa ports.

DISTRICT ROAD FUND.

No. 168.

The 23rd May 1874.

Notification.—The following extract from the Proceedings of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, relative to the accounts of the Receipts and Expenpiture of the District Road Fund for the first quarter of the cess year, 1873-74, is published for general information :—

No. 3430.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in the Public Works Deparement, Local,—Accounts,) under date the 9th May 1874.

Read memorandum from the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal No. 5514 of 2nd instant, submitting an abstract of the Receipts and Expenditure of the several District Road Committees for the quarter ending 31st December 1873.

RESOLUTION.—The Lieutenant-Governor directs that the accounts of the Receipts and Expenditure of the District Road Fund for the 1st quarter of the current cess year (1873-74), as submitted by the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and circulated to the Officers of Government concerned.

ORDER.—Ordered that a copy of the above Resolution, together with a copy of the abstract of Receipts and Expenditure, be published in the Supplement to the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered also, that a copy of the above Resolution, as well as of the abstract referred to, be forwarded to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Financial Department, for information. Also that copies of each be forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions, to all Superintending Engineers of Circles in Bengal, to the Accountant-General of Bengal, and to the Controller of Public Works Accounts in Bengal, for information.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. E. T. NICOLLS, *Colonel, R. E.*,

Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Public Works Department.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

Ending 31st

	Names of Districts.	Balance on 1st July 1873.	Revenue under Road-Cess Act of 1871.					Road cess leviable otherwise than under the District Road-Cess Act.	Receipts from		
			Cess on lands.	Cess on houses.	Cess on mines and railways.	Fines.	Total.		Road Tolls.	Ferry Tolls.	River or Canal Tolls.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.			Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
	Burdwan* ...	Cr. 0 1 2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	22 4 1	1,397 8 9	2,243 13 2	.....
	Bankoora ...	5,481 15 9	.....	...	...	.....	.....	7 10 0	228 10 6	.....	.....
	Beerbhoom A ...	11,382 4 2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	4 5 3	1,551 8 0	85 8 0	.....
	Midnapore ...	29,864 15 10	.....	...	...	.....	.....	578 12 2	818 15 9	635 7 2	.....
5	Hooghly* ...	Cr.20,306 7 1	339 12 1	...	...	.....	339 12 1	85 2 5	48 6 6	1,082 8 0	806 4 0
	24-Pergunnahs* ...	Cr. 6,650 4 2	2,415 5 0	...	...	.....	2,415 5 0	13 12 7	2,666 15 0	3,317 8 0	.....
	Nuddea* ...	Cr. 2,718 3 2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	568 0 0	3,766 0 0	.....
	Jessore* ...	Cr.37,591 3 7	1,298 12 1	...	...	.....	1,298 12 1	46 7 0	537 0 0	779 5 0	.....
	Moorshedabad* ...	527 4 3	771 12 6	...	...	57 0 0	828 12 6	24 10 0	29 0 0	1,120 8 0	.....
10	Dinagepore ...	8,110 10 1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	80 0 0	490 0 0	.....
	Maldah A ...	9,711 11 6	.....	...	...	.....	.....	525 13 5	302 0 0	1,813 12 0	.....
	Rajshahye* ...	9,212 2 6	.....	...	...	30 0 0	30 0 0	8 13 0	69 0 0	152 6 0	.....
	Rungpore A ...	15,499 0 4	.....	...	...	.....	.....	0 9 0	118 6 0	802 3 3	.....
	Bogra ...	4,858 15 5	.....	...	...	.....	.....	0 14 0	76 0 0	539 8 0	.....
15	Pubna ...	3,689 4 6	.....	...	...	.....	.....	14 5 1	.....	213 8 0	.....
	Darjeeling ...	6,875 15 5	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Julpigoree ...	6,672 3 8	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Dacca* ...	Cr. 7,473 5 7	1,682 7 2	...	...	127 0 0	1,809 7 2	51 13 6	.....	3,941 7 9	.....
	Fureedpore* ...	Cr. 0 9 5	120 14 3	...	...	.....	120 14 3	.....	.....	348 0 0	.....
20	Backergunge A ...	13,757 11 2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	509 7 6	.....	607 8 0	.....
	Mymensingh ...	2,955 6 1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,372 4 0	.....
	Sylhet ...	9,174 15 3	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cachar ...	14,471 14 7	.....	...	...	.....	.....	4 9 10	.....	469 0 0	.....
	Chittagong A ...	7,936 9 1	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,093 0 0	1,875 7 0
25	Noakholly ...	370 6 2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	2,785 2 4	61 0 9	662 12 0	.....
	Tipperah* A ...	2,718 3 6	.....	...	...	98 0 0	98 0 0	163 9 0	.....	316 1 0	.....
	Chittagong Hills A ...	7,797 10 2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Patna ...	41,693 3 7	.....	...	...	.....	.....	77 3 4	850 0 9	7,177 4 0	.....
	Gya ...	9,196 2 8	.....	...	...	.....	.....	76 9 0	2,331 9 0	681 9 0	.....
30	Shahabad A ...	31,663 0 9	.....	...	...	.....	.....	985 0 3	.....	1,152 0 0	.....
	Tirhoot ...	54,426 1 7	.....	...	...	.....	.....	117 4 11	.....	11,947 0 5	.....
	Sarun ...	28,999 7 3	.....	...	...	.....	.....	37 11 3	.....	7,114 0 8	.....
	Chumparun ...	25,726 15 6	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	26 10 8	8,333 2 3	.....
	Monghyr* ...	9,791 6 1	2,147 11 11	...	...	.....	2,147 11 11	1 4 0	283 5 4	1,955 13 4	.....
35	Bhagulpore* ...	15,157 2 0	6,516 5 3	...	...	.....	6,516 5 3	13 12 2	.....	4,412 3 3	.....
	Purneah ...	722 14 5	1,111 6 3	...	...	.....	1,111 6 3	1 1 4	.....	295 0 0	.....
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	22,457 13 2	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Cuttack* ...	7,088 2 6	14,890 15 8	...	...	.....	14,890 15 8	.....	.....	2,823 12 0	.....
	Pooree* ...	157 15 0	8,016 14 0	...	...	.....	8,016 14 0	.....	.....	92 0 0	.....
40	Balasore* ...	Cr. 0 4 2	6,588 15 9	154-8-0	...	.....	6,743 7 9	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Hazareebagh* ...	4,189 4 4	62 14 7	...	...	.....	62 14 7	.....	.....	334 0 0	.....
	Lohardugga A ...	18,393 13 6	.....	...	...	.....	.....	58 11 2	.....	.....	.....
	Singbhoom ...	2,454 11 0	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 8 0	.....
	Manbhoom A ...	183 12 0	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	896 14 0	.....
45	Goalpara ...	1,661 4 3	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	916 14 8	.....
	Kamroop ...	10,828 3 11	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	470 0 0	.....
	Durrung A ...	12,453 9 3	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	684 8 0	.....
	Nowgong A ...	7,680 8 0	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	617 0 0	.....
	Seebsaugur A ...	5,421 0 8	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	648 0 0	.....
50	Luckimpore ...	9,835 15 3	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Naga Hills A ...	0 0 10	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills.	4,589 13 9	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	Garo Hills A ...	4,528 0 7	.....	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ...	4,25,609 2 11	45,964 2 6	154-8-0	...	312 0 0	46,430 10 6	6,216 9 7	12,035 1 0	77,355 3 11	2,681 1

* Districts in which the

Of the total outlay on works and repairs, or Rs. 36,7

A. The Cash balance in Treasury on 31st December 1873, as reported in the acc

ROAD FUND.

District Committees of the 1st *Quarter of the Cess Year* 1873-74.

December 1873.

Tolls. Total.	Grant-in-aid from Provincial Reserve * Fund.	Sales of Produce and Stores.	Fines and Refunds.	Miscellaneous.	Total Receipts.	Total, including balance.	Outlay.	Balance.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
3,641 5 11	15,000 0 0	1 8 0	41 10 3	.....	18,706 12 3	18,706 11 1	12,395 11 9	6,010 15 4
228 10 6	7,500 0 0	24 2 0	.....	.....	7,760 6 6	13,243 6 3	3,651 6 4	9,590 15 11
1,637 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	114 10 4	11,755 15 7	23,138 3 9	2,561 5 9	20,576 14 0
1,454 6 11	17,500 0 0	17 12 0	.....	115 15 3	19,666 14 4	49,531 14 2	3,191 6 0	46,340 8 2
1,937 2 6	10,000 0 0	202 4 0	.....	16 2 3	12,580 7 3	—7,725 15 10	2,619 9 11	Cr. 10,345 9 9
5,984 7 0	15,000 0 0	25 0 0	.....	.....	23,438 8 7	16,788 4 5	10,465 11 7	6,322 8 10
4,334 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	47 8 0	19,381 8 0	16,663 4 10	28,173 3 7	Cr. 11,509 14 9
1,316 5 0	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	632 7 0	23,293 15 1	—14,297 4 6	18,352 9 4	Cr. 32,649 13 10
1,140 8 0	15,000 0 0	63 8 0	2,800 0 0	27 0 0	19,884 6 6	20,411 10 6	9,526 13 2	10,884 13 7
570 0 0	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	5 3 10	30,575 3 10	38,685 13 11	32,206 8 6	6,479 5 5
2,115 12 0	10,000 0 0	...	.....	16 15 0	12,658 8 5	22,370 3 11	10,614 14 3	11,755 5 8
1,221 6 0	7,500 0 0	15 15 0	.....	.....	8,776 2 0	17,988 4 6	7,535 2 9	10,453 1 9
920 9 3	15,000 0 0	..	.....	.....	15,921 2 3	31,420 2 7	14,314 15 0	17,105 3 7
615 8 0	7,500 0 0	36 0 8	.....	.....	8,152 14 0	13,011 13 5	3,035 12 9	9,976 0 8
213 8 0	7,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,727 13 1	11,417 1 7	1,799 2 0	9,617 15 7
.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	177 12 9	5,177 12 9	12,053 12 2	2,978 10 3	9,075 1 11
.....	10,000 0 0	.....	143 11 0	.....	10,143 11 0	16,815 14 8	5,996 9 9	10,819 4 11
3,941 7 9	25,000 0 0	.....	0 1 3	0 12 0	30,803 9 8	23,330 4 1	3,109 1 7	20,221 2 6
348 0 0	7,500 0 0	.....	101 13 4	39 2 9	8,109 14 4	8,109 4 11	2,563 0 5	5,546 4 6
607 8 0	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	1,000 0 0	17,116 15 6	30,874 10 8	10,008 3 1	20,866 7 7
1,372 4 0	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	3 11 0	16,375 15 0	19,331 5 1	5,339 3 7	13,991 14 6
.....	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	47 8 0	15,047 8 0	24,222 7 3	134 1 3	24,088 6 0
469 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	17 8 0	9 11 6	5,500 13 4	19,972 11 11	3,210 13 7	16,761 14 4
2,878 7 0	30,000 0* 0	.....	.....	.....	32,878 7 0	40,815 0 1	2,439 15 6	38,375 0 7
723 12 9	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8,508 15 1	8,870 5 3	2,200 4 9	6,679 0 6
310 1 0	10,000 0 0	20 4 3	34 12 9	.....	10,626 11 0	13,344 14 6	2,867 11 9	10,477 2 9
.....	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,000 0 0	17,797 12 2	402 10 4	17,394 15 10
8,027 4 9	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	293 9 0	18,398 1 1	60,091 4 8	16,719 6 4	43,371 14 4
3,013 2 0	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	10 0 0	13,099 11 0	22,295 13 8	2,775 3 4	19,520 10 4
1,152 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	40 0 0	252 0 5	12,429 0 8	44,092 1 5	18,435 4 4	25,656 13 1
11,947 0 5	.....	116 4 0	.....	206 1 0	12,386 10 4	66,812 11 11	36,383 13 5	30,428 14 6
7,114 0 8	.....	40 0 0	.....	191 1 9	17,382 13 8	36,382 4 11	25,212 10 11	11,169 10 0
8,359 12 11	50,000 0 0	.....	.....	70 0 0	58,429 12 11	84,156 12 5	14,140 10 4	70,016 2 1
2,239 2 8	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	200 0 0	19,588 2 7	29,379 8 8	38,880 11 8	Cr. 9,501 3 0
4,412 3 3	20,000 0 0	.....	.....	116 2 11	31,058 7 7	46,215 9 7	24,727 5 6	21,488 4 1
295 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	24 5 9	0 4 0	16,432 1 4	17,154 15 9	6,868 11 0	10,286 4 9
.....	30,000 0 0	.....	.....	195 8 0	30,195 8 0	52,663 5 2	2,764 2 0	49,899 3 2
2,823 12 0	12,500 0 0	19 6 6	216 10 4	16 9 6	30,467 6 0	37,555 8 6	7,529 15 10	30,025 8 8
.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	13,016 14 0	13,174 13 0	1,796 2 6	11,378 10 6
92 0 0	8,183 0 4	130 10 0	196 4 4	.....	15,375 6 5	15,375 2 3	4,465 0 0	10,910 2 3
.....	10,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	10,062 14 7	14,252 2 11	12,255 10 0	1,996 8 11
334 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15,392 11 2	33,786 8 8	4,593 5 10	29,193 2 10
...	7,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	7,500 0 0	9,954 11 0	3,534 13 5	6,419 13 7
48 8 0	25,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	25,048 8 0	25,232 4 0	4,307 10 10	20,924 9 2
896 14 0	5,000 0 0	11 11 0	16 0 0	.....	5,924 9 0	7,585 13 3	3,164 5 1	4,421 8 2
916 14 8	7,500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	8,416 14 8	19,245 2 7	3,157 3 0	16,087 15 7
470 0 0	10,000 0 0	.....	427 11 0	.....	10,897 11 0	23,351 4 3	6,970 13 0	16,380 7 3
684 8 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	33 0 0	5,717 8 0	13,378 0 0	1,232 1 6	12,145 14 6
617 0 0	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	6 0 0	5,623 0 0	11,044 0 8	7,468 12 9	3,575 3 11
648 0 0	15,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	15,648 0 0	25,483 15 3	4,071 14 7	21,412 0 8
.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	5,000 0 10	2,997 1 0	2,002 15 10
.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	2 0 0	5,002 0 0	9,591 13 9	3,517 15 1	6,073 14 8
.....	5,000 0 0	.....	.....	.....	5,000 0 0	9,528 0 7	1,306 4 3	8,221 12 4
32,072 4 11	6,60,683 0 4	754 12 9	4,060 8 0	3,846 12 3	8,14,064 10 4	12,39,673 13 3	4,61,261 13 0	7,78,412 0 3

*Cess Act is in force.
portion expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 2,47,972.
of these Districts, accords with that shown in the books of the Accountant-General, Bengal.

DISTRICT

Quarterly Abstract of Receipts and Expenditure of the several

Ending 31st

EXPEN

Names of Districts.	Collection of Revenue and Committee's control.			Original Works.				Repairs	
	Establishment.	Contingencies	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.	Ferries.	Total.	Roads and Bridges.	River and Canal Works.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.
Burdwan* ...	957 7 3	202 14 6	1,160 5 9	8,318 2 6	.....	.....	8,318 2 6	3,177 3 6	.....
Bankoora ...	153 10 7	5 8 0	159 2 7	89 15 3	.....	.....	89 15 3	3,395 8 6	.....
Beerbhoom A	.....	.....	.....	1,223 4 0	.....	.....	1,223 4 0	1,190 11 9	.....
Midnapore ...	.....	.....	.....	1,851 3 0	.....	.....	1,851 3 0	828 1 9	.....
5 Hooghly* ...	687 15 11	19 7 3	707 7 2	504 8 9	.....	.....	504 8 9	631 7 3	.....
24-Pergunnahs*	2,334 6 7	279 7 2	2,613 13 9	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,851 13 10	.....
Nuddea* ...	1,194 4 8	295 12 3	1,490 0 11	9,012 2 0	.....	.....	9,012 2 0	17,046 8 8	.....
Jessore* ...	1,909 11 8	83 13 5	1,993 9 1	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,995 2 3	.....
Moorshedabad*	777 8 11	75 11 9	853 4 8	1,058 7 0	.....	.....	1,058 7 0	7,596 10 6	.....
10 Dinagepore ...	30 0 0	4 0 0	34 0 0	24,688 0 5	.....	.....	24,688 0 5	5,490 14 10	.....
Maldah A ...	44 0 0	.....	44 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,480 4 6	.....
Rajshahye* ...	1,097 2 0	218 1 3	1,315 3 3	1,904 1 9	7 6 0	.....	1,911 7 9	4,232 9 9	.....
Rungpore A	30 0 0	2 0 0	32 0 0	7,878 9 0	.....	.....	7,878 9 0	5,149 14 6	.....
Bogra ...	.....	0 3 0	0 3 0	925 2 6	.....	.....	925 2 6	1,920 1 3	.....
15 Pubna ...	30 0 0	5 0 0	35 0 0	321 12 0	.....	.....	321 12 0	442 6 0	.....
Darjeeling ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,978 10 3	.....
Julpigoree ...	.....	.....	.....	2,903 6 6	.....	.....	2,903 6 6	2,565 14 3	.....
Dacca* ...	1,124 7 10	153 15 3	1,278 7 1	776 9 3	46 0 0	.....	822 9 3	1,001 15 3	.....
Fureedpore*	1,091 13 3	354 11 6	1,446 8 9	643 1 3	12 0 0	.....	655 1 3	341 5 5	.....
20 Backergunge A	40 0 0	37 13 0	77 13 0	1,034 13 5	1,200 0 0	.....	2,234 13 5	7,695 8 8	.....
Mymensingh	765 13 3	86 4 6	852 1 9	1,818 6 5	.....	.....	1,818 6 5	2,509 15 5	.....
Sylhet ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 13 3	2 4 0
Cachar ...	44 2 0	55 1 6	99 3 6	1,222 15 0	.....	.....	1,222 15 0	1,887 1 1	.....
Chittagong A	60 0 0	0 1 0	60 1 0	1,246 7 1	814 5 0	.....	2,060 12 1	319 2 5	.....
25 Noakholly ...	37 0 0	0 1 0	37 1 0	202 4 10	.....	.....	202 4 10	1,945 14 11	.....
Tipperah* A	1,638 11 2	86 10 0	1,725 5 2	694 12 2	20 0 0	.....	714 12 2	427 1 5	.....
Chittagong Hills A	.....	.....	.....	292 7 4	.....	.....	292 7 4	0	.....
Patna ...	.....	23 2 0	23 2 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,243 3 7	.....
Gya ...	70 0 0	.....	70 0 0	740 2 6	.....	.....	740 2 6	1,451 4 10	.....
30 Shahabad A	.....	.....	.....	92 5 4	.....	.....	92 5 4	18,030 10 3	.....
Tirhoot ...	130 0 0	.....	130 0 0	6,221 15 3	9 1 0	.....	6,231 0 3	25,071 11 6	.....
Sarun ...	120 0 0	29 2 6	149 2 6	9,084 10 10	.....	.....	9,084 10 10	15,119 0 4	.....
Chumparun...	38 0 0	10 0 0	48 0 0	3,453 9 0	.....	.....	3,453 9 0	10,352 8 7	.....
Monghyr* ...	1,265 11 1	145 14 6	1,411 9 7	20,848 12 6	.....	.....	20,848 12 6	3,836 0 9	.....
35 Bhagulpore*	707 2 1	34 1 3	741 3 4	10,735 15 11	.....	.....	10,735 15 11	8,632 0 2	.....
Purneah ...	1,045 10 4	141 9 9	1,187 4 1	220 14 5	.....	.....	220 14 5	2,304 6 6	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs.	.....	2 0 0	2 0 0	1,237 15 0	.....	.....	1,237 15 0	1,195 3 9	.....
Cuttack* ...	3,733 0 9	1,874 2 2	5,607 2 11	947 1 1	.....	.....	947 1 1	832 9 2	.....
Pooree* ...	241 5 9	201 7 0	442 12 9	523 10 9	.....	.....	523 10 9	829 11 0	.....
40 Balasore* ...	1,120 15 11	486 13 8	1,607 13 7	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,382 10 0	.....
Hazareebagh*	322 4 5	16 13 0	339 1 5	8,242 1 6	.....	.....	8,242 1 6	1,484 3 4	.....
Lohardduggah A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,541 5 10	.....
Singbhoom ...	.....	.....	.....	700 1 0	.....	.....	700 1 0	2,610 12 5	.....
Manbhoom A	395 0 6	43 8 11	438 9 5	3,534 9 5	.....	.....	3,534 9 5	.....	.....
45 Goalparah ...	.....	.....	.....	270 12 9	.....	.....	270 12 9	2,174 1 1	.....
Kamroop ...	.....	.....	.....	758 3 0	.....	.....	758 3 0	2,225 3 0	.....
Darrung A ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,904 13 0	.....
Nowgong A...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,199 1 6	.....
Seebsangor A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,458 12 9	.....
50 Luckimpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,669 6 7	.....
Naga Hills A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,997 1 0	.....
Khasi & Jyntesh Hills.	.....	.....	.....	1,594 0 1	.....	.....	1,594 0 1	1,803 15 0	.....
53 Garo Hills A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,306 4 3	.....
Grand Total ...	23,237 5 14	4,975 3 1	28,212 9 0	1,37,817 3 9	2,108 12 0	.....	1,39,925 15 9	2,48,949 13 4	2 4 0

* Districts in which the Road

Of the total outlay on Works and Repairs, or Rs. 3,89,72[illegible] the

A. The cash balance in Treasury on 31st September 1873, as reported in the accounts

The 27th April 1874.

ROAD FUND.—(*Continued.*)

District Committees of the 1st *Quarter of the Cess Year* 1873-74.

December 1873.

DITURE.

Ferries.	Total.	Total Original Works and Repairs.	Establishment. Public Works Establishment.	Establishment. Other Establishments.	Establishment. Total.	Tools and plant.	Refunds.	Total outlay.	Remarks.
Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. A. P.	
.....	3,177 3 6	11,495 6 0	40 0 0	.....	40 0 0	.....	.....	12,695 11 9	
.....	3,395 8 6	3,485 7 9	...	.....	...	6 12 0	.....	3,651 6 4	
.....	1,190 11 9	2,413 15 9	...	80 0 0	80 0 0	67 6 0	.....	2,561 5 9	
112 1 3	940 3 0	2,791 6 0	...	.....	..	400 0 0	.....	3,191 6 0	
.....	631 7 3	1,136 0 0	...	.....	...	776 2 9	.....	2,619 9 11	
.....	7,851 13 10	7,851 13 10	...	.....	...	.....	.....	10,465 11 7	
.....	17,046 8 8	26,058 10 8	...	.....	...	624 8 0	.....	28,173 3 7	
.....	15,995 2 3	15,995 2 3	...	.....	...	.....	363 14 0	18,352 9 4	
0 8 3	7,597 2 9	8,655 9 9	...	.....	...	0 14 9	17 0 0	9,526 13 2	
.....	5,490 14 10	30,178 15 3	...	154 15 10	154 15 10	1,543 1 5	295 8 0	32,206 8 6	
.....	10,480 4 6	10,480 4 6	...	.....	..	90 9 9	.....	10,614 14 3	
.....	4,232 9 9	6,144 1 6	...	18 0 0	18 0 0	57 14 0	.....	7,535 2 9	
.....	5,149 14 6	13,028 7 6	23 0 0	.....	23 0 0	1,231 7 6	.....	14,314 15 0	
.....	1,920 1 3	2,845 3 9	...	.....	...	190 6 0	.....	3,035 12 9	
.....	442 6 0	764 2 0	...	.....	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,799 2 0	
.....	2,978 10 3	2,978 10 3	...	.....	...	.....	.....	2,978 10 3	
329 5 0	2,895 3 3	5,798 9 9	...	198 0 0	198 0 0	.....	.....	5,996 9 9	
6 2 0	1,008 1 3	1,830 10 6	...	.....	...	.....	.....	3,109 1 7	
120 1 0	461 6 5	1,116 7 8	...	.....	...	.....	.....	2,563 0 5	
.....	7,695 8 8	9,930 6 1	...	.....	...	.....	.....	10,908 3 1	
.....	2,509 15 5	4,328 5 10	...	25 0 0	25 0 0	38 14 0	95 1 0	5,339 6 7	
.....	134 1 3	134 1 3	...	.....	...	.....	.....	134 1 3	
.....	1,887 1 1	3,110 0 1	...	.....	...	1 10 0	.....	3,210 13 7	
.....	319 2 5	2,379 14 6	...	.....	...	.....	.....	2,439 15 6	
.....	1,945 14 11	2,148 3 9	...	.....	...	15 0 0	.....	2,200 4 9	
.....	427 1 5	1,141 13 7	...	.....	...	0 9 0	.....	2,867 11 9	
.....	60 0 0	352 7 4	...	50 0 0	50 0 0	0 3 0	.....	402 10 4	
.....	13,243 3 7	13,243 3 7	...	453 10 0	453 10 0	1,894 9 3	1,104 13 6	16,719 6 4	
.....	1,451 4 10	2,191 7 4	...	.....	...	120 0 0	393 12 0	2,775 3 4	
11 12 9	18,042 7 0	18,134 12 4	...	259 8 0	259 8 0	41 0 0	.....	18,435 4 4	
.....	25,071 11 6	31,302 11 9	...	.....	.....	4,951 1 8	.....	36,383 13 5	
.....	15,119 0 4	24,203 11 2	93 10 9	.....	93 10 9	766 2 6	.....	25,212 10 11	
46 8 9	10,399 1 4	13,852 10 4	...	240 0 0	240 0 0	.....	.....	14,140 10 4	
.....	3,836 0 9	24,884 13 3	1,413 6 6	.....	1,413 6 6	11,256 14 4	114 0 0	38,880 11 8	
.....	8,632 0 2	19,368 0 1	...	220 3 6	220 3 6	4,397 14 7	.....	24,727 5 6	
.....	2,304 6 6	2,525 4 11	68 4 6	.....	68 4 6	3,087 13 6	.....	6,868 11 0	
.....	1,195 3 9	2,433 2 9	...	221 2 0	221 2 0	97 13 3	.....	2,754 2 0	
.....	832 9 2	1,779 10 3	...	20 10 8	20 10 8	122 8 0	.....	7,529 15 10	
.....	829 11 0	1,353 5 9	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1,796 2 6	
.....	2,382 10 0	2,382 10 0	...	470 0 0	470 0 0	.....	4 8 5	4,465 0 0	
.....	1,484 3 4	9,726 4 10	...	36 8 0	36 8 0	2,107 11 9	46 0 0	12,255 10 0	
.....	4,541 5 10	4,541 5 10	...	52 0 0	52 0 0	.....	.....	4,593 5 10	
.....	2,610 12 5	3,310 13 5	...	224 0 0	224 0 0	.....	.....	3,534 13 5	
.....	.....	3,534 9 5	...	256 0 0	256 0 0	26 0 0	52 8 0	4,307 10 10	
222 0 0	2,396 1 1	2,666 13 10	...	473 5 3	473 5 3	24 2 0	.....	3,164 5 1	
.....	2,225 3 0	2,983 6 0	...	100 13 0	100 13 0	73 0 0	.....	3,157 3 0	
.....	6,904 13 0	6,904 13 0	...	66 0 0	66 0 0	.....	.....	6,970 13 0	
.....	1,199 1 6	1,199 1 6	...	33 0 0	33 0 0	.....	.....	1,232 1 6	
.....	7,458 12 9	7,458 12 9	...	10 0 0	10 0 0	.....	.....	7,468 12 9	
.....	3,669 6 7	3,669 6 7	...	397 8 0	397 8 0	5 0 0	.....	4,071 14 7	
.....	2,997 1 0	2,997 1 0	...	.....	...	.....	.....	2,997 1 0	
.....	1,803 15 0	3,397 15 1	...	120 0 0	120 0 0	.....	.....	3,517 15 1	
.....	1,306 4 3	1,306 4 3	...	.....	...	.....	.....	1,306 4 3	
848 7 0	2,49,800 8 4	3,89,726 8 1	1,638 5 9	4,180 4 3	5,818 10 0	34,017 1 0	3,487 0 11	4,61,261 13 0	

...ss Act is in force.
...rt on expended by Public Works Department was Rs. 2,47,972.
...these districts, accords with that shown in the books of the Accountant-General, Bengal.

F. R. Boyce,

Controller of Public Works Accounts, Bengal.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE IN

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet. Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	BENGAL.															
	Western Districts.															
1	Burdwan'	A 12 8	12 12	15 0	20 0	19 8	25 8	13 0	13 8	19 0	13 8	14 0	20 8	...	...	...
2	Bankoora	B 13 4	13 4	17 8	21 0	21 0	24 0	10 10	11 4	17 8	12 8	13 0	20 0	...	...	...
3	Beerbhoom	C 13 8	13 8	17 0	15 0	...	20 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	11 10	12 0	21 0	...	...	...
4	Midnapore	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	20 0	17 8	17 8	26 0	...	...	...
5	Hooghly	E 13 0	13 0	15 0	D 16 8 to 18 0	17 0 to 20 0	25 0 to 32 0	9 0 and 10 0	9 0 and 10 0	10 0	12 0 and 12 8	12 0 and 12 8	18 8	...	...	...
	Howrah	11 4	12 0	12 0	...	...	...	10 0	11 0	17 8	12 0	12 8	22 0	...	...	...
	Central Districts.															
	Calcutta	12 0	11 8	...	15 0	15 12	...	9 0	9 0	...	11 0	11 8	...	...	...	...
6	24-Pergunnahs	D 11 0	10 8	15 0	D 13 5	16 0	26 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	F 12 0	12 0	17 12	...	...	...
7	Nuddea	13 5	13 5	15 4	22 8	22 8	32 0	10 0	10 0	16 12	G 11 0	11 0	17 12	...	...	...
8	Jessore	13 0	13 0	16 0	...	...	...	H 12 0	12 0	15 12	14 8	14 0	25 0	...	...	...
9	Moorshedabad	I 13 0	13 12	16 0	D 18 to 20	19 to 20	30 to 35	9 4	9 8	14 0	10 4	10 8	19 0	D 15 0	16 0	30 0
10	Dinagepore	9 8	9 8	15 0	10 0	10 0	22 8	7 12	7 12	23 0	8 8	8 8	27 8	...	...	...
11	Maldah	12 8	12 8	20 0	16 0	16 0	35 0	9 0	8 12	22 0	10 8	9 0	23 0	14 0	15 0	20 0
12	Rajshahye	11 4 to 12 0	12 0 to 14 0	...	18 12	24 6	33 12	7 8 to 8 0	8 0	15 0	10 8 to 12 0	10 14 to 12 0	21 0	...	...	...
13	Rungpore	J 11 4	13 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 6	14 0	7 15	7 15	25 14	...	...	...
14	Bogra	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	...	6 0	6 0	15 0	9 0	10 8	30 0	...	...	...
15	Pubna	15 0	15 0	21 0	22 8	22 8	...	8 0	8 0	12 0	12 12	12 0	26 4	...	...	...
16	Darjeeling	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	6 0	6 0	12 0	7 0	9 0	14 0	...	...	...
17	Julpigoree.*															
	Cooch Behar.*															
	Eastern Districts.															
18	Dacca	12 0	12 8	12 0	21 0	20 0	20 0	9 8	10 0	21 0	K 10 8 and 12 0	13 0	26 0	...	...	...
19	Furreedpore	16 0	16 0	21 4	20 0	20 0	40 0	6 0	6 0	10 0	11 0	12 12	27 0	...	...	...
20	Backergunge†	...	...	...	...	...	...	M 12 0	12 0	13 8	L 14 8	14 8	28 0	...	...	...
21	Mymensingh.*															
22	Sylhet†	9 0	9 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	11 8	N 14 0	15 0	22 0	16 10	19 4	32 0	...	...	...
23	Chittagong†	12 0	12 0	13 0	...	...	...	O 12 0	13 0	16 0	15 0	17 0	24 0	...	...	...
24	Noakholly†	...	...	...	...	...	...	P 12 0	12 0	16 0	15 0	15 0	24 0	...	...	...
25	Tipperah	11 0	11 0	9 8	...	...	...	10 0	10 0	20 0	14 8	14 8	32 8	...	...	...
26	Chittagong Hill Tracts†	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 4	11 6	16 0	12 6	14 11	20 0	...	...	...
	Hill Tipperah	...	...	10 6	...	...	...	10 6	10 6	21 6	Q 15 6	20 0	32 0	...	...	...

* Return not received.

† Return for week ending 16th May received after the publication of the last *Gazette*.

A In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14-8 seers, barley 20 seers, best rice from 10 to 12-8 seers, and common rice from 12 to 13-8 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16 seers per rupee.

B In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 13-8 seers, barley from 18 to 24 seers, best rice from 11 to 12-8 seers, common rice from 12-8 to 13-8 seers, maize from 15 to 20 seers, and gram from 13-8 to 15 seers per rupee.

C In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 15-8 seers, barley from 15-12 to 16-8 seers, best rice from 11 to 12 seers, and common rice from 11-12 to 13-4 seers, and gram 13 to 18 seers per rupee.

D In the interior only.

E In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 13-8 seers, best rice from 8 to 11 seers, and common rice from 11 to 14 seers, and gram from 11-8 to 14 seers per rupee.

F Price of common rice in the interior ranges from 11-14 to 14-8 seers per rupee.

G Coarse rice at 13-10½ seers per rupee.

undermentioned Districts of Bengal on the 23rd May 1874.

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
																		BENGAL.
																		Western Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	14 0	23 0	110 0	100 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 4	Burdwan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	39 0	14 0	14 8	22 0	500 0	480 0	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Bankoora.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8	13 8	25 8	240 0	240 0	240 0	8 0	8 0	8 12	Beerbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	180 0	180 0	180 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	Midnapore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0 and 14 0	13 0 and 14 0	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Hoogbly.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	13 8	22 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 8	Howrah.
																		Central Districts.
12 0	13 0	...	...	...	...	13 0	12 8	...	14 0	14 0	...	100 0	100 0	...	8 0	8 0	...	Calcutta.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 5	13 5	22 8	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 12	24-Pergunnahs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 4	15 4	29 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 7	8 7	8 14	Nuddea.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	22 8	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Jessore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 0	17 0	28 0	120 0	120 0	...	8 8	8 8	8 8	Moorshedabad.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 12	12 12	18 12	180 0	180 0	...	6 12	6 12	6 8	Dinagepore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	20 0	13 8	13 0	20 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 0	7 0	8 0	Maldah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 8 to 14 8	15 0 to 16 0	25 5	240 0	240 0	...	6 12	7 4	7 4	Rajshahye.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 13	15 0	18 0	128 0	107 0	107 0	7 2	7 2	7 4	Rungpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	18 0	67 8	67 8	60 0	6 6	6 0	6 0	Bogra.
...	...	...	20 8	20 0	...	...	...	...	15 0	15 0	26 4	200 0	200 0	...	7 12	8 0	8 4	Pubna.
...	...	...	7 0	7 0	13 0	13 0	13 0	20 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	200 0	200 0	200 0	4 0	4 0	4 0	Darjeeling.
																		Julpigoree.*
																		Cooch Behar.*
																		Eastern Districts.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 0	16 0	20 0	80 0	80 0	...	8 0	8 0	9 0	Dacca.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 0	18 0	22 8	...	...	...	7 8	6 8	7 8	Fureedpore.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	...	120 0	120 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 8	Backergunge.†
																		Mymensingh.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	20 0	107 0	107 0	...	8 0	8 0	8 4	Sylhet.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	120 0	120 0	140 0	7 0	7 4	7 8	Chittagong.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11 0	11 0	16 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 8	7 8	Noakholly.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 0	12 0	16 0	...	...	...	7 12	7 12	8 8	Tipperah.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	320 0	320 0	320 0	6 4	6 4	6 4	Chittagong Hill Tracts.†
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 6	10 0	10 6	...	...	...	7 7	7 2	8 0	Hill Tipperah.†

H Price of best rice in the interior ranges from 10 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 10 to 18 seers per rupee.
I In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 13 to 14 seers, best rice from 8 to 11 seers, common rice from 9 to 12-8 seers, and gram from 15-8 to 18 seers per rupee.
J Prices of food-grains in the Bhowanigunge sub-division are cheaper.
K The rise is chiefly owing to the Government coming into market as a large purchaser of paddy, which has caused some panic.
L The rise in the price of coarse rice is owing to high winds preventing importations, and to the apprehension of failure of crops on account of present drought.
M In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 11 to 14-4 seers, and of common rice from 13 to 14-4 seers per rupee.
N In the interior the price of best rice ranges from 12-8 to 15 seers, and of common rice from 16 to 19 seers per rupee.
O In the interior the price of best rice from 15 and 16 seers, and of common rice from 17 seers per rupee.
P In the interior the price of best rice from 14 to 18-4 seers, and of common rice from 15 to 21 seers per rupee.
Q The rise in the price of common rice is attributable to less rice being brought to market, cultivators being employed in fields.

PRICES-CURRENT of Food-grains and Salt in the undermentioned

QUANTITIES PER RUPEE BY

No.	DISTRICTS.	Wheat. Present return.	Wheat. Next preceding return.	Wheat. Corresponding return of last year.	Barley. Present return.	Barley. Next preceding return.	Barley. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, best sort. Present return.	Rice, best sort. Next preceding return.	Rice, best sort. Corresponding return of last year.	Rice, common. Present return.	Rice, common. Next preceding return.	Rice, common. Corresponding return of last year.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Present return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Next preceding return.	Bulrush Millet—Cumboo, Bajra. Corresponding return of last year.
		S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.
	BEHAR.															
27	Patna	15 12	15 8	24 0	18 8	18 0	34 0	11 8	11 4	...	13 8	13 0	21 0	18 8	18 0	...
28	Gya	R 1 12	11 8	16 0	15 0	15 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	12 6	9 0	9 0	16 0	...	...	...
29	Shahabad	S 14 0	14 8	19 0	18 0	18 8	...	10 8	10 0	14 0	11 0	11 0	18 0	D 15 0 to 16 8	15 0 to 16 8	21 0
30	Tirhoot	T 11 0	10 0	14 0	13 0	13 0	30 0	6 8	6 0	19 0	8 8	8 0	20 0	...	...	...
31	Sarun	14 8	14 8	14 0	16 8	16 12	25 0	7 0	7 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	16 8	...	...	...
32	Chumparun	U 11 8	10 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	28 0	8 0	8 0	13 0	10 0	10 0	27 0	...	...	...
33	Monghyr	17 8	17 8	19 9	19 9	19 9	33 6	8 4	8 4	13 6	10 5	10 5	16 1	...	...	...
34	Bhagulpore	V 13 14	13 14	20 3	17 11	18 15	31 9	9 7	9 7	15 2	10 1	10 1	16 6	...	...	...
35	Purneah	12 0	12 0	15 0	...	...	30 0	9 12	10 0	20 0	10 8	11 0	23 0	...	...	...
36	Sonthal Pergunnahs	W 11 0	11 0	14 0	D 19 0 to 20 0	7 0 to 20 0	30 0 to 37 8	9 0	9 0	16 0	10 0	10 0	18 0	13 0	13 0	32 0
	ORISSA.															
37	Cuttack*	13 2	15 12	18 6	...	...	...	19 11	19 11	23 10	X 27 9	27 9	30 3	...	...	...
38	Pooree*	11 13	11 13	15 12	...	...	...	21 0	19 11	21 0	28 14	29 9	38 0	...	...	...
39	Balasore*	11 0	11 0	12 0	...	...	...	16 0	16 0	16 0	24 0	24 0	38 0	...	...	...
	CHOTA NAGPORE.															
	South-West Frontier Agency.															
40	Hazareebagh*	11 0	10 8	16 0	13 8	13 0	...	8 0	8 0	11 0	12 0	11 8	17 0	...	...	...
41	Lohardugga	10 8	10 0	14 0	19 0	20 0	17 0	13 0	13 0	15 0	14 8	14 0	18 0	...	...	...
42	Singbhoom	12 0	12 0	18 0	...	...	24 0	12 0	12 0	20 0	16 0	16 0	32 0	...	...	...
43	Manbhoom	Y 10 8	10 8	16 0	D 16 0 to 22 0	16 0 to 22 0	24 0 to 40 0	13 0	12 8	20 0	14 0	13 4	22 0	...	...	...

* Return for week ending 16th May received after publication of last *Gazette*.

R In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 12 to 14 seers, barley from 16-4 to 18-8 seers, best rice from 9-8 to 10 seers, common rice from 9-8 to 11-8 seers, maize from 13 to 17 seers, and gram from 14-8 to 16-12 seers, per rupee.

S In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 14-8 to 15 seers, barley from 17 to 19 seers, best rice from 8 to 9 seers, common rice from 10-8 to 12 seers, and gram 17 and 18 seers, per rupee.

T In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 7-8 to 15 seers, barley from 11-8 to 17 seers, best rice from 7-4 to 13-8 seers, common rice from 8 to 14 seers, maize from 11 to 16 seers, and gram from 11 to 17 seers, per rupee.

U In the interior prices range as follow:—Wheat from 10 to 14 seers, barley from 14 to 17 seers, best rice from 7-8 to 12 seers, and of common rice from 9-8 to 14 seers, lesser millet 13 to 16 seers, maize from 12-8 to 16 seers, and gram from 12 to 15 seers, and Government gram at 20 seers per rupee.

CALCUTTA,
The 26th May 1874.

Districts of Bengal on the 23rd May 1874.—(Continued.)

THE SEER OF 80 TOLAHS.

Great Millet—Cholum, Jowar.			Lesser Millets—Ragi or Murwa, and Cheena.			Maize or Indian-corn.			Gram.			Fire-wood.			Salt.			DISTRICTS.
Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	Present return.	Next preceding return.	Corresponding return of last year.	
																		BEHAR.
S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	S. Ch.	
7 0	18 0	...	...	...	...	16 8	17 0	34 0	17 4	18 0	34 0	140 0	170 0	...	7 4	7 4	8 0	Patna.
D 13 0 to 16 0	13 0 to 14 0	20 0	D 15 0 to 17 0	15 0 to 17 0	24 0 to 28 0	13 0	13 0	...	14 0	14 0	21 4	160 0	160 0	...	5 14	5 12	7 8	Gya.
D 18 0 to 18 8	18 0 to 18 8	23 0	D 20 0	18 0	...	17 8	17 0	28 0	18 0	18 0	30 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	7 4	7 0	8 0	Shahabad.
...	...	...	D 11 8 to 16 0	11 0 to 15 0	16 0 to 55 0	13 0	12 8	...	13 8	12 8	23 8	180 0	160 0	...	5 8	6 8	7 8	Tirhoot.
17 4	17 4	24 0	15 0	15 0	32 0	15 8	16 0	24 0	17 0	16 12	25 0	160 0	160 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sarun.
...	...	...	14 0	14 0	40 0	13 8	13 0	38 0	13 8	13 0	24 0	...	...	...	5 0	5 0	7 4	Chumparan.
...	...	...	...	...	...	15 7	15 7	27 3	17 8	17 8	30 4	147 0	147 0	...	6 8	6 8	8 1	Monghyr.
...	...	...	D 12 12 to 15 0	12 12 to 15 0	60 0	15 2	15 2	30 5	15 12	15 2	27 12	164 2	176 12	174 2	7 4	7 4	8 3	Bhagulpore.
14 0	14 0	...	...	...	...	14 0	14 0	...	14 0	14 0	23 0	160 0	160 0	160 0	6 12	7 0	7 8	Purneah.
...	...	...	D 16 0	...	...	13 0	13 0	40 0	12 0	12 0	21 0	320 0	320 0	...	7 0	7 0	8 0	Sonthal Pergunnahs.
																		ORISSA.
...	...	...	17 1	17 1	...	...	...	...	27 9	28 14	27 9	200 0	200 0	...	9 0	9 0	9 2	Cuttack.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22 5	23 10	23 10	100 0	100 0	...	8 8	8 8	9 0	Pooree.*
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9 0	9 0	10 0	280 0	280 0	...	7 0	7 0	7 0	Balasore.*
																		CHOTA NAGPORE.
																		South-West Frontier Agency.
...	...	...	16 8	16 0	30 0	13 8	13 0	21 8	12 0	12 0	19 0	240 0	240 0	240 0	6 0	5 4	7 4	Hazareebagh.*
...	...	...	22 0	22 0	30 0	16 0	15 0	24 0	13 0	12 8	14 0	160 0	160 0	...	5 8	5 0	6 0	Lohardugga.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 0	13 0	18 0	320 0	320 0	...	5 8	5 8	6 0	Singbhoom.
...	...	...	...	...	...	D 22 0	24 0	75 0	11 8	12 8	22 0	300 0	300 0	280 0	6 8	6 0	8 0	Manbhoom.

V The price of best rice in the interior ranges from 9·4 to 11 seers, common rice from 9·6 to 13 seers, and gram from 9 to 11 seers, per rupee.
W In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 12 to 14·8 seers, best rice from 8 to 12·8 seers, common rice from 9 to 15 seers, bulrush millet from 16 to 18 seers, maize from 12 to 16 seers, and gram from 12 to 17 seers, per rupee.
X In the interior rice is sold at 34 to 42 seers per rupee.
Y In the interior prices range as follow :—Wheat from 11 to 15 seers, best rice from 11 to 16 seers, common rice from 12-12 to 17 seers, and gram from 10 to 13 seers per rupee.

Published for general information.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Rainfall, Weather and State and Prospects of the Crops.

Statement showing Rainfall, Weather, State and Prospects of the Crops in the different Districts of Bengal, as reported to Government during the week ending the 23rd May 1874.

	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.				
		Western Districts.		
BURDWAN DIVISION.	1	Burdwan, 26th* May 1874	·64	Rain has fallen in the Sudder and Culna sub-divisions, but nowhere else. Weather hot. Rain much wanted. Fever as before. Numerous cases of cholera in Raneegunge and Bood-bood.
	2	Bankoora, 23rd ,, ,,	Nil	Very hot; some duststorms without rain. Rain urgently required. Water very scarce. Cholera and small-pox daily reported.
	3	Beerbhoom, 23rd ,, ,,	Nil	Intensely hot. No change during the week, but a storm of wind and rain has burst over the station just at the time of the report. Silk almost a total failure owing to the drought. Export by rail for week ending 16th May 4,158½ maunds. Prices almost stationary, but showing an upward tendency. Cholera and small-pox prevalent.
	4	Midnapore, 23rd ,, ,,	.....	No rain at the sudder station, though very partial showers have fallen in places in the interior. The continued drought is becoming serious; all agricultural operations are at a standstill. The aous or early rice sowings cannot be completed; distress is increasing everywhere.
	5	Hooghly, 23rd ,, ,,	Nil	Clear; wind from south; occasionally cloudy. Sugarcane withering, as also the small quantity of early rice planted. No other crops are on the ground. Some rain has since fallen in places, which will do good, but more is required.
		Howrah, 23rd ,, ,,	.....	No rain during the week; weather sultry, and at times cloudy. Wind generally from the south. The ryots are cutting the boro paddy. Want of rain is the general cry throughout the district. The time for aous or early rice is passing away. Sugarcane plants are suffering. Some rain has since fallen in parts of the district.
		Central Districts.		
PRESIDENCY DIVISION.	6	24-Pergunnahs, 26th† May 1874.	Nil	Very hot, with occasional clouds and strong winds from the south. The early rice sown has come up fairly in some places, but is suffering from want of rain, which is urgently required. Cholera still prevalent in thanas Muthoorapore, Baduria, and Hurwa. A few deaths from sunstroke and some cases of cholera and small-pox reported from Baraset. Fever continues in Barripore.
	7	Nuddea, 23rd May 1874	0·98	Very hot. Except in the Chooadangah and parts of the Sudder sub-division, there has been very little rain. More is now wanted both for the early and for the late rice. Indigo is doing well. Prices have a tendency to rise, especially in the distressed tracts, where the Collector has heard as little as 10 seers in some parts can be had for a rupee. This is a sign that the local trade is insufficient, as coarse rice is still procurable at Kishnaghur for Rs. 2-14 per maund, and almost everywhere in the district for less than Rs. 3. Cholera has left the distressed tracts, but has attacked Bagnagur and some other places.
	8	Jessore, 23rd ,, ,,	·13	Very hot, and generally clear. There have been one or two storms, but very little rain has accompanied them. Teel (oil-seed) is being reaped and yielding a good outturn. Except in Jhenida, where the rain in the preceding week has benefited both rice and indigo, the want of rain is being much felt. In Bagirhat the cultivation of early and late rice is retarded, and the aous or early rice plants have withered from the drought.
RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.	9	Moorshedabad, 23rd ,, ,,	·2	Sharp storm on Friday evening, 22nd May, with very high wind, but little rain; many trees were uprooted and strong branches broken near the station. No report has yet been received from the interior. The storm came from the west. It was repeated in a milder degree on the next evening. The rainfall, although slight, has been very beneficial to the seedlings, and will probably enable the cultivators to complete their sowings. A good deal more land than was used last year is being taken up for aous or early rice. Prices vary much from week to week in most markets, but a comparison of the last few weeks shows a decidedly upward tendency. They are higher this week at the principal markets. Cholera and small-pox still bad. The former has broken out with virulence at Rampore Haut. Medicines are being supplied wherever required.
	10	Dinagepore, 23rd ,, ,,	·36	Weather has been cloudy and threatening, but no heavy rain has been reported anywhere in the district; there have been some showers in places. A great deal of the boro paddy has been cut. The bhadoi or early rice is reported in some places to be suffering from want of rain, which is wanted not only for the early rice, but to enable the ploughing for the winter crop to be commenced.
	11	Maldah, 23rd ,, ,,	0·14	Hot, with occasional clouds; slight rain on the evening of Friday the 22nd May; there has been some rain in Khurba and a slight shower at head-quarters. The state of the crops is the same as last week; rain is much wanted. The price of rice and of gram has fallen. There have been several cases of small-pox in Khurba thana, and a few cases of cholera.

* Telegram of the 26th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

† Report of the 26th May, received on the same day, shows rainfall during the seven days immediately preceding.

No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)			
	Central Districts.—(Contd.)		
RAJSHAHYE DIVS.—(*Contd.*) 12	Rajshahye, 23rd May 1874	Nil	There has been no rain in the district throughout the week. The continued drought and excessive heat are proving very injurious to all crops; much land is lying ready ploughed, but sowing is altogether suspended until rain falls. Prices have risen in many places, but to a large extent in Bauleah only, where the rise is two seers in the rupee. At Tannore boro rice has been in the market at seers 13-8 per rupee. Cholera and small-pox cases are decidedly decreasing in frequency.
13	Rungpore, 23rd " "	1·16	Cloudy and hot; rain has fallen copiously during last two nights. North, east, and south-east, there has been a good rainfall. All west and south the crops have sustained much damage and are in a very critical state; much of the millet crop is being cut to the east and south-east. Price of rice very high everywhere. It reached 6½ seers a rupee in the head-quarters market, but has been easier since.
14	Bogra, 23rd " "	Nil	Dry and hot. The aous or early rice crop will suffer considerably if more rain does not fall soon; until lately the prospects of the crops were good, and with a seasonable supply of rain a good outturn may still be expected.
15	Pubna, 23rd " "	0·26	Dry and hot; slight rainfall on the 20th May. There was a storm on the 22nd, with slight rain. More rain is wanted for the early rice and indigo crops. Teel (oil-seed) is nearly ripe. Nothing new to report since last week.
COOCH BEHAR DIVS. 16	Darjeeling, 23rd " "	0·95	In the hills, alternate mist and sunshine, with a sprinkling of rain. From the Terai there are still complaints of want of rain. In the hills, the potato and Indian-corn crops are doing well. In the Terai the young paddy looks well, but of course depends much on speedy rainfall. The seedling beds for the late crops are being prepared. Jute is thriving, but wants rain.
17	Julpigoree ...	.....	Return not received.
	Cooch Behar, 23rd " "	1·70	Favorable; warm, with occasional thunder showers. A great deal of millet has been cut and early kinds of aous or early rice are in ear in the south. In the north and west, where the aous or early rice harvest is later and millet is not much grown, scarcity is increasing.
	Eastern Districts.		
DACCA DIVISION. 18	Dacca, 26th* May 1874	2·50	Storms almost daily; much cooler. State of the crops good.
19	Fureedpore, 23rd " "	2·07	North-westers on Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, and Friday evening, during which a little more than two inches of rain fell at Fureedpore and the surrounding villages. The rain of the present and preceding week does not appear to have been general; the west and south-west of the district are reported not to have had a fair share. Rice sowing on the high lands in those tracts cannot therefore be carried on. The period is a very critical one, as not only does the lack of rain prevent the early rice sowings, but the late rice, which is the staple crop, is in great danger of being drowned, as the drought has left it in no condition to contend with the fast rising inundation. Some damage was caused last week to the early aous paddy growing on the banks of the river below Goalundo and in the vicinity of Sadarpore, by the rise of the Ganges, which was about 7 feet higher than last year at this period; the rivers have been daily rising till yesterday, and now there is a slight fall. The want of rain is greatly felt for the crops on the high lands throughout the south and west of the district. Coarse rice is dearer throughout the district generally; the greatest rise during the week was at Madareepore, where from 15 seers it has risen to 11 seers per rupee. At Goalundo and Fureedpore prices are the same. The Sub-Divisional Officer of Madareepore ascribes the rise in prices to the high winds which interfere with native mercantile craft crossing the big rivers; also to an apprehension on the part of the people that the harvests of the current year will in a great measure fail on account of the abnormal drought. Servants of all kinds and persons with fixed incomes possessing no fields are the greatest sufferers at the present time, and the price of coarse grain is very high indeed for all such. This is caused by the large purchases made at Goalundo for wards' and other estates.
20	Backergunge, 16th " "	·5	Hot and dry. Rain much wanted. Sowings seriously retarded by drought; otherwise as usual.
21	Mymensingh ...	.....	Return not received.
22	Sylhet, 16th " "	7·35	Heavy storms reported pretty nearly all over the district. Weather delightfully cool. The rivers are all open now, and to all appearances the rains may be said to have set in. About three-fourths of the boro crop cut. Kataria and aous (early) cultivation going on very favorably. The heavy rain has done no harm to the amun (late) rice. Everything at present points hopefully to a full sixteen-anna crop this year. District very healthy.

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	No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
BENGAL.—(*Contd.*)				
		Eastern Districts.—(*Contd.*)		
CHITTAGONG DIVS.	23	Chittagong, 16th May 1874.	6·04	Threatening on the 10th May, with a few drops of rain. Storm with heavy rain, thunder, and lightning on the morning of the 11th. Heavy rain again on the 12th. Since then the weather has been hot, but windy, with few drops of rain at intervals. The rain appears to have been general throughout the district, except at Teknaaf and Nela. The rain has greatly improved the prospects of the early rice crops; field work is going on actively. Cholera reported from most stations of the Sudder and Cox's Bazar sub-divisions, except those on the Seetacoond seaboard.
	24	Noakholly, 16th " "	10·48	Weather stormy. Heavy rains on the 11th and 12th May. Aous (early) rice doing well. The heavy rain of the 11th and 12th has done much good to the young plants, and will enable the ryots to complete the sowing soon. Chillies not all reaped. Sessamum (oil-seed) crop looks well.
	25	Tipperah, 23rd " "	·27	Hot, with high southerly winds. Very slight rain. Boro rice crop harvested has been good. The early and late rice are being still sown.
	26	Chittagong Hill Tracts	.....	Return not received.
		Hill Tipperah, 16th May 1874.	4·51	There was heavy rain on Monday and Tuesday, 11th and 12th May, and a little on Wednesday the 13th; since then high wind from the south and south-west. Temperature lower all this week than last. Ploughing going on; in some places paddy has been sown before the rain. Some of this withered, but the rain has done a great deal of good to the young crops. More rain is much required. Not much sickness about.
BEHAR.				
PATNA DIVISION.	27	Patna ...	.....	Return not received.
	28	Gya, 23rd " "	Nil	Hot. The only crops on the ground are cheena (millet) and sugarcane.
	29	Shahabad, 23rd " "	Nil	Very hot; wind variable. No change in the prospects of the crops since last report. Boro paddy in places is being cut. Cheena (millet) is ripening. Young sugarcane is doing well. Mango crop still promising. Small-pox still prevalent.
	30	Tirhoot, 23rd " "	Nil	Hot. East wind prevailing. There is no material change in the prospects of the crops. Want of rain is much felt. Nothing to add to previous report. Prices remain stationary. Cholera has broken out.
	31	Sarun, 23rd " "	Nil	Clear, hot, and dry, with east wind prevailing. Cheena (millet) in various stages of growth. Indigo prospects continue to be unfavorable; the continued drought is affecting the crops injuriously. Agricultural operations at a standstill; rain most anxiously looked for. Prices on the whole steady.
	32	Chumparun 23rd " "	Nil	Great heat in the day. East and west winds; paddy being sown on the lands. Rain anxiously looked for; sowings still delayed for want of rain. No change to report. On the night of the 22nd May clouds began to collect, and there was every appearance of rain; they have, however, cleared off again. Prices easier in consequence of the general sale of Government grain. A fall of 7-10ths inches of rain since telegraphed.
BHAGULPORE DIVS.	33	Monghyr, 23rd " "	Nil	Hot winds and generally intense heat. There is little or nothing on the ground. Everything now depends on an early setting in of the rains.
	34	Bhagulpore, 26th* " "	1·48	On 25th May rain at Banka sub-division, at Muddehpoora ·78, and one to two inches round south-west of Muddehpoora sub-division on 23rd. No report yet received from Soopool. Sowing will now be extensively carried on, and the rain will almost ensure the safety of the crops now on the ground. General health remarkably good.
	35	Purneah, 23rd " "	Nil	For the first two days of the week west winds prevailed; strong east winds have been blowing ever since. Heat oppressive. The bhadoi or early sowings are looking very well everywhere, but rain is wanted to enable it to grow sufficiently to resist the first floods. Moong (pulse) is being gathered all over the district; outturn good. Bhadoi or early sowings going on everywhere. Kowni (millet) at Kissengunge is reported very good everywhere. Cholera at Bulrampore reported on the increase.
	36	Sonthal Pergunnahs, 23rd May 1874.	·08	Very hot and dry at Rajmehal. Weather excessively hot at Doomka during the first part of the week. Clouds hanging, promising rain; a little rain preceded by a storm fell on the evening of the 23rd May. East wind blowing hard since three days. Bhadoi or early rice and kheeree have been sown in parts of the dearas at Rajmehal. Indigo also looking well there. Boro paddy is being reaped. There are no other crops anywhere. Rain very badly wanted over the district. Tanks almost dried up.

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No.	District and date of return.	Rainfall at Sudder Station in inches.	Character of the weather, state and prospects of the crops, and state of health at date.
ORISSA.			
Orissa Division. 37	Cuttack, 26th* May 1874	Slight rain.	Slight shower of rain fell on the night of the 23rd May; weather cloudy and windy. Ploughing progressing well. Sowing commenced. Public health generally good.
38	Pooree, 16th " "	Nil	Hot and occasionally cloudy, but no rain. The harvest of the dalua rice crop is nearly completed and the outturn is good. Cotton has commenced to be gathered with a fair outturn. Mangoes have ripened. Agricultural operations are impeded, and sowing of paddy especially retarded by want of rain, which is much required. Sugarcane is doing well. Purchases of rice for export continue on a moderate scale, and prices are almost stationary. Public health generally good.
39	Balasore, 23rd " "	·28	Hot, with occasional storms. The sowing of the early rice is becoming more general. Advantage is taken of each shower of rain to resume ploughing and manuring operations. Sporadic cholera still exists.
CHOTA NAGPORE.			
	South-West Frontier Agency.		
40	Hazareebagh, 16th May 1874.	Nil	Hot and dry. There is no alteration in prospects. Rain is now looked for with hope. People are coming freely to the works. Food much the same in price, but where change has taken place, it is slightly cheaper.
41	Lohardugga, 23rd May 1874.	Nil	Weather hot and seasonable. In many parts of Chota Nagpore Proper paddy has been sown in very low lands. Goondli and gora dhan have also been sown in some places, and general sowing will take place as soon as a shower of rain falls. Jungle produce is abundant this year, and the Serai, or fruit of the sâl tree, promises very well. In Palamow the people are preparing for the rains, manuring the fields and burning their cotton lands. A fine crop of mohwa fruit is also coming on. Small-pox is prevalent in parts, but the general health is good and prices remain steady.
42	Singbhoom, 23rd " "	Nil	Intensely hot. Same as in previous week. Rain urgently wanted for the germination of the bua dhan, which has been sown, and for sowing of the gora dhan.
43	Manbhoom, 23rd " "	Nil	Hot and sultry till Saturday, when a very refreshing shower of rain fell about 3 P.M. No change to report since last week. During the last two days wind has been easterly, and a shower of rain was falling at the time of writing this report, which give hopes of more rain. Cholera on the increase and very prevalent in some of the villages between Purulia and Burrakur.

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Published for general information.

CALCUTTA, STATISTICAL DEPT.,
The 26th May 1874.

R. KNIGHT,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Weekly Report of Rainfall compiled at the Meteorological Reporter's Office.

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 3rd to 9th May 1874.	Rain from 10th to 16th May 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL.							
	Western Districts.		Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Burdwan	Burdwan	Burdwan	Nil	0·01	10·18	16th May	
		Cutwa	Nil	2·93	9·91	ditto.	
		Culna	Nil	0·36	8·61	ditto.	
		Bood-bood	Nil	0·10	6·86	ditto.	
		Raneegunge	Nil	0·64	5·45	ditto	
		Jehanabad	Nil	1·08	9·50	ditto.	
	Bankoora	Bankoora	Nil	Nil	5·16	ditto.	
	Beerbhoom	Sooree	Nil	Nil	6·19	ditto.	
	Midnapore	Midnapore	Nil	0·31	6·43	ditto.	
		Tumlook	Nil	0·40	10·69	ditto.	
		Gurbeta	Nil	Nil	9·05	ditto.	
		Contai — Dy. Collr.'s Office	Nil	Nil	9·37	ditto.	
		Contai — Exe. Engr.'s Office	Nil	Not rec.	9·37	9th May	
	Hooghly	Hooghly	Nil	Nil	7·22	16th May	
		Serampore	Nil	0·04	7·33	ditto.	
	Howrah	Howrah	Nil	0·04	6·49	ditto.	
	Central Districts.						
Presidency	24-Pergunnahs	Saugor Island	Nil	2·50	8·75	ditto.	
		Calcutta	0·08	0·12	8·05	ditto.	
		Alipore — Dispensary	0·02	0·13	8·36	ditto.	
		Alipore — Jail	Nil	0·11	8·12	ditto.	
		Busseerhat	Nil	0·30	5·26	ditto.	
		Baraset	Nil	Nil	8·04	ditto.	
		Diamond Harbour	Nil	0·49	6·31	ditto.	
		Barripore	Nil	0·12	5·12	ditto.	
		Satkhira	0·10	0·62	6·51	ditto.	
		Barrackpore	Nil	Nil	6·91	ditto.	
		Dum-Dum	Nil	Nil	5·66	ditto.	
	Nuddea	Kishnaghur	Nil	1·79	9·98	ditto.	
		Bongong	Nil	0·20	8·20	ditto.	
		Meherpore	Nil	1·60	11·83	ditto.	
		Chooadangah	Nil	0·50?	10·36?	ditto.	
		Kooshtea	Nil	0·63	9·89	ditto.	
		Ranaghat	Nil	0·23	8·64	ditto.	
	Jessore	Jessore	Nil	0·69	8·09	ditto.	
		Narail	0·03	0·39	7·71	ditto.	
		Khoolna	Nil	0·83	10·03	ditto.	
		Jhenidah	Nil	1·91	13·36	ditto.	
		Bagirhat	Nil	Not rec.	7·18	9th May	
		Magoora	Nil	1·91	10·65	16th May	
Rajshahye	Moorshedabad	Berhampore	Nil	0·73	6·58	ditto.	
		Rampore Haut	Nil	0·39	5·64	ditto.	
		City Moorshedabad	Nil	0·87	5·39	ditto.	
		Jungipore	Nil	0·12	5·52	ditto.	
		Azimgunge	Nil	0·37	5·07	ditto.	
		Lalgolla	Nil	0·42	6·43	ditto.	
	Dinagepore	Dinagepore	Nil	0·17	6·09	ditto.	
	Maldah	Maldah	Not rec.	0·24	6·20	ditto	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
	Rajshahye	Bauleah	Nil	0·66	6·76	ditto.	
		Nattore	Nil	0·91	9·22	ditto.	
	Rungpore	Rungpore	0·17	0·38	12·17	ditto.	
		Bhowanigunj	Nil	1·70	7·87	ditto.	
		Titalya	Nil	2·30	9·92	ditto.	
	Bogra	Bogra	2·15	1·33	18·63	ditto.	
	Pubna	Pubna	0·13	1·43	10·95	ditto.	
		Serajgunj	1·35	Not rec.	9·97	9th May	Not rec. 5th to 11th April.
Cooch Behar	Darjeeling	Darjeeling — Telegraph Office	Not rec.	Nil	4·96	15th April.	
		Darjeeling — Hospital	0·02	0·45	10·08	16th May	
	Julpigoree	Julpigoree	0·23	1·70	9·81	ditto.	
		Bodah	Not rec.	Not rec.	8·94	2nd May	
		Buxa — Commissioner's Office	1·24	3·50	14·35	16th May	From 12th April.
		Buxa — Civil Surgeon's "	1·23	11·75	25·94	ditto.	
	Cooch Behar Tributary State	Cooch Behar	0·12	5·27	18·87	ditto.	

Division.	District.	Station.	Rain from 3rd May to 9th 1874.	Rain from 10th May to 16th 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
BENGAL—*(Continued.)*			Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
	Eastern Districts.						
Dacca.	Dacca ...	Dacca ... Telegraph Office ...	Nil	3·96	13·88	16th May	
		Dacca ... Hospital ..	Nil	3·83	14·22	ditto.	
		Moonsheegunge	Nil	2·87	14·62	ditto.	
		Manickgunge	0·03	3·97	12·17	ditto.	
	Fureedpore ...	Fureedpore	Nil	2·17	14·82	ditto.	
		Goalundo	Nil	1·20	10·71	ditto.	
		Madaripore	Nil	0·29	8·12	ditto.	
	Backergunge ...	Burrisal	Nil	0·50	6·55	ditto.	
		Perozepore	0·18	0·26	4·20	ditto.	
		Patooakhally	Nil	1·85	5·28	ditto.	
		Dowlatkhan	Nil	3·45	10·60	ditto.	
	Mymensingh ...	Mymensingh	0·60	2·26	17·85	ditto.	
		Jamalpore	0·25	0·89	11·13	ditto.	
		Atia	Nil	2·30	13·76	ditto.	
		Kishoregunge	Nil	2·36	21·30	ditto.	
	Sylhet ...	Sylhet	2·55	7·38	46·10	ditto.	
	Cachar ...	Cachar	2·22	Not rec.	28·64	9th May.	
		Hylakandy	1·72	ditto	29·38	ditto.	
		Koyah	1·47	ditto	31·36	ditto.	
Chittagong.	Chittagong ...	Chittagong Telegraph Office ...	Nil	6·30	10·70	16th May	
		Chittagong Jail	Nil	6·04	11·30	ditto.	
		Cox's Bazar	Nil	Not rec.	1·83	9th May.	
	Noakholly ...	Noakholly	Nil	10·43	16·64	16th May	
	Tipperah ...	Comillah	Nil	5·44	14·42	ditto.	
		Brahmunberiah	Nil	2·57	14·97	ditto.	
	Chittagong Hill Tracts	Rungamatee Hill	Nil	7·37	14·17	ditto.	
	Hill Tipperah ...	Hill Tipperah	Nil	4·51	17·16	ditto.	
BEHAR.							
Patna.	Patna	Patna	Nil	Nil	1·78	ditto.	
		Behar	Nil	Nil	2·65	ditto.	
		Barh	Nil	Nil	2·82	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Jail	Nil	Nil	1·20	ditto.	
		Dinapore ... Cantonment ...	Nil	Nil	1·22	ditto.	
	Gya	Gya	Nil	Nil	2·60	ditto.	
		Nowadah	Nil	Nil	2·98	ditto.	
		Arungabad	Nil	Nil	1·89	ditto.	
		Jehanabad	Nil	Nil	1·61	ditto.	
	Shahabad	Arrah	Nil	Nil	1·56	ditto.	
		Sasseram	Nil	Nil	1·77	ditto.	
		Buxar	Nil	Nil	1·90	ditto.	
		Bhubooah...	Nil	Nil	1·80	ditto.	
	Tirhoot	Mozufferpore	Not rec.	Nil	2·26	ditto ...	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
		Durbhunga	ditto	0·42	2·25	ditto ...	Not rec. 19th to 25th April and 3rd to 9th May.
		Hajeepore	ditto	Nil	1·81	ditto ...	Not rec. 3rd to 9th May.
		Mudhoobunnee	ditto	0·01	1·59	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Seetamurhee	ditto	0·40	2·15	ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
		Tajpore	Nil	Nil	2·16	ditto.	
	Sarun	Chuprah	Nil	Nil	1·48	ditto.	
		Sewan	Nil	Nil	1·33	ditto.	
	Chumparun ...	Motiharee	Nil	Nil	1·41	ditto.	
		Bettiah	Nil	Nil	1·10	ditto.	
Bhagulpore.	Monghyr	Monghyr	Nil	Nil	2·30	ditto.	
		Begoo Serai	Nil	Nil	2·48	ditto.	
		Jamoosee	Nil	Nil	5·74	ditto.	
	Bhagulpore ...	Bhagulpore	Nil	Nil	2·81	ditto.	
		Soopool	Nil	0·06	2·69	ditto.	
		Muddehpoora	Nil	Not rec.	2·95	9th May ...	Not rec. 12th to 25th Apl.
		Banka	Nil	Nil	3·06	16th May	
		Sanborsa	Nil	Nil	3·75	ditto.	
	Purneah	Purneah	Nil	0·40	5·11	ditto.	
		Kissengunge	0·28	0·78	5·08	ditto.	
		Arrareah	Nil	0·95	6·29	ditto.	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs...	Deoghur	Nil	Not rec.	3·09	9th May	
		Rajmehal	Nil	0·60	2·20	16th May	
		Nya Doomka	Nil	0·02	3·58	ditto.	
		Godda	0·25	Not rec.	3·50	9th May	

Division.	District.	Station.		Rain from 3rd to 9th May 1874.	Rain from 10th to 16th May 1874.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Inches.	Rain from 1st January 1874. Up to date.	Remarks.
ORISSA.				Inches.	Inches.		1874.	
Orissa	Cuttack ...	Cuttack ...	Telegraph Office ...	0·70	0·10	4·93	16th May.	
			Hospital ...	Nil	0·04	5·19	ditto.	
		Jajpore ...	... ...	Nil	0·30	3·50	ditto.	
		Kendraparah	... ...	Nil	Nil	2·20	ditto.	
		Jugatsingpore	... ...	Nil	Nil	1·85	ditto.	
		False Point	... ...	Nil	Not rec.	2·36	9th May.	
	Pooree ...	Pooree ...	... ...	Nil	Nil	1·71	16th May.	
		Khurdah ...	... ...	Nil	Nil	4·01	ditto.	
	Balasore ...	Balasore ...	... ...	Nil	Nil	5·74	ditto.	
		Bhuddruck	... ...	Nil	0·02	9·70	ditto.	
		Jellasore ...	... ...	Nil	Nil	8·10	ditto.	
		Sorah ...	... ...	Nil	Nil	5·01	ditto.	
		Chandbally	... ...	Nil	Nil	2·89	ditto.	
	Cuttack Tributary Mehals	Sambalpore	... ...	Nil	Not rec.	2·13	9th May ...	Not rec. 19th to 25th April.
	CHOTA NAGPORE.							
	South-Western Frontier Agency.							
	Hazareebagh ...	Hazareebagh ...	Jail ...	Nil	Nil	4·72	16th May.	
			Dispensary ...	Nil	Nil	4·89	ditto.	
		Pachumba	... ...	Nil	Nil	6·54	ditto.	
	Lohardaggah ...	Ranchee ...	... ...	0·14	Nil	7·26	ditto.	
		Palamow ...	... ...	Nil	Nil	3·97	ditto.	
	Singbhoom ...	Chybassa	... ...	0·09	Nil	7·16	ditto.	
	Manbhoom ...	Purulia ...	... ...	Nil	Nil	6·14	ditto.	
		Govindpore	... ...	Nil	Not rec.	5·78	9th May ...	Not rec. 19th April to 2nd May.
	ASSAM & ADJACENT HILLS.							
	Goalparah ...	Goalparah	... ...	2·71	7·07	22·21	16th May.	
		Dhoobree ...	... ...	1·40	14·65	31·13	ditto.	
	Kamroop ...	Gowhatty	... ...	2·17	2·77	17·98	ditto	
		Burpettah	... ...	3·48	7·07	27·74	ditto	
	Durrung ...	Tezpore ...	... ...	Not rec.	Not rec.	1·09	7th Feb.	
		Mungledye	... ...	ditto	ditto	2·00	ditto.	
	Nowgong ...	Nowgong ...	... ...	1·96	4·35	15·33	16th May.	
	Seebsangor ...	Seebsangor	... ...	12·26	Not rec.	36·00	9th May.	
		Golaghat ...	... ...	4·66	ditto	21·65	ditto.	
		Jorehaut ...	... ...	6·38	ditto	27·25	ditto.	
		Nazeerah ...	... ...	Not rec.	ditto	22·45	2nd May.	
	Luckimpore ...	Debrooghur	... ...	ditto	ditto	12·61	28th Mar.	
		North Luckimpore	... ...	7·70	ditto	28·11	9th May.	
		Suddya ...	... ...	Not rec.	ditto	17·74	28th Mar.	
	Naga Hills ...	Samoogoodting	... ...	ditto	ditto	9·25	2nd May.	
	Khasi and Jynteah Hills ...	Shillong ...	... ...	ditto	ditto	3·58	28th Mar.	
		Jaowai ...	... ...	ditto	ditto	7·43	ditto.	
		Cherrapoonjee	... ...	ditto	ditto	24·17	12th April.	
	Garo Hills ...	Tura ...	... ...	ditto	ditto	5·94	28th Feb.	
		Benares	... ...	ditto	ditto	0·39	11th April.	
		Akyab	... ...	Nil	1·30	2·60	16th May.	

CALCUTTA,
The 23rd May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Govt. of Bengal.

Meteorological Telegraphic Report for the period 17th to 23rd May 1874.

Station.	Date.	Hour.	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Barometer reduced to sea level.	Thermometer. Dry.	Thermometer. Wet.	Humidity, Sat. =100.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity. *	Rain.	Clouds.	Weather initials.
Calcutta.	May 17th	10	29·598	29·616	92·5	84·7	70	S S W	14·6	...	.....	scuds.
		16	29·503	29·521	98·0	86·0	59	S	9·5	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29·637	29·655	92·5	84·5	70	S	10·6	...	.....	scuds.
		16	29·526	29·544	98·4	84·6	54	S	10·8	...	C	
	19th	10	29·590	29·608	93·7	84·0	65	S	10·4	...	.....	b
		16	29·484	29·502	99·0	83·8	51	S	11·0	...	CS	
	20th	10	29·572	29·590	92·5	84·8	71	S	11·8	...	.....	b
		16	29·452	29·470	95·0	84·0	61	S	15·0	...	S	
	21st	10	29·566	29·584	94·0	84·7	66	S	9·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·457	29·475	98·0	84·0	54	S	11·3	...	K	
	22nd	10	29·584	29·602	93·3	83·6	65	S S E	10·4	...	K	
		16	29·495	29·513	95·5	83·6	58	S	12·0	...	CS	
	23rd	10	29·646	29·664	92·0	82·1	63	S S E	8·9	...	.....	scuds from S
		16	29·521	29·539	95·3	83·7	59	S S W	12·5	...	CS	
Rangoon Island.	May 17th	10	29·632	29·638	88	84	83	S W	19·3	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29·532	29·538	88	84	83	S	17·0	...	N	m, scuds.
	18th	10	29·675	29·681	89	84	80	S W	18·7	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29·565	29·571	88	84	83	S	17·0	...	N	m, scuds.
	19th	10	29·629	29·635	89	84	80	S S W	16·7	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29·536	29·542	89	84	80	S S W	18·4	...	CK	b, m, scuds.
	20th	10	29·607	29·613	88	84	83	S W	20·6	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29·493	29·499	89	84	80	S S W	21·6	...	N	m, scuds.
	21st	10	29·597	29·603	89	84	80	S S W	14·3	...	N	m, scuds.
		16	29·506	29·512	88	83	80	S	16·7	...	N	b, m, scuds.
	22nd	10	29·604	29·610	89	84	80	S	16·3	...	CK, N	b, scuds.
		16	29·529	29·535	89	84	80	S S E	10·3	...	N	b, scuds.
	23rd	10	29·673	29·679	89	83	76	S S W	15·7	...	N	b, scuds.
		16	29·560	29·566	89	84	80	S	19·1	...	N	b, scuds.
Chittagong.	May 17th	10	29·655	29·746	88	82	76	S	10·4	...	N, C	b, d, v,
		16	29·570	29·661	88	82	76	S W	18·0	...	.....	b, v
	18th	10	29·692	29·783	89	83	76	W	9·9	...	K	b, v
		16	29·590	29·681	89	83	76	S W	13·2	...	K	b, v
	19th	10	29·643	29·734	89	82	73	S S W	8·5	...	CK, K	b, v
		16	29·550	29·641	88	83	80	S W	14·1	...	K	b, v
	20th	10	29·610	29·701	90	82	69	S W	8·4	...	K	b, v
		16	29·508	29·599	89	82	73	W S W	16·0	...	C	b, v
	21st	10	29·613	29·704	89	82	73	S	7·6	...	K, KS	b, v
		16	29·498	29·589	89	83	76	S W	15·7	...	C	b, v
	22nd	10	29·615	29·706	88	79	65	E S E	6·9	1·40	N	d, l
		16	29·530	29·621	89	82	73	S S W	10·5	...	.....	b, v
	23rd	10	29·662	29·753	89	83	76	S E	7·1	...	K	b, v
		16	29·567	29·658	89	83	76	S W	13·5	...	K	b, v
Madras.	May 16th	10	29·764	29·794	91	78	53	S W by S	9	...	.....	b
		16	29·625	29·655	90	79	59	S E	14	...	.....	b
	17th	10	29·737	29·767	92	78	51	S W by S	6	...	.....	b
		16	29·626	29·656	88	79	65	S E	13	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29·769	29·799	92	80	57	S W by W	7	...	.....	b
		16	29·642	29·672	88	80	69	S E by E	13	...	.....	b
	19th	10	29·744	29·774	94	79	49	W	9	...	.....	b
		16	29·644	29·674	88	80	69	S E	11	...	.....	b
	20th	10	29·728	29·758	91	78	53	S by W	11	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·603	29·633	98	78	38	S by W	9	...	.....	b
	21st	10	29·709	29·739	94	78	46	W S W	13	...	.....	c
		16	29·578	29·608	100	78	34	S by W	10	...	.....	b
	22nd	10	29·693	29·723	94	78	46	S S W	10	...	.....	b, c
		16	29·578	29·608	90	79	59	S E by S	14	...	.....	b, c
Agra.	May 17th	10	29·556	29·637	92	82	63	S W	8·6	...	CK, KS, C	
		16	29·433	29·514	103	77	27	S W	5·8	...	CK, KS, C	
	18th	10	29·570	29·651	98	81	45	W S W	7·3	...	C, CK	
		16	29·471	29·552	91	75	44	S W	8·2	...	N, C	
	19th	10	29·560	29·641	97	77	37	S W	3·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·431	29·512	102	81	37	S S W	6·1	...	K, CK, N	
	20th	10	29·506	29·587	97	82	50	S W	8·6	...	C	b
		16	29·373	29·454	100	77	32	W	6·4	...	K, N	b
	21st	10	29·496	29·577	96	81	50	S S W	6·0	...	C	b
		16	29·358	29·439	105	83	37	S S W	3·6	...	C, K	b
	22nd	10	29·484	29·565	97	81	48	S S W	6·8	...	C	b
		16	29·371	29·452	102	83	42	S S W	6·2	...	CK, N, C	
	23rd	10	29·558	29·639	94	82	58	S W	8·2	...	CK, C	
		16	29·411	29·492	102	84	45	S S W	6·2	...	C, K, N	
Delhi.	May 17th	10	29·750	29·771	89	81	69	S	12·0	...	.....	b
		16	29·656	29·677	90	82	69	S W	6·1	...	.....	b
	18th	10	29·755	29·776	92	84	70	S W	2·6	...	.....	b
		16	29·656	29·677	89	83	76	W	6·5	...	.....	b
	19th	10	29·741	29·762	89	83	76	W S W	2·1	...	.....	b
		16	29·607	29·628	90	83	73	W	8·1	...	.....	b
	20th	10	29·681	29·702	89	83	76	N N E	2·2	...	.....	b
		16	29·568	29·589	91	84	73	W	8·6	...	.....	b
	21st	10	29·691	29·712	91	83	70	N E	2·7	...	.....	b, g
		16	29·567	29·588	90	83	73	S W	6·6	...	.....	b
	22nd	10	29·729	29·750	89	82	73	N W	3·0	...	.....	b, g
		16	29·599	29·620	89	84	80	W	5·3	0·80	.....	b
	23rd	10	29·719	29·740	90	84	76	W S W	1·7	...	.....	b
		16	29·637	29·658	89	84	80	N W by W	6·3	...	.....	b

* Velocity of wind in miles per hour.

CALCUTTA,
23rd May 1874.

W. G. WILLSON,
Offg. Meteorological Reporter to the Government of Bengal.

Results of the Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, from 15th to 21st May 1874.

Month.	Date.	Mean reduced barometer.	Thermometer. Highest reading.	Thermometer. Lowest reading.	Thermometer. Max. solar radiation.	Mean dry bulb.	Mean wet bulb.	Computed mean dew-point.	Mean degree of humidity.	Wind. Prevailing direction.	Wind. Max. pressure.	Wind. Daily velocity.	Rain.	Moon's phases.	General Remarks.
		Inches.	°	°	°	°	°	°			lb	Miles	In.		
May ...	15th	29·619	96·5	82·4	143·0	87·8	81·6	77·9	0·73	S S W & S W	2·8	294·2	...	...	Stratoni, clear and cirri. Brisk wind from 3 to 10½ P.M.
	16th	·528	98·5	82·3	146·4	89·1	82·2	78·1	·71	W S W & S by W	1·9	308·5	...	●	Clear and cirri. Brisk wind from 5 to 7½ P.M.
	17th	·549	98·6	83·5	143·7	89·3	83·1	79·4	·73	S S W & S	1·2	317·5	...	...	Clear and scuds.
	18th	·580	99·8	83·5	147·0	89·6	83·1	79·2	·72	S S W & S	2·3	262·2	...	...	Clear and cirri. Brisk wind from 5½ to 8½ P.M.
	19th	·547	101·5	83·6	149·0	90·2	82·8	78·4	·69	S by W & S	1·5	273·9	...	...	Scuds and clear. Brisk wind from 4 to 6 P.M.
	20th	·518	98·7	84·0	145·0	89·2	83·1	79·4	·74	S by W & S by E	1·4	290·9	...	...	Clear and cirri. Brisk wind from 8½ A.M. to 5½ P.M.
	21st	·515	100·3	83·5	148·5	90·0	83·0	78·8	·70	S & S S W	0·8	260·4	...	...	Cirri and clear.

The mean barometer, as likewise the dry and wet bulb thermometer means, are derived from the twenty-four hourly observations made during the day.

The dew-point is computed with the Greenwich constants. The figures in column 10 represent the humidity of the air, the complete saturation of which being taken at unity. The receiver of the lower rain gauge is 1½ feet, and that of the anemometer 70 feet 10 inches above the level of the ground. The velocity of wind, as indicated by Robinson's anemometer, is registered from noon to noon.

		°
The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days	...	19·2
The maximum temperature during the past seven days	...	101·5
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year	...	106·0
The mean humidity during the past seven days	...	0·72
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year	...	0·59
		Inches.
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by lower rain gauge	...	*Nil*
The total fall of rain from 15th to 21st ... by anemometer gauge	...	*Nil*
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	1·01
Ditto ditto between the 1st January and the 21st May	...	8·05
Ditto ditto ditto, average of twenty previous years	...	8·57

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd May 1874.

Abstract of the Results of the Hourly Meteorological Observations taken at the Surveyor-General's Office, Calcutta, in the month of April 1874.

LATITUDE 22° 33′ 1″ North, Longitude 88° 20′ 34″ East. Height of the cistern of the standard barometer above the sea level, 18·11 feet.

MONTHLY RESULTS.

	Inches.
Mean height of the barometer for the month	29·768
Max. height of the barometer occurred at 9 A.M. on the 7th	29·940
Min. height of the barometer occurred at 5 P.M. on the 22nd	29·609
Extreme range of the barometer during the month	0·331
Mean of the daily max. pressures	29·842
Ditto ditto min. ditto	29·692
Mean daily range of the barometer during the month	0·150

	⊖
Mean dry bulb thermometer for the month	85·1
Max. temperature occurred at 4 P.M. on the 12th	103·5
Min. temperature occurred at 5 and 6 A.M. on the 28th	70·5
Extreme range of the temperature during the month	33·0
Mean of the daily max. temperature	95·0
Ditto ditto min. ditto	78·1
Mean daily range of the temperature during the month	16·9

Mean wet bulb thermometer for the month	78·6
Mean dry bulb thermometer above mean wet bulb thermometer	6·5
Computed mean dew-point for the month	74·0
Mean dry bulb thermometer above computed mean dew-point	11·1
	Inches.
Mean elastic force of vapour for the month	0·827
	Troy grain.
Mean weight of vapour for the month	8·84
Additional weight of vapour required for complete saturation	3·73
Mean degree of humidity for the month, complete saturation being unity ...	0·70
	⊖
Mean max. solar radiation thermometer for the month	145·0
	Inches.
Rained 5 days,—max. fall of rain during 24 hours	0·81
Total amount of rain during the month	1·20
Total amount of rain indicated by the gauge* attached to the anemometer during the month	0·99
Prevailing direction of the wind	S. & S.S.W.

* Height, 70 feet 10 inches above ground.

GOPEENAUTH SEN,
In charge of the Observatory.

The 22nd May 1874.

Weekly Return of Traffic Receipts on Indian Railways.

EASTERN BENGAL RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1874, on 158¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	32,941½	20,042 13 3	1,837 5 1	210,569 14	35,251 7 4	3,231 7 8	5,068 12 9
Or per mile of railway	208	126 10 5	11 12 5	1,331 0	222 12 2	20 8 5	32 0 7
For previous 18 weeks of half-year...	540,818½	4,05,452 4 0	37,166 7 10	2,492,208 7	9,52,999 6 6	88,944 13 4	126,111 1 2
Total for 19 weeks ...	573,760	4,25,495 0 3	39,003 12 11	2,702,777 21	9,88,250 13 10	92,176 1 0	131,179 13 11
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	37,467	28,817 15 1	2,641 12 11	164,621 0	33,420 15 2	3,063 11 8	5,705 4 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	239	184 2 3	16 17 7	1,052 0	213 8 10	19 11 6	36 9 1
Total to corresponding date of previous year	625,742½	4,57,023 8 5	41,893 16 6	2,992,835 12	5,66,465 6 1	51,925 12 3	93,819 8 9

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 9th May 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	1,370	990 0 0	99 0 0	6,600 0	452 0 0	45 4 0	144 4 0
Or per mile of railway	50	36 0 0	3 12 0	220 0	17 0 0	1 14 0	5 6 0
For previous 18 weeks of half-year ...	24,641	18,382 0 0	1,838 4 0	137,751 0	10,496 0 0	1,040 12 0	2,887 16 0
Total for 19 weeks	26,011	19,372 0 0	1,937 4 0	143,751 0	10,948 0 0	1,094 16 0	3,032 0 0
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,769	1,253 9 10	125 5 3	11,578 10	878 6 0	87 16 9	213 2 0
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	65	45 15 6	4 11 11	424 36	32 3 9	3 4 6	7 16 5
Total to corresponding date of previous year	30,739	23,045 3 10	2,304 10 5	138,505 0	11,112 9 6	1,111 5 1	3,415 15 6

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—MAIN LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1874, on 1,280 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	122,852	1,47,638 7 0	13,533 10 6	1,717,713 10	*7,34,724 1 3	67,349 14 2	80,883 4 8
Or per mile of railway	.....	115 5 6	10 11 6	.....	574 0 0	52 12 4	63 3 10
For previous 18 weeks of half-year...	2,045,551	30,71,145 8 2	281,521 13 5	27,910,098 20	1,20,76,410 2 11	1,107,004 5 4	1,388,525 18 9
Total for 19 weeks	2,168,403	32,18,783 15 2	295,055 3 11	29,627,811 30	1,28,11,134 4 2	11,74,353 19 6	1,469,409 3 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	116,178	1,32,281 1 10	12,125 15 4	775,390 30	3,92,670 15 9	35,994 16 10	48,120 12 2
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	103 5 6	9 9 6	.....	306 12 5	28 2 5	37 11 11
Total to corresponding date of previous year...	2,302,299	33,37,971 13 2	305,980 15 0	15,438,744 10	76,80,841 4 1	704,077 2 4	1,010,057 17 4

* Rs. 52,675-3-0 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY—JUBBULPORE LINE.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1874, on 223½ miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	3,810	12,619 3 3	1,156 15 3	182,143 0	*45,422 7 9	4,163 14 6	5,320 9 9
Or per mile of railway	.....	56 7 5	5 3 6	.....	203 3 8	18 12 7	23 16 1
For previous 18 weeks of half-year	92,600	3,19,736 13 11	29,309 4 3	2,317,858 0	6,50,456 6 3	59,625 3 5	88,094 7 8
Total for 19 weeks ...	96,410	3,32,356 1 2	30,465 19 6	2,500,001 0	6,95,878 14 0	63,788 17 11	94,254 17 5
COMPARISON.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	4,401	10,448 0 4	957 14 8	85,355 0	22,843 1 0	2,093 18 11	3,051 13 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	.....	46 11 11	4 5 8	.....	102 3 4	9 7 5	13 13 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	101,465	3,17,403 2 10	29,095 5 10	1,334,753 30	4,34,179 11 0	39,799 16 1	68,898 1 11

* Rs. 9,066-9 added on account of estimated proportion of freight on food-grains due by Government for this week.

NALHATI STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1874, on 27¼ miles open.

	Coaching Traffic.			Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.			Total traffic receipts.
	Number of passengers.	Coaching receipts.		Weight carried.	Receipts.		
		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week ...	1,519	1,436 0 0	143 12 0	5,393 0	557 0 0	55 14 0	199 6 0
Or per mile of railway	56	53 0 0	5 6 0	198 0	20 0 0	2 0 0	7 6 0
For previous 19 weeks of half-year	26,011	19,372 0 0	1,937 4 0	143,751 0	10,948 0 0	1,094 16 0	3,032 0 0
Total for 20 weeks	27,530	20,808 0 0	2,080 16 0	149,144 0	11,505 0 0	1,150 10 0	3,231 6 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	2,227	1,686 0 6	168 12 1	6,467 30	441 11 0	44 3 4	212 15 5
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	82	61 14 0	6 3 9	237 14	16 3 4	1 12 5	7 16 2
Total to corresponding date of previous year	32,966	24,731 4 4	2,473 2 6	144,972 30	11,554 4 6	1,155 8 5	3,628 10 11

CALCUTTA AND SOUTH-EASTERN STATE RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 16th May 1874, on 28 miles open.

		Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	Mds. Srs.	Rs. A. P.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total traffic for the week	6,696	1,003 0 0	100 6 0	15,232 0	548 0 0	54 16 0	155 2 0
Or per mile of railway	239	36 0 0	3 12 0	544 0	19 8 0	1 19 0	5 11 0
For previous 19 weeks of half-year ...	159,046	23,612 0 0	2,361 4 0	362,997 0	12,227 0 0	1,222 14 0	3,583 18 0
Total for 20 weeks	165,742	24,615 0 0	2,461 10 0	378,229 0	12,775 0 0	1,277 10 0	3,739 0 0
Comparison.							
Total for corresponding week of previous year	5,312	891 1 0	89 2 1	14,213 0	475 12 0	47 11 6	136 13 7
Per mile of railway, corresponding week of previous year	190	31 13 2	3 3 8	508 0	16 15 10	1 14 0	4 17 8
Total to corresponding date of previous year	144,745	23,024 10 0	2,302 9 3	533,630 0	17,038 5 3	1,703 16 9	4,006 6 0

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SUPPLEMENT TO
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BENGAL FAMINE.

EIGHTEENTH SPECIAL NARRATIVE OF THE DROUGHT IN BENGAL, FROM THE 15TH TO 28TH MAY 1874.

THE Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Richard Temple, writes from Monghyr on the 25th May, the following remarks to be included in this narrative :—

"During the fortnight I have been staying on the banks of the Ganges, "in the midst of the distressed districts, and holding frequent conferences with "the principal officers."

"The main points under consideration during the period—

"1*st*.—The number of persons receiving or likely to require assistance "from Government in some shape or other;

"2*nd*.—The completion of the transport of the Government grain, "and the available resources in respect of carriage;

"3*rd*.—The consumption of Government grain, and the amount "remaining in store;

"4*th*.—The system of labour and payment on the relief works, and "the progress of charitable relief;

"5*th*.—The prospects of the season;

"6*th*.—The general working of the relief system."

"The first point, then, relates to the number of persons receiving or likely "to require assistance from Government. Writing on the 11th May, just a fort-"night ago, I stated the number to be two millions as nearly as could be made

"out. A week later, writing with corrected information in several respects, "I have (in a separate Minute) stated the number as 2,224,000. During the "several subsequent days the number is known to have been increasing every-"where. I now estimate the total at upwards of two millions and a half, which "number may be expected to increase day by day for some little time to come. "It might, however, increase considerably before reaching the maximum "number of our estimates—three and a half millions of souls. The persons "counted as receiving assistance from Government are relief laborers, recipients "of charitable or gratuitous relief, purchasers of grain from the Government "stores, and cultivators obtaining from Government advances of food-grain."

"The numerical increase will probably not be in the heading of relief "laborers, they may ultimately amount to one million and a half, but there are "many reasons for thinking that all or nearly all of those who would naturally "resort to labor for relief have already been attracted to the works, large and "small, which are now well within reach of every village. The number of those "on charitable relief will increase no doubt, and may soon exceed a quarter of "a million, and may further increase. But unless some new circumstances should "develop themselves during the rainy season, we may hope that this category "will not swell to such a degree as to considerably affect the totals. It is "rather under the head of purchasers of grain from Government stores that "the increase is to be expected. In my last narrative (11th May) I described "the tracts and the places where the sale of Government grain is going on. "The measure has not been since extended anywhere save in the sub-divisions "of Durbhunga and Seetamurhee, and on the north frontier of Chumparun. "At Durbhunga the native grain merchants distinctly stated that a compara-"tively small stock of rice remained in East Tirhoot; that little or none was "immediately coming; that they could not undertake to import anything at "present, but that they would buy wholesale from the Government depôts to retail "among the people. In other places the petty dealers have stated that as there is "hardly any more grain to be sold, their occupation is temporarily passing "away, and, therefore, they ask to be allowed to purchase grain from the "Government depôts, so that they may thus get a little stock-in-trade whereby "they may make a living. Inasmuch as these persons are ordinarily the sole "retailers of food to large sections of the people, the importance of imme-"diately supplying them with Government grain is manifest. In many "other places an examination by our own officers of the weekly markets has "shewn such a depletion of stocks as to leave hardly enough for the current "supply. In all such cases everywhere the district officers have received the "strictest orders to act on the sale rules; and, as I believe, they are so acting, "to the great comfort and encouragement of the people. Wherever "the depôts have been opened the public have immediately resorted to "them either as purchasers direct, or as dealers to retail to others. At "some points near the northern frontier our officers have been half "afraid to open the depôts lest there should be a run of Nepalese purchasers on "the stores. I have directed however that the depôts must be opened there, "even though numbers from Nepaul should flock to buy. Notwithstanding "this, however, there is still a considerable field open for private trade and "enterprise nearly as large as that indicated in my last narrative."

"The heading of 'cultivators receiving advances of food-grain' has not "largely developed itself as yet; the number hardly exceeds* 60,000. But many "experienced persons warn us that distress has crept up to the middle section "of the ryot or cultivator class; the lower section is already on the relief "works; the middle section will be content with advances of grain, to be repaid "hereafter."

"The second point is the completion of the transport of the Government "grain and the available resources in respect of carriage. Out of the "346,911 tons to be transported north of the Ganges only about 6,000 tons "now remain. The transport by rail, once a matter of some anxiety, is now "concluded. Besides their ordinary traffic the East Indian Railway carried

* *Note.*—This number of 60,000 represents heads of families; the number of persons supported by advances given out during the last fortnight must be about 300,000.

"320,000 tons of Government grain within the space of six months, and the "Eastern Bengal 66,000 tons within the space of five months. In both cases "the work has been finished within the time proposed."

"Of the various lines and routes of inland transport the only one where "anything remains to be done is that of Eastern Tirhoot. Out of 154,000 tons "to be carried away from the north bank of the Ganges for East Tirhoot "135,000 tons have been carried, out of which 77,000 tons have been stored "in the depôts and granaries, the remainder being on its way. Of the "quantity which is thus on its way, some part is within easy distance "of the depôts, while some part has still some distance to traverse. Thus, "while other lines are fortunately closed, the East Tirhoot line is in the "extreme tension of activity, so that the grain may be all stored before "the setting in of the rains. It was unfortunate that on this the most critically "important of all the lines there was the largest defection of the locally hired "carriage. Despite the efforts and services of the many contractors on this line "(all European gentlemen, indigo planters, and landholders of position and influ-"ence), it has been found impossible to produce or to retain anything like the "number of carts necessary for the timely performance of the service which we "required. When these several contracts were undertaken it was understood "that 27,000 carts in all would be brought into the field, and it was certain that "nothing short of this large force would properly suffice. But no more than "20,500 really appeared at the middle of February, and after a time there was "a falling off below even that number: at the end of April there were not more "than 16,500. At the present time, the end of May, the number does not "exceed 14,000. Thus the transport department was actually short of its "complement by 6,500 carts at the beginning, that is, the middle of February; "by 10,500 carts at the end of April; and by 14,000 carts at the end of May. "These facts are mentioned not at all by way of disparaging the merits and "the exertions of the various contractors. Their difficulties were indeed of "the ordinary kind, namely, the difficulty of keeping the carts in employ "in the midst of much competition with other private employments, the rough-"ness and heaviness of the cross-country roads; sickness among the cattle from "fatigue in the hottest time of year: scantiness of fodder and of water. But "these ordinary difficulties which befall all our contracts, more or less, did "really beset these particular contracts with more than ordinary severity."

"But it is evident that had we relied on these contracts alone, a large "portion (from one-third to one-half) of the grain allotments for the most "distressed part of the whole drought stricken country must have remained "un-carried on the north bank of the Ganges. It is unnecessary to describe "the fatal consequences that might, indeed, perhaps must, have ensued. In "fact, however, we were very far from relying on the local contracts alone; we "were permitted by the Government of India to arrange strong reserves, consist-"ing, *firstly*, of the Railway from the Ganges to Durbhunga; *secondly*, of the means "of transport provided in the North-Western Provinces. The Government of "India itself undertook the emergent construction of the railway; the obtaining "of the carriage from the North-Western Provinces was left to the Government "of Bengal. The railway has carried, or will carry, about 40,000 tons of grain, "not indeed up to the depôts, but for a considerable distance towards the "depôts, thereby saving so much of carting. The reserve carriage from the "North-Western Provinces, now actually serving in the field, consists of—

"Carts (3 to 4 bullocks each)	3,350
"Pack-bullocks	2,900
"Pack-ponies and mules	7,500
"Camels	1,400

"Besides these, we have recently hired for supplementary service in East "Tirhoot—

	Carts.
"From West Tirhoot, on completion of contracts there ...	2,000
"From the Sarun district	850

"Lastly, we have arranged with the Monghyr contractor to carry 12,000 "tons to East Tirhoot."

"By these various means all the deficiencies above explained are made up "for, and there is a good hope that this vitally important operation will be "concluded in due time. It may be well to bear these circumstances in mind, "when statements are sometimes made which, if true, would tendto prove that "the organisation of so large a reserve of Government carriage was unnecessary. "It has been seen, however, that it was absolutely necessary—the necessity having "been proved by the event. Instantly on being landed on the north bank of the "Ganges, every cart with its bullock, every pack-bullock, mule, pony, camel, "has been marched off on urgent service. The reserve carriage has been all "brought into action immediately on its appearance on the field."

"That portion of the reserve which consists of camels and ponies collected "in Northern India from great distances may not unnaturally have attracted "some notice, and may perhaps appear at first sight to involve unnecessary "labor and trouble. But reflection on the nature of the case will show the "expediency, almost the necessity, of so arranging, that with so large a number "of animals in service, the whole should not be of one kind. Otherwise an "epidemic might have simultaneously prostrated most of the animals on any "line of transit: and there have been apprehensions especially of such disease "breaking out among the bullocks. At one period such fear much prevailed, "and had the symptoms become at all aggravated, we were quite prepared to "bring into the field ponies and camels to a number double that which we "actually have produced."

"When the main transport work is over, these ponies and mules will be "most useful during the rains in distributing supplies among the villages, "when all the bullocks of the country are required for agriculture. With this "view, I have further ordered all the pack-ponies, which are abundant in the "Purneah district, to be enrolled and retained for service, if needed."

"The rates of payment arranged with the various contractors were certainly "much higher than those of ordinary times; and from this an inference seems "to have been drawn that undue liberality was shown by the local authorities "in framing the contracts. Such augmentation of rates was, however, to be "expected under the stress of an intense demand when the prices of main agri-"cultural staples were double, or even treble, the average of ordinary years. In "most districts the rates have proved sufficient to ensure success, and doubtless "must have yielded profit to the contractors. But, then, the contractors were "planters and landholders, who had to exert all their landed influence, all the "good-will of their connection, to carry out this work. And such forces could "not be enlisted in the Government service without allowing liberal rates. Those "contractors who have made profits are just those who have done their work well "within the time, thereby rendering valuable aid to the Government and to the "people. In one main line, however, East Tirhoot, the most important of all, "even these rates have proved insufficient, and hardly more than half the "required work was effected under their operation. So far from the high "rates being too high here, the only question could be as to whether they "were high enough."

"In Tirhoot especially the local officers tried for several weeks to work at "lower rates and failed to obtain more than a small part of the carriage required. "In some districts, where the quantity to be carried was less and absorbed "only the spare disposable carriage of the locality, lower rates have been adopted "with success. In other districts, again, where the amount exceeded the power "of such spare carriage, and the agricultural and private carriage came to be "indented upon, the lower rates, which at the outset sufficed, became ineffec-"tual, and higher rates had to be offered. In instance after instance have "our officers held out to the last against raising the rates, but have been "obliged to yield in order to save the business from failure."

"In one only of the several contracts in North-East Tirhoot we found it "desirable to allow some special compensation for the bullocks proved to have "died, and the carts proved to have been broken to pieces, on the service, and "this, too, may be thought at first sight by some to be an unnecessary conces-"sion. But it was allowed at a critical time, when some thousands of bullocks "had died from a disease since allayed, when there had been heavy damages on

"a rugged line of country, and when the cartmen were deserting with their carts to "an extent which threatened the breaking up of the transport. It was also limited "to the particular contract which had suffered, and it was offered on the condition "that the carts with bullocks should within a specified date return to the "service. The measure immediately stopped the tendency to desert, and had "some success in recovering the carts: out of 3,500 carts which had been lost "about 1,000 returned. The result shows that the measure was most desirable, "and that the terms were not too liberal."

"With the approval of the Government of India, I have arranged that "the river steamers and barges coming from England, together with those "constructed in Calcutta, and with 800 canoes from Oude, and 4,000 Ganges "boats retained locally for service, shall be divided into appropriate detach-"ments and stationed at the mouths of each of the main affluents of the "Ganges—to be a reserve of water-carriage for inland navigation, and to carry "succour to distressed localities, if necessary, during the rainy season."

"The third point is the consumption of Government grain, and the amount "remaining in store. Up to the end of April not more than 20,000 tons of "grain were issued from the Government granaries. As these issues are made "from a large number of granaries scattered in remote places, it is hard to "speedily obtain a correct return, and I am not yet able to state precisely the "amounts issued during the first fortnight of May. I calculate, however, that "they can hardly exceed 30,000 tons. Thus we may consider that by the "middle of May only 50,000 tons can have been issued out of 390,000 tons "provided and allotted, leaving full 340,000 tons in store for consumption "after the middle of May. It is evident, then, that the supplies are adequate "for a consumption greater even than that which has been estimated. But "though the consumption was (for reasons explained in my last narrative) much "less at first, it will probably become much greater from and after the middle "of May. From a statement just received, I learn that in East Tirhoot alone "(that is, the two sub-divisions of Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee,) the sales of "Government grain to the public are now amounting to 700 tons a day. "In all the distressed districts the persons on relief works and on charitable "relief (about two millions in all) would, at the rate of three-quarters of a seer "per head per diem, be consuming nearly 1,400 tons a day, and I have reiterated "the strictest orders that to all of these the Government grain is to be sup-"plied. I will not at this moment attempt a complete estimate on a subject "which the experience of the next few days will elucidate. But there are "several considerations already patent to show that large as our stores may be, "the demands upon them will be large also."

"The fourth point relates to the system of labor on the relief works, and "the progress of charitable relief."

"During the fortnight under review, piece-work (or the contract whereby "a man is paid at a fixed rate upon the quantity of work he does) or task-"work, whereby a man is obliged to do a certain amount of work in order to "obtain his daily wages, have been enforced throughout the relief works, in "all districts with but few exceptions, which occur in East Tirhoot, where the "laborers are still on daily wages without the exaction of a specified amount "of work. Out of the total of 1,450,000 persons on the works, not more than "180,000 are on daily wages, the remainder being on piece-work or task-work."

"That this system fully affords relief to all who are willing to work, "and is so far entirely effective and successful, is admitted probably by every "one competent to judge. The only doubt which would seem to be felt by "some is whether this system is not too liberal, whether its bounty is not "abused by some, and whether the general result does not tend towards "demoralization, that is, towards rendering the laboring classes disinclined to "labor in future. As we are duly anxious to avoid any such result, I will "endeavour briefly to explain the position of the case."

"It is unquestionable that the daily wage system, as it prevailed for some "short time in many of the relief-works, especially in North-East Tirhoot, did

"directly conduce to demoralization. But this was at the moment unavoidable. "A famine panic suddenly set in; crowds in tens of thousands day after day "came trooping to the works; they congregated and clung to particular works, "and refused to obey the orders to separate off into gangs on small works, "where order could be introduced. As they all were in severe straits for food, "it was at the out-set necessary to feed these unmanageable multitudes and to "get what work could be got from them, which proved very little, and the effect "was for the moment demoralizing. This was in the last week of March. "Orders were, however, immediately given for systematically distributing "them among better regulated works, and a beginning was soon made. About "a fortnight afterwards, that is, early in April, an attempt was made to impose "a piece-work system on the whole of them. Thus, no time was lost in "counteracting whatever demoralization may have begun. My narrative of "the 30th April showed that, on receiving the orders regarding piece-work, "the people left the works under some misapprehension, and remained absent "for several days, suffering severe privations. Afterwards, on the promulgation "of revised terms of piece-work, they returned to work, many of them in "a low and reduced physical condition. They have subsequently accepted "piece-work, which virtually compels them to labor. If, then, these poor people "fancied for a time that they could live in idleness on State bounty they "were soon undeceived. Indeed, many of them must, during their week "of absence, have learnt a hard lesson. The penalty, though self-inflicted, "through their own misunderstanding, must none the less have corrected any "demoralization which might have begun to spring up. I therefore fail to "see how the people of North-East Tirhoot can have been ultimately demor-"alized by the daily-wage system which a brief time prevailed."

"Since the preparation of the last narrative another instance has occurred "in the Dinagepore district. Some large gangs of laborers left the works when "the terms of their employment were rendered more stringent. On inquiry "it was found that they had been saving some part of their daily wages, which "savings were hoarded against the rainy season when the works would be "closed. It is probable that with these hoarded sums they will ultimately "purchase rice from the Government stores. In this case, however, some "demoralization might have ensued had it not been promptly stopped. The "men had been but a short time on the works when they were discharged."

"There are, as already shewn, some considerable numbers still on daily "wages, which however is being constantly reduced. Most of them are very "poor people for whom it is difficult to provide in any better way. And the "wages allowed them—1½ anna a day for a man in Behar, 2 to 2½ annas in "eastern districts—are the lowest possible in such a year as this; enough indeed "to support life in ordinary years; but now, with the great rise in prices, enough "to afford only a meagre and jejune subsistence. Thus no motive is allowed "to exist to induce people to do light work on a closely restricted allowance "when they might earn a comfortable modicum of food by working harder."

"Similarly with the task-work system the wages are kept low; hardly "higher than the daily wages above described; and inasmuch as a day's "work is exacted, the result is that these people are working for what is a "stinted subsistence relatively to the high prices of the day. No process "of demoralization can therefore have developed itself with them."

"For the piece-work the rates now allowed do undoubtedly appear more "liberal for the skilled and the industrious, especially in Eastern Tirhoot, "where the last rate is from 5 to 6 annas per 100 cubic feet of "earthwork. But they were framed in order to suit those large numbers "who, originally of a poor physique, had been recently lowered in condition. "The pressure, so to speak, had to be regulated according to the weakest part "of the beam. Under these rates the people do earn subsistence by giving "a day's work, which they could not be made to give under any other plan. "As their strength and condition become established, and their practice "improves, they can perhaps earn more than a bare subsistence. Being

"anxious that the State charity should be administered with as much thrift "as is safely possible, I have authorized a reduction of the rates to 5 annas "per 100 cubic feet, and in some cases to 4½ annas, wherever the relief authorities "think that this can be properly attempted. It is hoped that with firmness "and patience the reduction may be effected in many places. With this "very large class of laborers again there is nothing to bring about demoralization."

"But under any of these piece-work rates—indeed under any rate that "would be suitable for the weakly and the unskilled—the strong and the "skilled will make more than a subsistence. Numbers of persons and families "are making more than such subsistence. Some instances are narrated of the "profits of individuals from piece-work labor, which may be exaggerated. But "there are many authenticated instances of laborers, with the help of their "wives and children, earning amounts daily either in kind or in cash, which "prove a diligence and an energy which would hardly be believed were it not "thus demonstrated. The surplus earnings over and above subsistence are "all saved up against that dreaded interval of time between the closing "of the works (ere the commencement of the rains) and the gathering of the "next crop. Such remarkable and praiseworthy conduct is not, I fear, "evinced by more than a small number out of the whole."

"Others manage to earn by piece-work, in a very few hours, enough for "daily food, and then spend the rest of the day in working up their parched "fields in the hope of showers. With some families, again, all the members "used to work; presently the man learns how to earn single-handed enough "for himself and his family. Then he naturally leaves his wife and children at home with their domestic duties, and he labours alone on the "works. Such classes of instances and others that might be produced "are creditable to the people, though probably they do not comprise more "than a large minority out of the total. Still, according to the best information, it appears that in very many cases, under the liberal piece-work rules, "a family does earn from four to five seers a day, on which quantity they can "live and save a little besides. It is for this reason that I have authorized "the trial of a slightly reduced rate, wherever it is deemed safe by the officers "on the spot."

"I have considered whether the hardest working persons could not be "kept in gangs by themselves on a less liberal rate of piece-work; but all our "officers deprecate this—because it is the presence of these persons, and the "example of their benefit from diligence, that encourage all the inferior "workers to exert themselves."

"Now, in all these cases which I have described, there is no sign of "demoralization—indeed the tendency is in the opposite direction; and the "nature of the contract tends to stimulate industry. The instances of high "earnings which most excite remark, and at first sight seem to portend "demoralization, are nevertheless the very cases which indicate a salutary "moral process, inasmuch as the persons have been awakened and spurred into "a state of diligence and forethought which they had perhaps never evinced "before: and all the other cases of the same kind, though of less degree, "afford evidence of the same healthy moral influences."

"Again, whatever the relief labourers save in grain or in cash in the "months of April and May, is so much to the good as regards expenditure of "Government grain in the months of June, July, and August. For those who "save at the present time will not come on our hands hereafter when the works "will be closed. Had they not saved in this manner, they would either come "on gratuitous relief, or they would obtain advances. But they will do neither "of these things if they succeed in saving now. The savings then only "constitute a slight forestalling of Government assistance; and this in a "manner calculated to have a beneficial effect morally upon the people, and to "cultivate in them some of those qualities in which they are probably deficient."

"Having thus examined briefly each class of cases, I cannot find that any "seeds of demoralization are being sown amongst the laboring classes by the "relief labour system. And wherever anything like incipient demoralization "shewed itself, corrective measures have been adopted. I admit, however, that "the utmost vigilance is necessary to prevent demoralizing influences being "generated. And all those who, as private employers of labour, are justly "interested in the matter, may rely on such preventive watchfulness being "maintained by all our officers."

"As regards the progress of charitable relief, I believe it may be said "that there has been a careful inspection by Government officials village by "village of all the distressed tracts, in order to search out all persons deserving "of this relief, and every such person has been furnished with a certificate "entitling him or her to subsistence. If consideration be given to the extent of "country, 350 miles in length with a mean breadth of 70 miles, comprising pro-"bably 27,750 villages containing 2,096,843 houses, then the nature of the "operation, so comprehensive in its proportions, so minute in its details, can "be appreciated. It is now understood by all concerned that this portion of "the general relief, as it is purely and absolutely charity, will be defrayed from "the moneys subscribed by the benevolent public in England, in India, and "in other countries, supplemented by an equal amount from the Government of "India; also, that the relief thus afforded by public charity may be dispensed "with a degree of tenderness and generosity which would hardly be justifiable "in the dispensation of State aid. Such liberality will be shewn—

"*Firstly*—By extending assistance largely to classes who, though sorely "straitened, yet cannot work; such as Brahmins, and other high-caste people, "some classes of Mahomedan widows and friendless persons, petty manu-"facturers, and artisans of fabrics for which the demand is temporarily "stopped.

"*Secondly*.—By allowing to persons on this kind of relief various little "comforts and accessories.

"I have earnestly impressed on all our officers what I understand to "be the wishes and intentions of the benevolent subscribers in these respects.

"The fifth point relates to the prospects of the season. From Bhagulpore "eastwards the prospect is good, good showers having fallen from time to time. "But from Bhagulpore westwards, comprising the greater part of Behar, and "especially Tirhoot, the prospect, up to the 24th of May, was unsatisfactory, and "was causing anxiety to the people, little or no rain having fallen during the "month. This uneasiness aggravated the prevailing distress by inducing those "who posessed grain to hold it—in consequence, the food-supply was becoming "deficient in the markets, even of localities previously believed to be safe "from distress. An undefined dread of some misfortune to the next crops, to "be expected in September, is perceptibly influencing and contracting the "internal distribution of food-grains throughout the distressed districts, and "is thereby intensifying the pressure on the State relief operations. This "indirect manifestation of the popular feeling has led us again to consider the "adequacy or otherwise of our preparations. And careful calculations shew "that these preparations are adequate, even to the contingency of a partial "failure of the September harvest, in addition to the contingencies previously "provided for. The maximum number to receive assistance being assumed "at 3½ millions of souls.

"At the present moment of writing, however, timely rain-storms are "descending in various parts of Behar, though I have not yet heard of their "falling in all or the most distressed localities. Wherever they fall, instantly "the drooping hearts of the people revive, and countless ploughs are pushed "on into the furrows.

"The sixth point relates to the general working of the relief system. I "believe that this system, as now developed in its several ramifications—its relief "labour, its charitable relief, its advances to cultivators, its sales to the public—"is calculated to meet, does actually meet, all the existing distress, and will "continue to meet the distress as it assumes modified shapes, together with the

"changes of season in all the districts known to be distressed. This general "statement, too, is safely made notwithstanding the occasional accession of dis-"tress as in parts of Cooch Behar, of Manbhoom, of Burdwan. The absolutely "comprehensive character of the system for all the distressed classes being "beyond question, the only question that could be entertained is whether it "does not comprehend some classes or some persons not really distressed. Now, "it is almost certain that those who receive charitable relief and those who "obtain advances, do really need assistance, as each individual case must have "been investigated; also that those who buy from the Government stores "really need the purchases they make, especially as sale is never authorized "in any locality until the European officer has found on inquiry that "food-supply is deficient. The same certainty cannot be declared as "regards the relief works, where it is possible that amongst such large "numbers some persons not really distressed might gain admission. But such "cases are comparatively few, I believe, and so* far as I know, every "officer employed believes that nearly all the persons on these works need the "relief more and more each week as the season advances. Most of those who "had any of the slender resources wherewith the poorest classes in all years "have to support themselves through the slack months of early summer, "exhausted these resources before they came on the works, though some of "them still had or have a little, very little, store treasured up against "extremity. If the relief works did not exist, the great majority would have "literally nothing to eat; some might have enough for a very few days. "None could get any bread-winning employment until the rains begin, and "during the interval, between the middle of May and the beginning of the rains, "it is difficult to understand how any of them could preserve themselves from "miserable emaciation, or how the majority could escape death. A restrospect "of these operations shows that the people were at the outset remarkably slow "to avail themselves of the relief works; that in many tracts severe distress "first became known, not at all by the people using their opportunities of com-"plaining, but by the investigations of our own officers; that in the less "distressed districts, and in the less afflicted parts of the distressed districts, "the people do not resort to the relief works; and that all the localities where "they have largely resorted to the works have been those localities where a "widespread destruction of the crops has occurred."

In addition to the above remarks recorded by Sir Richard Temple, the following specific information, with regard to the various matters noticed in former reports, is added :—

Weather and rainfall.

The latest returns show a general want of rain except in Bhagulpore, Rungpore, Dacca, Sylhet, and the districts of the Chittagong division. In Furreedpore a good fall has been recorded, but it is said to have been partial. Since the date of the returns received by post, telegrams have come in reporting copious rain in the north of Chumparun, and a fall of $\frac{9}{10}$ths of an inch at Mozufferpore, 1·12 fell at Maldah, 1·20 at Moorshedabad, and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch at Hooghly. Rain is now urgently wanted in all districts where it has not fallen; though, except in districts where much early rice is sown, it may be delayed for some days longer without materially injuring the prospects of the coming crops. The continued drought has, however, caused the water-supply to run short in several districts; and if it were not for the large number of relief labourers available for deepening tanks, considerable suffering would have been felt in many districts from the want of water, and large numbers of cattle would have perished.

State of the crops.

2. At this time of the year the prospects of the crops vary almost from day to day, according to the rainfall, throughout the greater part of Bengal and Behar, while in the eastern districts the state of the rivers must enter as an element into the calculation. From almost every district the latest returns tell the same tale that rain is urgently wanted; and in some districts, as in Rungpore, while the rainfall has secured the crops for the present in the north and east of the district, those

in the west and south, where no rain has fallen, are said to have suffered much and to be in a critical condition.

In Furreedpore, where rain has not fallen, the late rice is said to be likely to suffer from the rapid rise of the river, as it is not sufficiently vigorous to keep its head above the floods as they rise.

The crops of kaon and boro rice have been harvested, except in Behar, where they are being cut, and are said to have been very good in Dinagepore, Maldah, and Rajshahye.

Seed-grain.

3. Extended inquiry shows that generally the supply of seed-grain, except in certain peculiarly situated tracts and in a few villages, will be sufficient, and but little aid will be wanted from Government except in the way of loans to those that cannot afford to pay high prices. Of the small Government supply reported as ordered in the last Narrative, 68,911 maunds has been delivered in Calcutta, besides 20,000 maunds which has been received up-country. From all accounts it is believed that this quantity will be found amply sufficient to meet all requirements.

Prices.

4. Prices show a tendency to rise generally, though, on the whole, pretty steady. Throughout the Burdwan Division there has been a slight rise in all districts except Beerbhoom. In the Presidency Division, grain is decidedly dearer in Calcutta and in Jessore, though in the latter district the last weekly returns show symptoms of a fall. In the Rajshahye Division, there has been a rise of prices in Rajshahye, Rungpore, and Bogra; they have fallen somewhat in Dinagepore. In Maldah and Pubna a rise in the middle of the fortnight has been followed by a fall to former level at its end. In Julpigoree there has been a sudden rise from 11 seers to 8, which has caused a good deal of distress. Prices remain steady in Mymensingh and Backergunge, and have risen considerably in Dacca, Sylhet, the Chittagong Hill Tracts, and Hill Tipperah. In Noakhally they are lower; and in Furreedpore common rice remains stationary, while other grains are somewhat higher. Throughout Behar prices have only risen in the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and they have fallen somewhat in Patna (except in the case of barley and gram, which have risen from 19 to 18 seers), Sarun, Chumparun, and Monghyr. In the other districts there is but little change. In Chota Nagpore, prices have risen in Manbhoom and Hazareebagh, while they have fallen somewhat in Lohardugga. In Orissa, there is no change in Cuttack, but the market has an upward tendency in Balasore. Prices are falling at Pooree.

Supply of grain.

5. With the exception of the districts mentioned in last narrative as being dependent chiefly on Government grain, no deficiency of supplies has been reported; and except in Mozufferpore, where the supply has been generally more scanty throughout the previous fortnight, the markets have been generally well supplied. We can now confidently say that Government grain is to be had in abundance wherever the supplies furnished by private trade are deficient, and orders have been given to sell in all cases where a deficiency exists.

Private trade.

6. The amount of private grain carried into Behar by railway, for the fortnight ending the 16th instant, shows a considerable decrease as compared with the previous return. The figures are as follow:—

	For the fortnight ending 2nd May 1874.	For fortnight ending 16th May 1874.
	Tons.	Tons.
From North-Western Provinces and Punjab	14,488	18,125
From Calcutta and Lower Bengal	20,660	2,870

Now that there is but very little more Government grain to be carried, it may confidently be expected that this trade will increase considerably should prices be sufficient to give a profit to importers.

The usual note will be found in Appendix A. The total quantity exported from the 1st October to the middle of May was 212,763 tons; and the imports to the same date were 355,024 tons.

Export of food-grains by Sea.

7. There is a general complaint of the want of rain in this division, and the continued drought has aggravated the distress and increased the numbers on relief works; but since the fortnightly reports were received, abundant rain has been reported from Chumparun, and nearly an inch has fallen in Mozufferpore. In parts of Seetamurhee and in the south of Durbhunga, where rain had fallen, a considerable breadth of land has been sown; but in the greater part of these sub-divisions, and nearly the whole of Mudhoobunnee, no sowings had been practicable. Wherever land could be sown, seed has been procurable by those who had money to pay for it, and the general impression seems to be that, except in Ramnuggur, where the Taroos, relying upon Government aid, have recklessly consumed their seed-grain, and in a few villages scattered throughout the country, sufficient seed will be forthcoming, though its price will be high. In Sarun the lands are said to have been prepared for sowings when the rain falls, though but little has been sown as yet.

Patna Division.—State of country.

8. The condition of the people remains unchanged; the numbers on relief works have increased, except in Sarun, where there has been a slight decrease, which must be expected to continue till rain falls and field labour can be again begun. But everywhere the people are said to be in good condition, and to have little anxiety for the future; though, with the exception of private stores held for the most part for the consumption of the owners, there is said to be no rice in the smaller bazaars in South Tirhoot, except what has been imported by Government; other grains are not procurable in any quantity, except in the large towns of Durbhunga and Rowsera, and in Mahomedpore and Warrisnuggur among the smaller marts.

Condition of people.

9. In the Head-Quarters Sub-division of Tirhoot (Mozufferpore) sales of Government grain have been found to be necessary owing to the deficiency of supplies in the markets; but, judging from the experience of other parts of the country, it is not likely that private trade will leave so accessible and rich a tract of country unprovided, especially as the Gunduk will from this time forward be navigable without difficulty by cargo boats. Imports are already coming up to Chumparun. An outbreak of cholera has been reported in the last weather reports, but the locality is not specified.

North Tirhoot.

10. In the west of Ramnuggur the people are entirely dependent upon Government grain, but throughout the rest of the district private trade, though not sufficiently active to render sales of Government grain altogether unnecessary, is doing a good deal, and its activity is increasing. The health of the people is good; and though small-pox is prevalent, it is said to be somewhat less so than it usually is at this time of the year.

Chumparun.

11. In Sarun trade is as usual very active, and supplies plentiful, though, as was to be expected in a district where the population is over 700 to the square mile, there are very large numbers who can only maintain themselves with difficulty in ordinary seasons, and who would therefore, in the present year, starve in the midst of plenty, if it were not for the aid given by Government works.

Sarun.

12. From South Behar the reports continue satisfactory. Rain was much wanted, and the numbers on relief works had somewhat increased; but on the whole there is little distress in this part of the country, and no scarcity.

South Behar.

13. In this division distress has been reported from the southern part of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, where none was before anticipated, but the arrangements made to meet it were prompt and apparently adequate. Throughout the rest of the

Bhagulpore Division.—State of country.

division, though increasing pressure had been reported in one pergunnah in Monghyr, and more relief works had been found necessary in the Begooserai sub-division, as no rain had fallen there, yet, on the whole, there is a decided improvement, especially to the north of the Ganges. There the rainfall has been general, and the Collector of Purneah writes that "the country is now looking very fresh and green; kauni (a kind of millet) is ripening, and moong looking well. The area sown in bhadoi is very large, and the crop is looking well." There has been a slight increase in the number of labourers on relief works in Purneah and Monghyr, and a slight decrease in Bhagulpore; but on the whole there is but little change.

Rajshahye Division.

14. There has been a great change for the better in the prospects of almost all the districts of this division. Rain has fallen generally in sufficient quantities for sowings, though more was wanted in parts of Moorshedabad, the south of Maldah, and in parts of Rungpore. In Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and in the north of Maldah, more land than usual has been sown with bhadoi or autumn grains. There has been no difficulty about seed, and the crops promise remarkably well. In the Govindgunge circle of Rungpore some difficulty in procuring seed will probably be felt, but only from the poverty of the people, and arrangements are being made for giving advances to those who are unable to pay the present high prices. Cholera has appeared in Dinagepore, Rajshahye, and parts of Moorshedabad. Though there has been no great distress in any of the districts of this division, except some bad cases in the Molong and Mahigunge circles, which have been sought out and relieved in time, yet the numbers on relief-work and in the receipt of charitable relief have apparently increased on the whole, though some of the district returns are imperfect, and the increase cannot be accurately stated. Of those districts in which the returns are complete, the increase is most marked in Rungpore, a district which evidently needs, and has received, great attention. The group organisation has been perfected there, and the Relief Commissioner is now encamped in the district, and giving it his special attention. Bogra, which was said in last narrative to be in a critical state, has certainly improved, and the rainfall has been ample.

Cooch Behar Division.

15. Owing to a sudden outbreak of distress in the north of Julpigoree, the Cooch Behar Division must now be added to the list of distressed divisions. Supplies of grain have been sent into the district from Purneah, which will amount to 50,000 maunds; and 40,000 are being kept in reserve in Kaligunge ready to be moved up the Teesta, in case they should be wanted. The stores of the Northern Bengal Railway will also be available to supply immediate necessities. On the representation of the Commissioner that further relief works were urgently wanted in the district, sanction has been given for the extension of a portion of the earthwork of Northern Bengal Railway from Julpigoree towards the foot of the hills. In Appendix H is a minute by Sir Richard Temple on the state of the district and the measures taken to relieve distress.

Mymensingh.

16. The Collector reports that the importation of 5,000 maunds of Government rice has had an immediate effect in lowering prices. He anticipates no futher distress, and states that his district must not be reckoned as one of those where distress exists or is likely to occur.

Burdwan Division.

17. The reports from this division show little change in the condition of the people except in Beerbhoom, where there has been a considerable increase in distress as shown by the increased numbers on relief works and in the receipt of charitable relief. The district organisation has however proved equal to the emergency, and there will be no difficulty in providing work and food for larger numbers than have hitherto presented themselves. In Burdwan the number of persons in the receipt of charitable relief, 14,169, is large, but not larger than is naturally to be expected in a district where the people have suffered so greatly from fever

for some years past. It has been considered desirable to provide Government grain for the considerable numbers in this division now receiving relief in one form or other from the public funds, and supplies are now being sent up for the Hooghly, Burdwan, Bankoora, and Beerbhoom districts.

Chota Nagpore.

18. The reports from this division show a great improvement in the condition of the people. Palamow is now said to be quite safe owing to the large crops of jungle produce which have been gathered; but the Lieutenant-Governor still entertains some fear that these and the rubbee crop may not prove sufficient for the sustenance of the people. As there are considerable stores of Government rice in the sub-division which will be used in paying labourers, there is no cause for anxiety about this part of the country. In Hazareebagh relief measures have proved completely successful, and the crops of millet and early rice, which in this district will be reaped in July and August, will, it is hoped, produce sufficient to put an end to all fears of famine in the district. Distress is being relieved by loans of rice to ryots, as well as by the employment of labourers on relief works. From Manbhoom a great improvement is reported; the large loans of grain given out to ryots have produced a most beneficial effect. There was at one time some fear that it would not be possible to store the whole amount of grain before the rains; but the carriage arrangements are now most satisfactory, and there can be no reasonable doubt that there will be no balance left unstored unless the rains should break unusually early.

Presidency Division.

19. Nuddea continues to be the only distressed district in this division, but the reports show little or no cause for anxiety. With favourable rains, of which there is every prospect, there will be but little distress here.

Despatches of grain from Calcutta.

20. Of the balances due from Calcutta to the various districts as shown in Appendix C of the last narrative, the whole had been despatched on the 26th instant, with the exception of 78,366 maunds, which had still to go to Manbhoom. The last despatch for the Sonthal Pergunnahs left on the 25th, and the last despatch for Tirhoot was made on the 23rd instant. The daily despatches by East Indian Railway for the week beginning Monday, the 25th instant, were 4,000 maunds for Manbhoom, 500 maunds for Moorshedabad, and 1,000 maunds for the Burdwan division. By the Eastern Bengal Railway there are 40,000 maunds to go to Kaligunge *viâ* Goalundo as a reserve for Julpigoree, and 4,000 maunds to Serajgunge by the same route for Pubna district. The great strain put upon the East Indian Railway has thus been removed, and much carriage will be released for the needs of the upper portion of the line. The unremitting exertions and cordial co-operation of the District Traffic Superintendent at Howrah and his staff have greatly aided in the early completion of this work.

The amount of seed-grain despatched up to the 26th May was as follows:—

		Mds.
To Monghyr	...	6,427
„ Sultangunge	...	38,851
„ Futwa	...	20,773
Total	...	66,051

Relief works.

21. The Lieutenant-Governor has fully noticed this subject in his remarks prefixed to this narrative. The following is the number on relief works according to the most recent returns in the office. It will be observed that they are defective, as some returns have not been received, and as they are prepared on different, and with regard to some districts and sub-divisions later, data than those used by His Honor, they necessarily differ somewhat from them.

		Last fortnight's return.	Present return.	
Patna Division	...	912,074	1,112,828	
Soane Canal Works	...	41,019	Not received.	
Gunduk Embankments	...	23,964	ditto.	
Bhagulpore Division	...	100,092	107,269	
Rajshahye „	...	209,635	180,064	The returns from two circles in Dinagepore not received.
Northern Bengal Railway	...	19,452	18,202	
Burdwan, Presidency, Chota Nagpore and Cooch Behar	...	67,165	69,786	Returns from Cooch Behar not received.

From the above, it will be seen that the numbers have increased everywhere except in the Rajshahye Division, where the decrease is partly to be accounted for by the absence of returns from two circles, one, that of Doorgapore, where important works are going on, and partly from the fact that many labourers had left the works to cultivate their fields; while many women and children had been taken off the works and put on charitable relief.

22. The returns showing the numbers on piece-work and daily wages, respectively, are still too imperfect to be useful in this narrative; but they are improving, and I hope, with next narrative, to be able to submit complete or nearly complete returns.

23. While writing on this subject, I ought not to omit to mention the success attained by Pundit Ajoodya Prashad in making the Tirhootia Brahmins work. He is himself a learned Brahmin of very high caste, and is circle officer of Putrahee in Tirhoot, where Brahmins are particularly numerous. He practically showed them by using the hoe and pick-axe himself that he did not consider this species of labor to be derogatory to his caste; and the result has been that there are now over two hundred of the poorest members of the caste cheerfully working on the relief-works and earning an honest livelihood instead of subsisting upon public charity.

Northern Bengal Railway.

There have been 39,594,000 cubic feet of earth-work completed during the fortnight ending the 16th instant, on the main line and Rungpore line equal to 82 miles of four feet bank. The rates fixed for labour are 4 to 5 annas per 100 cubic feet, a rate that ought to be quite sufficient to attract labourers really requiring employment.

24. The following is the return of persons receiving charitable relief in those districts whence returns have been received:—

	This fortnight.	Last fortnight.
Tirhoot	140,814	108,278
Chumparun	9,349	9,019
Sarun	9,700	4,076
Gya	845	822
Shahabad	2,827	2,361
Monghyr	2,001	3,176
Bhagulpore	1,418*	7,413
Purneah	5,656	1,395
Maldah	6,349	3,382
Dinagepore	19,526†	12,828
Rungpore	20,346‡	8,340
Bogra	4,643	8,199
Moorshedabad	2,154	2,739
Rajshahye	2,474	4,192
Hooghly	2,383	1,925
Bankoora	8,073	6,729
Bheerbhoon	5,475	3,600
Burdwan	14,169	13,725
Manbhoom	5,451	5,776
Palamow	not received.	426
Total ...	263,653	208,401

* Returns imperfect.
† Imperfect.
‡ Imperfect.

25. The Lieutenant-Governor has thought it right to have a special inspection made of all golahs where grain is stored, in order that any imperfections in the present buildings or modes of storage may be discovered and rectified before the rains. The orders on the subject will be found in Appendix G.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

J. F. K. HEWITT,

Offg. Junior Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 28th May 1874.

APPENDIX A TO THE 18TH SPECIAL NARRATIVE.

1. SCHEDULE A shows the complete return of exports from the Bengal Presidency during the month of April. The total figures to the end of that month are :—

	Tons.
Exports	205,194
Imports	314,278

The latest figures available for May are given below—

Exports.	Tons.
From Calcutta	5,065
„ Chittagong	980
„ Orissa	1,524
Total ...	7,569
Imports.	
To Calcutta, on Government account	38,171
„ on private account	2,575
Total ...	40,746
The total Exports to date are thus	212,763
And the Imports	355,024

2. Between the 3rd and 16th May (both days inclusive) 32,509 tons of food-grains were sent up to Behar from stations below Rajmehal and Jamooee, making a total of 392,425 tons since 1st October, inclusive of Government grain. The down traffic of food-grains to Behar from the North-Western Provinces was 18,125 tons during the same period, making a total of 170,054 tons since the 1st November. Now that nearly all the Government grain has been despatched from Howrah, there will probably be a considerable increase in the down traffic and a still larger decrease in the up traffic in food-grains. Up to the middle of May the East Indian Railway had poured into the famine districts 562,479 tons of food of various kinds.

It may be useful to exhibit this result in a different form, thus :—

	Govt. grain. Tons.	Private grain. Tons.	Total tons.
Up ..	260,685	131,740	392,425
Down ..	31,882	138,172	170,054
Totals ..	292,567	269,912	562,479

3. The importations of food-grains to Calcutta by the Eastern Canals from 9th to 22nd May were 2,505 tons, making in all 184,573 tons since the 1st October.

4. The private traffic registered at the undermentioned river stations has been as follows :—

Stations.	Date.	Direction.	Tons.	Up to date from 1st November. Tons.
Sahebgunge ...	10th to 16th May ...	Up the Ganges ...	465	31,410
Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ...	Down „ ...	123	11,637
Goalundo ...	3rd to 16th May ...	Up „ ...	918	22,706
Kooshtea ...	Ditto ditto ...	Down „ ...	112	12,157

CALCUTTA,
The 27th May 1874.

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

SCHEDULE A.

Statement showing the Quantity of Rice (distinguishing table and other kinds), Paddy, Wheat, Gram, and other Food-grains, exported from the Presidency of Bengal for the Month of April in the present year and last year respectively.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	1873-74.									1874-75.								
WHITHER EXPORTED.	RICE.		Paddy.	Total of rice and paddy.	OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.				Grand total of all food-grains, columns 5 and 6.	RICE.		Paddy.	Total of rice and paddy.	OTHER FOOD-GRAINS.				Grand total of all food-grains, columns 5 and 6.
	Table.	Other kinds.			Wheat.	Gram.	Other kinds.	Total.		Table.	Other kinds.			Wheat.	Gram.	Other kinds.	Total.	
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1. To Ceylon	21	3,729	...	3,750	...	32	86	118	3,868	2	942	.....	944	.....	41	74	115	1,059
2. To Mauritius, Bourbon, and West India Islands.	46	6,891	...	6,937	97	713	357	1,167	8,104	103	8,817	.....	8,920	137	998	559	1,694	10,614
3. To other Foreign Countries	2,750	1,713	...	4,463	548	15	20	583	5,046	1,230	920	.....	2,150	523	17	38	578	2,728
4. Total to Foreign Countries	2,817	12,333	...	15,150	645	760	463	1,868	17,018	1,335	10,679	.....	12,014	660	1,056	671	2,387	14,401
5. To other Presidencies (beyond Bengal) ...	4,351	6,896	332	11,579	178	392	468	1,038	12,617	27	407	.....	434	37	28	200	265	699
Grand Total	7,168	19,229	332	26,729	823	1,152	931	2,906	29,635	1,362	11,086	.....	12,448	697	1,084	871	2,652	15,100

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 16th May 1874.

T. B. LANE,
Offg. Collector of Customs.

APPENDIX B.

Return of Grain despatched from Calcutta up to (and including) Monday, the 25th May 1874.—(*Gross Railway weight.*)

Division in which to be used.	Station to which sent.	Up to date of last return.	During the fortnight.	Total to date.	REMARKS.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	
PATNA ...	Arrah (for Sarun)	3,87,853	.....	3,87,853	
	" (for Chumparun) ...	77,476	.....	77,476	
	Barrh	12,56,864	2,27,289	14,84,153	
	Bankipore	53,576	.....	53,576	
	Bihta	20,827	.....	20,827	
	Bukhtiarpore	23,235	.....	23,235	
	Buxar	8,026	.....	8,026	
	Dinapore	3,336	.....	3,336	
	Doomraon	9,022	.....	9,022	
	Futwah Ghât	18,86,176	(a)1,64,451	2,050,627	(a) Of this 20,585 maunds was seed-grain.
	Mokameh	1,03,880	.....	1,03,880	
	Monghyr	3,91,420	(b) 93,801	4,85,221	(b) Of this 2,090 maunds was seed-grain.
	Patna Ghât	5,08,665	.....	5,08,665	
	Sultangunge	.....	(c) 58,858	58,858	(c) Of this 39,031 maunds was seed-grain.
	Zumanea	16,027	.....	16,027	
	Totals of Patna Division ...	47,46,383	5,44,399	52,90,782	
SONE CIRCLE ...	Arrah	38,863	.....	38,863	
	Beheea	2,078	.....	2,078	
	Bihta	2,032	.....	2,032	
	Buxar	4,354	.....	4,354	
	Mogul Serai	33,521	.....	33,521	
	Totals of Sone Circle ...	80,848	.....	80,848	
	Grand Totals, Patna and Sone Circle.	48,27,231	5,44,399	53,71,630	
BHAGULPORE ...	Bhagulpore	1,41,596	.....	(d) 1,41,596	(d) Besides this 28,351 maunds were sent *viâ* Bhagulpore and Colgong to Nepal.
	Burriarpore	2,275	.....	2,275	
	Burhea	3,744	.....	3,744	
	Caragolah	3,00,331	.....	3,00,331	
	Colgong	3,42,087	.....	3,42,087	
	Ghidhour	1,981	.....	1,981	
	Jamooee	26,810	.....	26,810	
	Kujrah	3,506	.....	3,506	
	Luckee Serai	79,941	.....	79,941	
	Monghyr	3,70,321	.....	3,70,321	
	Peerpointee	55,769	8,441	64,210	
	Sahebgunge	9,168	2,094	11,262	
	Sultangunge	2,77,349	.....	2,77,349	
	Bahawa	17,036	3,945	20,981	
	Teenpahar	8,814	2,238	11,052	
	Maharajpore	3,033	.....	3,033	
	Moorrarooee	499	11,535	12,034	
	Rampore Hat	1,022	4,577	5,599	
	Jamtarra	.....	13,206	13,206	
	Totals of Bhagulpore Division	16,45,282	46,036	16,91,318	
RAJSHAHYE ...	Goalundo	4,54,075	.....	4,54,075	
	Kaligunge	1,66,896	.....	1,66,896	
	Kooshtea	11,73,836	.....	11,73,836	
	Rajmehal	86,011	.....	86,011	
	Sahebgunge	1,02,315	.....	1,02,315	
	Shohajipara	75,646	.....	75,646	
	Azimgunge	.....	2,585	2,585	For Moorshedabad district.
	Synthea	.....	506	506	
	Mooraroee	.....	1,012	1,012	
	Totals of Rajshahye Division..	20,58,738	4,103	20,62,841	
CHOTA NAGPORE ...	Burrakar	78,123	49,013	1,27,136	
	Girhidee	25,170	4,479	29,649	
	Totals of Chota Nagpore Division	1,03,293	53,492	1,56,785	
BURDWAN	Raneegunge	.....	1,049	1,049	
	Totals of six Divisions ...	86,34,544	6,49,079	92,83,623	
	Or tons ...	319,797	24,040	343,837	

G. TOYNBEE, C.S.,
On Special Duty.

No. 3232—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 20th May 1874.

From—J. F. K. HEWITT, ESQ., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,

To—The Deputy Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I AM directed to submit herewith a Minute recorded by the Lieutenant-Governor, dated the 18th May 1874, on the progress of affairs in the distressed districts, and comparing actual facts with the estimates first framed by Sir Richard Temple.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., *Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated* 18*th May* 1874.

As it is manifestly of the first importance to note exactly from time to time the progress of affairs in the famine districts, to see how far the reality corresponds with or differs from the estimates, and to judge whether our preparations are proving adequate for the instant, and for the coming needs, I present two statements showing for each of the distressed districts—

1*st.*—The number of persons actually receiving assistance from Government on or about the 1st May.

2*nd.*—The number estimated in my various minutes to be receiving assistance on that date.

3*rd.*—The quantity of grain which might have been expected to be consumed by that date according to those estimates (that is, the amount provided in the allotments).

4*th.*—The quantity which actually has been expended.

5*th.*—The quantity actually stored up to that date.

6*th.*—The total amount allotted to each district for the whole period of the distress.

2. It will be seen, then, that on or about the 1st May 2,224,965 persons, or two millions and a quarter, were receving assistance of some kind from Government, and that the estimate showed 2,721,000 persons, or nearly two millions and three-quarters.

On the whole, the numbers seem to show that the estimate was a fairly safe one, sufficiently embracing the eventualities of the distress.

3. The actual result thus far coincides nearly with the estimate in the following districts :—

Tirhoot.	Dinagepore.
Bhagulpore.	Rungpore.

The result exceeds the estimate in only two districts, namely—

Sarun.	Manbhoom.

In Sarun the spring harvest reaped since the estimate was made has turned worse than the expectation of the agriculturist. In Manbhoom the surplus of one part of the district has failed to be available for the other part by reason of exportation to other districts.

4. The result is considerably within the estimate in the following districts :—

Chumparun.	Bogra.
Purneah.	Gya.
Monghyr.	Shahabad.

In Chumparun, Purneah, Maldah, and Bogra, benefit from the latter rains has accrued since the framing of the estimate. In Chumparun a separate estimate was made for April, and this coincides closely with the results for the last week in that month. In Monghyr and Gya the harvesting of the Gangetic spring crops has afforded more aid than was expected to the poorest classes of the neighbouring tracts. In Shahabad the irrigation from the Soane Canal has happily exceeded expectation in averting distress.

5. Despite variations in the lesser districts, the estimate closely agrees with the result in the larger districts, *i.e.*, in the districts where the distress is the most important; consequently the aggregate result is conformable.

6. Again, the advances made to private persons for importing grain amounts to fourteen lakhs of rupees. Some of the grain thus imported has been disposed of by them. The exact quantity cannot now be stated. Those who purchase grain from these persons do indirectly receive assistance from Government; they would form some addition to the total as given in the statement.

7. The figures are taken for the 1st May, and they represent the state of things in the last week of April rather than the first week of May. Writing in the middle of May, I know that there has been an increase since the 1st May in almost all districts. If, therefore, the estimate be taken as meaning the average number for the month (which it does mean), then I have to state that in May the actual distress (measured by the number of persons receiving assistance from Government) is, on the whole, quite as great as my estimate. The worst month, however, June, has yet to come; we have still to see whether the numbers amount up to the large estimate framed for that month (3,500,000, or 3½ millions of persons.)

8. The persons receiving assistance are divided into the following classes:—

	Persons.
I.—Employed on relief works	1,238,575
II.—Receiving charitabe or gratuitous relief ...	165,878
III.—Purchasing from Government store	529,252
VI.—Receiving advances directly or indirectly from Government	291,260
Total ...	2,224,965

Without offering too decided an opinion on an uncertain subject, I think it may be expected that the number of class I will not increase very considerably. Class II will, it is feared, increase much, but numerically it will never be so important as the other classes. Class III will, according to expectation of most officers on the spot, considerably increase. Class IV will, it is apprehended, go on increasing until September.

9. It will next be observed that the estimates provided for assistance from Government being rendered entirely in the shape of grain, and the allotments to each district were made accordingly. Up to the end of March, however, the local authorities were permitted to pay the relief laborers in cash, partly because the people seemed to prefer that, partly because it was thought desirable to husband the grain-stores as much as possible in the presence of events of which no man could foresee the end. Since the middle of April, however, I have done all I can to ensure that the laborers be paid in grain, inasmuch as the stores have all arrived, and the sale of Government grain has been authorised in all places where the trade supplies are deficient. Up to the end of April, however, a comparatively small quantity of grain had been issued, namely, 13,687 tons out of the 56,985 tons, estimated to be issued, leaving a balance to the good of 43,298 tons. We must, however, be prepared for a large increase of issues during May and subsequent months.

Thus, we begin the month of May with 43,000 tons of grain *more* than was expected. And this circumstance strengthens our assurance that the preparations will prove adequate.

10. The amount stored to the end of April, 227,845 tons, out of the total allotment of 386,397 tons, may appear not so large as might have been hoped. But in this amount there are not included the various quantities which are on the transit carts close at hand, and really available in case of need. The inland transport is in a forward state, as may be seen from the fact that up to the 10th May six-sevenths out of the whole allotment of the northern districts,

that is, 300,000 tons out of 350,000 had been carted away from the north bank of the Ganges.

11. Assuming the estimated number of 3,500,000 persons in June to be fulfilled, I find that we have enough grain to feed the whole of that number till September when the first crop comes in, and also to feed a portion of that number till December when the second crop comes in.

The general conclusion which I draw from these two statements is, that although the affair is assuming the largest proportions, which were specifically predicted regarding it, yet the existing state of our preparations is sufficient to include even those proportions, unless something as yet unforeseen should occur.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

People on the hands of Government or consuming Government Grain on the 1st May.

IN reckoning the numbers on the hands of Government or consuming Government grain, the following principles have been followed :—The numbers on gratuitous relief by the latest April returns, and the numbers on relief works by the latest April returns, have been taken. Sales of Government grain to laborers and to the public had been going on for about a fortnight up to the date of the latest April returns; in some few districts sales had been going for more than a fortnight; in others for less. The sales, therefore, have been taken to represent a fortnight's supply. In all districts, except Bhagulpore, it has been reckoned that half the purchasers of Government grain were relief laborers; but in Bhagulpore, where places of sale were specially numerous on the works, all of the relief work-people have been reckoned as purchasers of Government grain. Advances of grain for the support of ryots had been made in only a very few districts. The rule is that advances should be made in fortnightly instalments, and so the total grain advances have been taken to represent 14 days' food for the families to which they may have been given. Money advances to enable zemindars to help their ryots are given once for all, and not in instalments: it is reckoned that Rs. 15 will support at least one person through the famine months.

Tirhoot—

		Persons.
Gratuitous relief		94,000
Relief works		540,000
Sale of grain—		
	Mds.	
Mudhoobunnee	86,000	
Durbhunga	45,000	
Seetamurhee	8,000	
Sudder	7,600	
Total ...	146,600	
Of which say half is sold to the public and half to laborers on relief works; each person eats 10 seers in a fortnight. Half the above quantity supports ...		293,200
Grain advances, 50 maunds, at 10 seers a head ...		200
Money advances for helping ryots Rs. 1,00,000, at Rs. 15 per head		6,500
Total ...		933,900
Estimated figure of distress for May		1,000,000

Sarun—

Gratuitous relief	4,076
Relief works	175,575
Sales of grain	.....
Advance of grain	.....
Money advances to help ryots Rs. 3,00,000, at say Rs. 15 per head	20,000
Total ...	199,651
Estimated figure of distress for May	150,000

	Persons.
Chumparun—	
Gratuitous relief	7,652
Relief works	129,720
Sales of grain, 7,663 maunds, of which half is bought by relief laborers who are already shown need relief works, leaves 3,831 maunds, at seers 10 per head	15,324
Advances of grain to ryots, maunds 16,605	66,420
Money advances Rs. 60,000, at Rs. 15 per head	4,000
Total ...	223,116
Estimated figure of distress for May	316,000
April ditto ditto	237,000
Bhagulpore—	
Gratuitous relief	4,340
Relief works	50,000
Sales of grain, maunds 31,493; which, at 10 seers per head for fortnight, gives over and above the total relief laborers ...	75,972
Advances of grain	.....
Money advances for ryots, Rs. 40,000, at Rs. 15 per head ...	2,666
Total ...	132,978
Estimated figure of distress for May	137,325
Purneah—	
Gratuitous relief	2,547
Relief works	39,149
Sales of grain, maunds 7,721; half of which gives food to (at 10 seers for fortnight)	15,442
Advances of grain, maunds 20,884	83,536
Money advances Rs. 32,000, at Rs. 15 per head	2,133
Total ...	142,807
Estimated figure of distress for May	238,000
Dinagepore—	
Gratuitous relief	9,596
Relief works	100,162
Sales of grain, 36,826 maunds; half of which, at 10 seers, supports	72,652
Advances of grain	.....
Money advances for ryots	.....
Total ...	182,410
Estimated figure of distress for May	213,265
Rungpore—	
Gratuitous relief	2,979
Relief works	20,615
Sales of grain 16,175 maunds, half of which supports ...	32,350
Advances of grain to ryots	....
Total ...	55,944
Estimated figure of distress for May	63,700
Gya—	
Charitable relief	637
Relief works	1,429
Sales of grain	.....
Advances of money for ryots, Rs. 8,800	587
Total ...	2,653
Estimated figure of distress for May	46,650

	Persons.
Shahabad—	
Charitable relief	413
Relief works	5,842
Sales of grain 11 maunds	22
Advances for ryots, money or grain	.....
Total ...	6,277
Add Soane canal work-people	38,783
Total ...	45,060
Estimated figure of distress for May	105,500
Monghyr—	
Charitable relief	3,661
Relief works	5,587
Sales of grain 7,646 maunds	15,292
Grain advances	.....
* Money advances for ryots, Rs. 11,000	750
Total ...	25,290
Estimated figure of distress for May	172,000
Maldah—	
Gratuitous relief	1,495
Relief works	5,498
Sales of grain 797 maunds, equal to support of	1,594
Advances of grain to ryots, 233 maunds	932
Total ...	9,519
Estimated figure of distress for May	31,216
Rajshahye—	
Gratuitous relief	1,558
Relief works	1,368
Northern Bengal Railway works	18,418
Sales of grain	.....
Advances of grain	.....
Money advances	.....
Total ...	21,344
Estimated figure of distress for May	74,000
Bogra—	
Gratuitous relief	4,493
Relief works	32,601
Sales of grain, 20 maunds	40
Advances of grain to ryots, 876 maunds	3,504
Total ...	40,638
Estimated figure of distress for May	112,500
Manbhoom—	
Gratuitous relief	5,776
Relief works	10,445
Sales of grain, 382 maunds; half of which gives ...	764
Advances of grain to ryots, 10,008 maunds	40,032
Total ...	57,017
Hazareebagh—	
Gratuitous relief	not given
Relief works	7,000
Sales of grain, 128 maunds	256
Total ...	7,256

	Persons.
Palamow—	
Charitable relief	426
Relief works	13,610
Total ...	14,036

Burdwan Division—

	Persons on Charitable relief.	Persons on Relief works.
Bankoora	3,185	3,386
Beerbhoom	3.115	1,796
Hooghly	4,060	1,140
Burdwan	11,869	13,370
Total ...	22,229	19.692
Grand Total ...	41,921	

	Persons.
Patna District—	
Relief works	13,596
No persons on other forms of relief	.....
Sonthal Pergunnahs—	
Gratuitous relief	.....
Relief works	9,485
Sales of grain 3,172 maunds, equal to	6,344
Total ...	15,829

The following figures give an abstract of the position up to the 1st May, or more exactly, up to the 28th April, as some of the returns bring facts down only to the 21st and 25th April. It will be observed that the figures do not include persons on works executed by private persons from Government advances.

Divisions.	Districts.	Estimated figures of distress for May.	Total numbers supported by Government on or about 1st May.		
Patna	Patna	.....	13,596		
	Gya	46,650	2,653		
	Shahabad and Soane Canal	105,500	45,060		
	Tirhoot	1,000,000	933,900		
	Sarun	150,000	199,651		
	Chumparun	316,000	223,116	1,618,150	1,417,978
Bhagulpore	Bhagulpore	137,325	132,978		
	Monghyr	172,000	25,290		
	Purneah	238,000	142,807		
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	.....	15,829	547,325	316,904
Rajshahye	Dinagepore	213,265	182,410		
	Rungpore	63,700	55,944		
	Maldah	31,216	9,519		
	Bograh	112,500	40,638		
	Rajshahye, with Northern Bengal Railway.	74,000	21,344	494,681	309,855
Burdwan Division	.....	.....	41,921		
Chota Nagpore Division ...	.....	.....	78,309	.....	120,230
	Grand Total	.....	.....	2,660,156	2,164,965
	Total on the hands of, or fed by, Government on or about 1st May				2,164,965
	Add estimated number on tuccavee works				60,000
	Total				2,224,965

C. BERNARD,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Comparison between Estimated and Actual Expenditure of Government Grain up to the last week in April.

Districts.	Amount of grain originally allotted to each district for the whole period of distress.	Amount of grain stored up to the last week in April.	Number of people estimated to require aid from Government up to the end of April.	Quantity of grain provided in the allotment for this number of people up to the end of April.	Amount of grain actually expended up to the last week in April.	REMARKS.
	Mds.	Mds.	Persons.	Mds.	Mds.	
Gya...	220,000*	145,269	25,000	14,000	.....	* The original allotments for the Gya, Shahabad, and Monghyr districts are entered in column 2. Since the result and effect of the spring harvests became known, the Lieutenant-Governor has been able to reduce by 30 to 40 per cent. the allotments for these districts.
Shahabad and Sonne Canal.	317,000*	186,582	80,000	45,000	11	
Tirhoot	4,200,000	1,674,415	750,000	430,000	161,706	
Sarun	530,000	482,732	290,000	65,000	22	
Chumparun	1,000,000	759,565	474,000	266,000	26,302	
Monghyr	378,000*	179,904	86,000	48,000	10,724	
Bhagulpore	730,000	662,034	206,000	115,000	41,906	
Purneah	650,000	490,437	310,000	185,000	54,613	
Sonthal Pergunnahs ...	135,000	92,634	30,000	17,000	3,172	
Dinagepore	1,200,000	912,829	214,000	120,000	38,078	
Maldah	150,000	83,816	310,000	18,000	3,596	
Rajshahye and Northern Bengal Railway.	200,000	212,429	50,000	28,000	1,900	
Rungpore	300,000	134,580	63,000	35,000	16,185	
Bograh	240,000	75,436	112,000	64,000	387	
Chota Nagpore Division	260,000	57,343	.....	.....	11,716	
Grand Total ...	10,510,000 mds.	6,197,425 mds.	2,721,000	1,550,000 mds.	371,318 mds.	
	=386,397 tons.	=227,845 tons.	.....	=56,985 tons.	=13,687 tons.	

NOTE.—The figures in column 4 show the total number of persons expected to require aid during February, March and April. Then, in the case of Tirhoot, the estimated number of distressed persons was 250,000 during March, and 500,000 during April; the total of these two figures is, therefore, entered in column 4.

No. 3185—S.R., dated Monghyr, the 18th May 1874.

From—The Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal, Statistical Department,
To—The Commissioners of Rajshahye, Patna, and Bhagulpore.

I AM directed to forward copy of a Minute which the Lieutenant-Governor has recorded on the subject of reserve water carriage for the famine districts during the rainy season.

2. I am to request that you will ascertain and report for sanction the terms under which you can engage the required number of boats of the calibre stated in paragraph 9 of the Minute. The boats should not be hired for service and kept idle. All that the Government requires is that you should arrange with thoroughly trustworthy contractors, under sufficient penalties for non-performance, that the requisite number of boats should be forthcoming at fifteen days' notice at the points named. The Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the cost of the retaining fees to be given for these boats need not be great; the fee should be in the shape of a monthly payment, and the arrangement should be terminable by Government at fifteen days' notice.

3. The Master-Attendant will be requested to arrange in consultation with yourself for storing coal, as per margin, for the use of the reserve steam flotilla. If you can make contracts for delivering and storing and sheltering the coal on favourable terms on the spot, you can do so and make report to the Master-Attendant. The coal must have adequate shelter, and a competent native store-keeper must be appointed to take care of it. One-half the required supply must be on the spot by the 1st July.

Revelgunge,	two months' coal for	2	small steamers.	
Hajeepore,	"	" 2	"	
Khaguriah,	"	" 4	"	
Colgong,	"	" 3	"	
Godagaree,	"	" 4	"	
Rampore Beauleah,	"	" 3	"	

4. If, unhappily, things turn out badly, and further supplies of grain have to be sent up during the raining season, large steamers and flats will be

employed to carry the grain from railway stations to the depôts on the north bank, whence the small steamers and country boats will ply. Storage sheds on properly selected spots, such as will sufficiently protect 30,000 maunds grain during the rains, must be made ready by the 1st July at each of the places of transhipment mentioned in the margin. At some of these places ample storage-room already exists.

Revelgunge.	Colgong.
Hajeepore.	Godagaree.
Khaguriah.	Rampore Beauleah.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., *Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated 16th May* 1874.

THE time has come when I should state the provision which might properly be made for water-carriage during the coming rainy reason. I say "might properly" instead of "must;" because out of 350,000 tons of grain to be carried by land-carriage from the north bank of the Ganges, 300,000 tons, six-sevenths of the whole, were so carried before the middle of May, leaving only 50,000 tons, or one-seventh, to be carried. It may be presumed that all the quantities will be carried to their various destinations by the middle of June.

2. Considering that besides the 350,000 tons there are 20,000 tons for districts south of the Ganges, making in all 370,000 tons; that this allotment was made as being sufficient for the sustenance of $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions of persons requiring assistance in some shape from Government; that the actual number by the middle of May hardly exceeds 2 millions; that by the middle of May not more than 20,000 tons have been consumed, I believe that we have enough grain to sustain all those who need assistance, even if they number the full $3\frac{1}{2}$ millions, until the middle of October, and perhaps even till November.

3. If the next harvest of rice in September should be prosperous throughout the non-distressed districts, we should not have to sustain the full number till October, though we may have to sustain a small number through October and November. In that case we may probably have more than enough grain. Even if the September harvest should partially fail, still we may find that there is enough for all till October, perhaps till November. In other words, even if the September harvest fails, no large additional supplies need be laid in till October. If such supplies were required they would have to be carried by water.

I state these considerations in order to show that there is no urgent demand for water-carriage in order to convey additional supplies. If such supplies shall be needed there is yet time to arrange for carrying them by water.

4. But although we hope to have sufficient stores laid in before the rainy season, to last through that season, still it is to be remembered that those stores have to be be placed at many points scattered over a large area of country over which distress prevails in a variety of degrees, in some parts more, in others less. Of course, endeavour has been made to apportion the stores according to the degrees of need. It is, however, difficult to foresee exactly such degrees of distress. It will happen, indeed, it has already happened, that in some places the actual distress is more, in others less, than what on our antecedent review of the local circumstances would have been deemed probable. It may, therefore, during the rainy season, be necessary to send some additional supplies to some places, perhaps to transfer supplies from places over-stocked to places under-stocked, and so on.

Again, there is the chance of unforeseen emergencies and accidents, which might cause us to need means of transport at a season when such transport would not be available on land.

5. The possession, then, of some moderate resources for transport by water is necessary. A precise calculation cannot be given to prove what the amount of such resources ought to be, because they are of the nature of a reserve. But I will state what we already have, what we propose to obtain in addition, and where I desire to station the reserve.

6. I shall not take into account the steam navigation of the Ganges, or of the Brahmapootra, up to Goalundo, nor even of the Ganges above that point, except in regard to the crossing of the Great River from one side to the other. Thus far the transit will continue to be done by rail, or if it has to be done by steam to any extent, steamers of a comparatively large size would have to be employed. The rivers on which I propose to keep a moderate reserve of small steamers and country boats are those which join the Ganges on its left or north bank.

7. These numerous affluents usually join two, three, or four together, rolling for a short distance in an united stream to join the great river, consequently there are several main junction points where complete systems of streams meet the great river, each of which points would serve as a point of departure for our inland navigation. It is at these points, then, that our reserve water carriage should be stationed, and they may be stated thus :—From west to east,

Revelgunge.—Junction of the Gogra with the Ganges and of its affluents which run through the Sarun district.

Hajeepore.—Junction of the Gunduck and its affluents running through Chumparun and west Tirhoot.

Khagurrea.—Junction of the Bhoor Gunduk and its affluents running through Central and Eastern Tirhoot.

Caragola.—Near the mouth of the Koosee and its affluents, running through North-Eastern Tirhoot, North Bhagulpore, and West Purneah.

Godagaree.—Junction of the Mahanuddee and its affluents running through Purneah and Western Dinagepore.

Rampore Bauleah.—Near junction of the Burrul and its affluents running through Eastern Dinagepore and Western Rungpore.

7. The small steamers and barges at our disposal for the navigation of the smaller rivers are these—

	Steamers.	Barges.
Coming from England	10	5
Being made at Calcutta	4	12
Already existing in India	4	5
Total ...	18	22

The steamers carry about thirty tons each, and the barges 30 to 50 tons each.

8. I have arranged with the Chief Commissioner of Oudh to send down to the Ganges 800 canoes carrying about fifty maunds each. These vessels, made by the Forest Department at Fyzabad, will arrive at Revelgunge soon after the middle of June.

9. I have directed the local authorities to engage the services of 4,000 country boats at the various places on the rivers, of suitable draught and build and carrying from 100 to 500 maunds according to the circumstances of each river, the average capacity being represented by about 250 maunds. These boats are not to be actually taken into employ, but are to be produced at 15 days' notice, and the arrangement will, I trust, prove inexpensive. As the boats on the great river and its tributaries are exceedingly numerous (many tens of thousands) there will not be any difficulty in securing the limited number of boats which I propose, nor in adding to that number, if necessary.

10. The steamers and barges I would distribute among the several junction points as below :—

	Steamers.	Barges.
Revelgunge, Hajeepore	4	5
Khagurrea or Colgong	7	9
Godagaree	4	5
Rampore Beauleah	3	3

The canoes I would send up the Googree, an affluent of the Koosee, to a point near the junction of the Balan and the Teeljooga, by which two streams they could carry supplies to North-Eastern Tirhoot.

The country boats I would station at the junction points as below:—

Revelgunge, Hajeepore	750
Khagurrea	1,500
Godagaree	1,000
Rampore Beauleah	750

11. The carrying power of all the water carriage above described might be stated thus, in maunds—

	Mds.
Steamers	14,000
Barges	24,000
Canoes	40,000
Country boats	10,00,000
Total ...	10,78,000 mds. / 39,000 tons.

This quantity could be carried for one trip. The number of trips that would or could be taken must, of course, depend upon circumstances.

12. There is a river system passing through Eastern Rungpore and joining the Brahmapootra near Kalligunge; but as the distance to be traversed by land or by water would be so short, I do not deem it necessary to place any reserve water carriage there.

RICHARD TEMPLE.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., *Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated Barh, the 23rd May* 1874.

COLONEL MACGREGOR, chief of our Transport Department in Tirhoot, having reported to me the apparent probability of the Alliance Company's stopping work, I took occasion of my visit to Chumpta Ghât near Barh to consult him on the subject. I find that up to date the Company have not signified any intention of stopping work, though they are working very short, carrying below 3,000 and 4,000 maunds a day, and having not more than 2,300 carts in the field.

2. I fear that the utmost pressure which we can put upon the Company for more work will prove ineffectual. As regards real result, they have carried a good quantity, some ten lakhs of maunds, or nearly 40,000 tons, for Eastern Tirhoot; and though it is now certain that they will leave a considerable part of their engagement unfulfilled, we must needs accept what they have done, and the remainder which remains to be done, we must do by means of our reserve carriage. Indeed, we have for some time past been supplementing the Company's work by bringing a part of our reserve carriage into the field.

3. It will be found that we possess ample resources of our own within the field of the Company's operation, which render us quite independent of the work of the Company. I find that the portions of the Government reserves thus available may be summarized as below—

	Carts.
Six detachments of organised reserve-carts purchased by Government, each 250 strong, in all	1,500
Carts hired from the Western Tirhoot Company	2,000
" by Government from the Sarun district ...	850
Total ...	4,350
Pack-bullocks purchased by Government	900
Pack-bullocks obtained from the North-Western Provinces, through Neel Comul contractor	1,300
Total ...	2,200

	Carts.
One division of pack-ponies, purchased by Government ...	720
Eight divisions of ponies, each 450 strong, purchased by Government	3,840
Total ...	4,560
Camels hired through Neel Comul	1,360

4. The following quantities can be carried in one trip by these various means:—

	Mds.	Tons.
Carts, 4,350	65,250	
Pack-bullocks 2,200	6,600	
Ponies, 4,560	6,840	
Camels, 1,360	6,800	
Total ...	85,490, or	3,143

5. The time remaining before the rains is short, and the quantity yet to be carried within the field occupied by the Alliance Company is considerable (about 4,50,000 maunds, or 16,544 tons); still, I think, the resources above-described should fully suffice, as the trips and distances will be short. If, however, at any moment there should be doubt on this point, then we have yet other resources and other portions of Government reserve which can be immediately brought into action.

R. TEMPLE.

No. 3356—S.R.

COPY of the foregoing Minute forwarded to the Commissioner of Patna and to Colonel Macgregor, Durbhunga, for information.

No. 3153—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 15th May 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department,
To—The Commissioners, Magistrate-Collectors, Sub-Divisional Officers, and Relief Circle Officers in the Distressed Districts of the Burdwan, Rajshahye, Patna, Bhagulpore, Presidency, and Chota Nagpore Divisions.

Central Relief Committee's letter No. 99, dated 18th April.
Bengal Government's reply No. 3152—S.R., dated 15th May.

I AM directed to forward copy of the correspondence quoted in the margin, from which you will observe that the Central Relief Committee hope to be able to meet from charitable funds all the charges on account of charitable relief under these heads, (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*), recapitulated in my letter of to-day's date.

2. I am to request that the accounts of expenditure under these heads may be carefully kept, and that, if possible, the expenditure under head (*d*) may be separately shown. Expenditure already incurred in money or grain under any of these three heads should be adjusted against the Central Committee's grants. Each Commissioner is requested to notify in the *Gazette* under his signature, and to circulate to all his officers, the rates at which Government grains in his division are to be sold; the proportion between such rates and the rate of 12 seers per rupee for cleaned rice should be in accordance with the proportions ruling in his division.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor has already, in his orders on the Mudhoobunnee sub-division (No. 48T), laid much stress on the necessity for giving charitable relief to classes situated as are the Tirhootea Brahmans. He now directs general attention to the Central Committee's desire to give liberal relief under heading (*d*); and he desires all relief officers and relief committees will remember that, in giving relief under clause (*d*) they are the representatives of the charitable public, who specially wish these subscriptions to be judiciously spent for the relief of widows, orphans, sickly people and of other persons whom sex, age, misfortunes of social usage may prevent from seeking aid on Government relief works.

4. In regard to the accounts which should be rendered to the Central Committee, the Lieutenant-Governor will cause further orders to be issued. A copy of this letter and of its enclosures should be in the hands of every circle officer. Spare copies for circle officers will be sent to each sub-division.

No. 3152—S.R., dated Monghyr, the 15th May 1874.

From—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal in the Statistical Dept.,

To—The Secretary of the Central Relief Committee.

In reply to your letter No. 99, dated 18th April, I am directed to observe that the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to learn that the liberality of the public subscriptions, with the aid of the Government grant of equal amount, enable the Executive Committee to undertake the entire expense of giving relief throughout the famine districts under heads (*b*), (*c*), and (*d*) of the Committee's notification, dated the 4th March. Those heads were as follows :—

(*b*) The distribution of gratuitous relief to persons in need of it, and unable to work.

(*c*) The provision of useful employment for those people who are in need and are able to work, by instituting minor relief works and providing other employment, such as spinning, weaving, husking rice, &c.

(*d*) The provision in such manner as may be considered best in each particular locality, for the relief of persons whose caste usages and feelings preclude the application of a labor-test, women of good family, and others who may be in great distress. Relief for this class of persons may be afforded either gratuitously, or partly gratuitously, by the sale of grain under the market rates, or, with due precautions, by the advance of money or grain to be subsequently repaid.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor would observe that he expects the number of people in receipt of charitable relief will rise greatly. On or about the 23rd April, 154,000 people were in receipt of such relief; the number is now at least 200,000, and is increasing fast. A great number of persons of both sexes, the sick, the feeble, the very young who were employed on roads and other relief works will, under the better system, and stricter classification now enforced, become ostensibly what they in reality were before, recipients of charitable relief. As distress is extending, large classes of people, such as are described in clause (*d*) above, are being driven to accept charitable relief. Still the Lieutenant-Governor hopes that the liberal subscriptions already received, and the further subscriptions still to come, will enable the Central Committee to meet all these charges.

3. The Government officers and the local Committees in charge of relief operations, will be instructed that the committee have taken these charges upon the charitable relief fund. As cases may arise in which the local bodies and officers may desire to act, in regard to gratuitous relief, with a liberality exceeding the limits by which they would be bound, if the funds at their disposal were only public funds, they will be requested to bear in mind, that the cost of such relief is met by charitable contributions from private individuals; and that the subscribers do not wish to exact labor or other return from destitute persons who, for social or other causes, may be unable to undertake daily labor.

4. The Lieutenant-Governor will arrange that accounts of all relief expenditure under these heads shall be rendered to the Central Committee, either direct from each famine district, or through the Deputy Controller-General of famine accounts.

5. With reference to the 4th paragraph of the Committee's notification of the 4th March, the Lieutenant-Governor understands that for the present the resources of private charity, *plus* the Government grant, will suffice to provide grain for distribution in way of relief. It will be better for each locality that the Relief Committee should obtain their grain from the Government stores, and that they should not, by going into the market, aggravate the dearness of prices. If the Central Committee take this view, then grain for charitable relief will be furnished from the Government stores, at the rate of 12 seers per rupee for cleaned rice, and at proportionate rates (to be decided by the Commissioner for each division) for other grains.

If hereafter the Lieutenant-Governor should receive intimation that the Committee's funds are expected to be insufficient, grain for relief purposes will then be supplied from the Government stores free of charge.

6. Sir Richard Temple desires me to add that the procedure suggested in the next foregoing paragraph, entirely conforms with the principles laid down by the Government of India on the 10th November. Extract copy of His Excellency the Viceroy's statement of the policy of the Government made at the conference on that date, is appended for the perusal of the Central Committee.

Extract of proceedings at the Government House conference of the 10th November 1873.

RELIEF.—His Excellency the Viceroy then proceeded to the question of the distribution of gratuitous relief. The paragraphs in the resolution of the Government of India, which dealt with this important branch of the general subject, were based upon the experience of what had taken place in former years, and more especially on the reports of the Orissa Famine Commisssioners, and of the scarcity which prevailed in the North-Western Provinces in 1868-69.

In the 73rd paragraph of their report, the Orissa Commissioners said that "there can be no better rule than that which has hitherto obtained, *viz.*, that Government should supply employment by means of public works, and that the public should supply the means of gratuitous relief to the helpless."

The Government would contribute an equal sum to that which had been collected from private individuals; this, however, would not, of course, constitute the maximum amount of relief which would in all cases be given by Government; the principles which would guide Government in this matter were the same as those which were adopted in the North-Western Provinces in 1868-69, and which are thus described on page 5 of Mr. Henvey's report:—"The equivalent of private contributions was not the maximum limit of the Government gift, but an appropriation for disposal by the relief committees. Charitable relief must be held primarily the care of the public, but if public charity should fail from any cause, the Government must step in and save life."

No. 99, dated Calcutta, the 18th April 1874.

From—J. GEOGHEGAN, ESQ., Secretary to the Central Relief Committee,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I AM directed by the Chairman, on the part of the Executive Committee, to represent to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor that the appeal to the general public for subscription towards charitable relief has met with so liberal a response, that the committee believe that they will have sufficient funds placed at their disposal to meet the entire expense which will be incurred for charitable relief of the kinds described in clauses (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) of paragraph 3 of their Notification, dated the 4th March last, a copy of which has already been sent to Government.

2. The committee understand that under the instructions of Government, the remittances made by them to the several local relief committees are strictly appropriated in the manner prescribed in the notification; but they desire, for the satisfaction of the subscribers to the relief fund, both in England and in this country, to be assured that such is the case, and they accordingly suggest that instructions may be issued by Government to their officers employed in the conduct of charitable relief, to carry out all charitable relief of the kind above described, from the remittances made to the local committees by the executive committee from the central famine relief fund, and from the subscriptions paid for local purposes, and to submit such periodical accounts connected with such expenditure as the committee may require.

NOTIFICATION BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE ON THE OBJECTS OF THE CENTRAL RELIEF FUND.

Calcutta, the 4th March 1874.

THE Executive Committee of the Central Famine Relief Fund, believing that it will be satisfactory to the public to know on what principle the fund is to be conducted, and to what objects the subscriptions are to be applied, publish the following particulars:—

(1.) The Central Committee will, from time to time, make grants-in-aid through the Commissioners of Divisions in all districts where distress prevails.

(2.) The District Relief Committees will appropriate these grants, as they think best, among the sub-divisional committees of each district according to their wants.

(3.) The sub-divisional committees will expend the funds thus placed at their disposal upon general purposes of charitable relief work, such as—

(*a*) The distribution, for relief purposes, of grain received from local sources or Government depôts.

(4.) All subscriptions collected by the Central and District Committees will be doubled by Government. In such districts as the distress may from time to time become so serious as to be beyond the means of private charity without special additional aid from the State, the District Committees will be supplied with grain for relief purposes from the Government grain depôts without charge.

(5.) All subscriptions collected by District Committees in distressed localities will be expended in those localities, but the amount subscribed will be separately noted in the Central Committee's list of subscriptions.

(6.) Arrangements will be made by the Central Committee for obtaining from the District Committees periodical reports of their operations, and accounts exhibiting the details of the expenditure of the funds committed to them.

INSPECTION OF GRAIN STORE-HOUSES.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 20th May, 1874.

Now that the grain store-houses in different parts of the famine district are full or rapidly filling, the Lieutenant-Governor deems it necessary that all the larger golahs or store-houses should be visited and inspected by Special Officers. In some cases the sites for golahs were chosen and the buildings themselves constructed in a hurry by comparatively unskilled hands, as the necessities of the time did not admit of delay.

2. Of the Government grain which has been stored, the soft-grained Burmah rice is known to be susceptible to the ill effects of damp and to be liable to weevils; the coarser grains, especially gram, pulse, and maize, from the North-West, are liable to spoil. Against risks of this kind, it is, to some extent, possible to guard by mechanical arrangements.

3. If persons skilled in the rice trade and in housing grain were available in sufficient numbers, the Lieutenant-Governor would have wished to engage their services to inspect the grain golahs. But the inspection must be completed before the rainy season begins; and as time is short, the Lieutenant-Governor has selected for the duty officers of the Transport Department.

Colonel Mackenzie will inspect the golahs of Chumparun, and of the Seetamurhee and Head-Quarter Sub-Divisions of Tirhoot.

Captain A. Ross will inspect the golahs of Sarun, Gya, and Shahabad.

Major de Kantzow will inspect the golahs of the Durbhunga and Mudhoobunnee sub-divisions.

Captain Grant will inspect the golahs of the Bhagulpore Division.

Captain Conolly will inspect the golahs of the Rungpore and Bograh districts, and on the Northern Bengal Railway.

Major Kerr will inspect the golahs of the Dinagepore, Maldah, and Rajshahye districts.

These officers will charge and will receive their *bonâ fide* travelling expenses by palkee, by dawk carriage, or by railway, incurred during these journeys over and above the Famine Department allowances.

4. Each Inspecting Officer must visit before the 20th June every golah in his circle, to which 10,000 maunds or upwards may be allotted. He will pass other smaller golahs on his travels, and those he will inspect; but he will not go out of his way to visit other small golahs. He will furnish to the Circle Officer a brief memorandum of such alterations in or additions to the golah arrangements or buildings as he may deem required, but he will not enter into any correspondence with the Circle Officer, though, wherever possible, the Circle Officer will accompany the Special Officer on his golah inspections.

5. The Circle Officer is authorised to incur at once such expenditure as may be required to give effect to the Inspecting Officer's suggestions, and he must within three days' time forward through the Sub-Divisional Officer to the Magistrate-Collector a copy of the inspection memorandum, with a note of the steps he has taken, or is taking, to give effect to the suggestions made. The Sub-Divisional Officer and the Magistrate-Collector will pass such orders as they may see fit.

6. The Inspecting Officer will forward an inspection report on the golahs of each sub-division to the Commissioner,* for the information of Government.

* Major deKantzow will report to the Additional Commissioner, Mr. Metcalfe; Captain Conolly and Major Kerr will report to the Relief Commissioner, Mr. Robinson; for the Northern Bengal Railway golahs, Mr. Conolly will report to the Engineer-in-Chief, Major Lindsay.

7. The points to which the Inspecting Officer must chiefly look, and on which he must make suggestions and report, are—

A.—Is the golah on a site safe from flood?

B.—Is the golah large enough to hold all the grain allotted to it?

C.—Are the roofs and sides of the building sufficiently water-tight? And are they, on the other hand, sufficiently protected from fire?

D.—Are the bags of grain so raised that they are safe from the moisture of the ground? Are the bags ranged on bamboo platforms, or machans, so that ventilation can get to them, and that every bag can be looked at and taken out?

E.—Are there sufficient doors and places of egress to enable the Circle Officers to expend first the grain that came earliest, or any bags which may show signs of unsoundness?

F.—What practical alterations or arrangements are possible, at small cost and within a short notice, to remedy what may be wrong on any of the above points.

G.—Does any of the grain now stored show signs of being spoiled?

No. 3231—S.R.

COPY forwarded to each of the officers mentioned; to each of the District and Sub-Divisional Officers in the districts named. Spare copies are sent to each Sub-Divisional Officer in order that a copy may be given to each officer.

Copy to the Accountant-General and to the Deputy Controller-General, Famine Accounts.

No. 3443—S.R., dated Calcutta, the 29th May 1874.

From—J. F. K. HEWITT, ESQ., Officiating Junior Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal,

To—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

I AM directed to submit copies of a Minute by the Lieutenant-Governor, regarding distress in the Julpigoree district of the Cooch Behar division, and of a letter addressed to the Commissioner, recapitulating the orders which have been given on this subject.

Minute by the HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, K.C.S.I., *Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, dated Monghyr, the 28th May* 1874.

SOME distress having recently broken out in the Julpigoree District in the Cooch Behar Division, I desire to record briefly what has been done.

2. The territory is divided into two parts, east and west, by the River Teesta. On the east side the Teesta is the State of Cooch Behar, and the Buxa Dooars incorporated in the Julpigoree district. On the west side of the river is the remainder of Julpigoree District.

3. Originally the Julpigoree District, with a population of 418,665 souls, was not reckoned among the distressed districts at all. It was known to have had a ten-anna yield of the rice crop, its main staple—its supplies of grain were such that up to nearly the end of April it was exporting considerably to the nearest corners of the Purneah and Dinagepore Districts. The State of Cooch Behar has had a good rice harvest, and has exported grain to the nearest portions of the Dinagepore and Rungpore Districts. In the Dooars, also, there was not any failure of crops.

4. To this satisfactory description there has, however, always been one exception. In the southern corner of the Julpigoree District there is a tract known by the name of *Boda* which, though British territory, is the private estate of the Cooch Behar Rajah. This tract adjoins some of the distressed portions of the Purneah District (Kishengunge) and some distressed parts of the Dinagepore District (Raneeshonkol). This tract had a very poor rice crop, and sometime ago the Cooch Behar State, under British management, arranged to store grain there. Whatever grain has been purchased by the State of Cooch Behar has been not for Cooch Behar itself but for the Boda Zemindaree in Julpigoree.

5. Up to the middle of May, however, the local authorities appeared confident that in the main part of the Julpigoree district distress would not occur though there was anxiety from time to time about the exportation of grain from the district chiefly in the direction of the Purneah district, and certainly there was nothing in the outturn of the harvests to create, or even to justify, such an apprehension.

6. On the 17th May, however, and on subsequent dates, the Commissioner has sent reports of prices suddenly rising to famine rates; of a tendency to panic in the grain markets; of a growing fear of short supply; and of several acts here and there of violence by villagers and others against the possessors of stocks. It certainly seemed that there must still be some stocks in the district, but that the possessors would not bring it out for sale, preferring to hold it in the expectation that things might become worse. The prevalence of any such impression was calculated to aggravate distress.

7. I immediately directed the Commissioner to make use of the stocks already stored in Boda (as just described) for the assistance of the district generally, to take the grain in the nearest grain depôts belonging to the Northern Bengal State Railway; to offer advances in cash to local traders to bring up rice from the large Government grain depôt at Kalleegunge on the banks of the Brahmapootra, whither our stores are sent by steamers, and to notify to those who might be under any influence of panic that Government stores would soon arrive, that things were not likely to grow worse, and that therefore the holders of grain need not hesitate to bring it out for sale. In order to make good the promise that Government supplies would arrive, I ordered fifty thousand maunds (nearly 2,000 tons) of grain to be immediately sent by carts from the Kishengunge depôts (in the north of the Purneah district), whereby succour would reach Julpigoree from the south-west, and I have since heard of the despatch of this quantity with a promptitude creditable to the Purneah officers. I also ordered 40,000 maunds (1,500 tons) to be sent by the Teesta river route from the south-east. I believe that the supplies on the spot will last quite well till the succour arrives from without.

8. I have appointed additional officers to join at Julpigoree immediately both for relief and for public works. Meanwhile the necessary relief works have been opened by the Commissioner instantly on the first symptom of trouble.

The supply of grain in the Purneah district generally is ample for all present needs. But the Kishengunge depôt must be immediately replenished, as the distress about there has become worse (apparently from the trouble in Julpigoree as one neighbourhood acts and re-acts on the other). This can be done easily from the other depôts of the district, and the opportunity will be taken of testing the value of the reserve of pack ponies retained in that district for emergent service anywhere.

I think we may rely on the promptitude and thoughtfulness of the Commissioner of Cooch Behar, Sir William Herschel.

R. TEMPLE.

RESOLUTION.

SCARCITY AND RELIEF DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 25th May 1874.

READ—

The narratives of the districts of the Patna Division for the fortnight ending 16th May.

Patna.—Supplies still continue abundant, but prices, though nearly stationary in Patna, show a decidedly upward tendency in Dinapore and Behar. The transport of fodder for Tirhoot being now all but finished, carriage will be set free for use of persons importing private grain into the Behar sub-division, and prices will, it is hoped, shortly fall. In the meantime the sales to the public of *that* grain in this sub-division, which is beginning to show signs of deterioration, is approved of. The increase of 99,052 maunds in private importations by rail is very satisfactory; but it is a subject of regret that the Railway Company should not, up to this time, have made any improvement in their arrangements for delivering grain at the Patna City station. The numbers on relief works have slightly increased, showing a total average of 14,833 laborers, against 14,297, the number returned in the previous fortnight; but to these numbers must be added 1,549 employed on relief works undertaken by private persons, making the total number of laborers employed 16,382. The amount of work exacted from the laborers is satisfactory, as it ensures a good return for the money spent.

Gya.—The condition of the people of this district still remains good, and prices firm. There is an increase in the number of labourers on relief works, from 1,435 to 1,932; but the Collector reports that the present demand for work is not sufficient to allow of these works progressing with rapidity. This fact, and the result of the Collector's inspections and those of his subordinates in various parts of the district, show that there is little real distress. Government grain is being sold to laborers on relief works, and was for a short time sold to the public. The grain expended has been 916 maunds. The numbers in receipt of charitable relief are 966, against 822 shown in the last return.

Northern Tirhoot.—The Additional Commissioner, Mr. Metcalfe, reports that where rain has fallen in this district the crops are promising well, but that owing to the want of rain the greater part of the area of the three sub-divisions immediately under his charge is bare and uncultivated. A considerable breadth of land has, however, been sown in Seetamurhee and the south of Durbhunga. Rice, except Government rice, and the better kinds of table-rice, is hardly procurable anywhere except in the Durbhunga and Booreea Bazars. In Warisnuggur and Mahomedpore there are considerable supplies of rubbee grains. There are still believed to be considerable stocks held by private persons, but these are for the most part retained for home

consumption and not brought forward for sale. The supply of seed is still causing some difficulty; but where there is money to buy it, seed is said to be generally procurable. The state of public health is good, but though the people are improving in condition, there are still large numbers of emaciated people in the receipt of charitable relief, who, probably from previous under-feeding, have not hitherto been brought into good condition. The numbers on relief works are 531,079, against 473,669, the number shown in the last narrative; and besides these, there are 49,061 employed by the Court of Wards. The returns showing the number on piece-work, as compared with those on daily wages, are complete only for Poopree and Mudhoobunnee. In the former sub-division all the labourers, 24,059 in number, working under circle officers, appear to be employed on piece-work, while the 1,678 laborers under the Department Public Works are all on daily wages. In Mudhoobunnee the numbers are as follows:—

	Public Works.		*Circle Officers.*	
Daily average.	Piece-work.	Daily wages.	Piece-work.	Daily wages.
2,74,811	49,268	46,526	88,824	90,163

The exertions of Pundit Ajoodya Prashad to induce the poorer classes of Brahmins to work appear to have been wonderfully successful, and this officer deserves great credit for the practical way in which he has solved the difficulty. 206,722 maunds of Government rice are reported to have been expended up to date, but few advances to ryots appear to have been given except in Durbhunga, where 14,273 maunds have been advanced. These advances should be made largely now that the cultivating season is near at hand, in order to enable the ryots to support themselves while engaged in preparing the lands for and tending the coming crop.

South Tirhoot.—The Collector's narrative was received very late. No rain had fallen during the fortnight, and consequently in many parts of the district the preparations for the coming crop were very backward. The condition of the people remained good, though distress was increasing. In Hajeepore supplies continue ample, but beggars are increasing, and there are 2,384 persons receiving charitable relief, but as the Collector says, this is not a large number among a population of 544,000 souls. The Collector is about to visit the sub-division immediately, and will doubtless ascertain accurately what distress may exist at present and what may be anticipated in the future. In the Sudder sub-division relief arrangements seem to be perfected and working satisfactorily, now that the supply of grain is sufficient to allow of expenditure sufficient to meet all probable requirements many difficulties which have been hitherto experienced will not recur. The Lieutenant-Governor quite agrees with the Collector in his estimate of the value of the services of the planters in superintending relief circles and relief operations generally.

The Lieutenant-Governor approves of advances being given to ryots in Tajpore who may have been unable to dispose of their tobacco, but these advances must be given in grain.

It is satisfactory to learn that grain payments are likely to be popular among the laborers in this district, and now that the grain supplies are ample, they should be made on all works. The average daily number of laborers employed was 191,949, against 113,909 reported in last return. Of these 13,319 were employed on piece-work and the remainder on daily wages. Now that the grouping system has been fully organised, piece-work should be gradually introduced on all works. There were 21,115 persons in the receipt of charitable relief; 8,940 maunds of Government grain have been disposed of, but details of the manner in which it was disposed of are not given.

Shahabad.—The number of laborers on relief works in this district has increased from 6,964 to 9,136, and the recipients of charitable relief from 2,361 to 2,827, but this increase is no more than might be expected, as, from the want of rain, agricultural work was at a standstill. Prices remain steady on the whole, and the condition of the people is good, and there is but little disease prevalent.

Arrangements are being made to sell grain to laborers on relief works. The Collector is to receive 15,000 maunds of grain from the Patna district in addition to the 25,000 maunds coming from the North-Western Provinces. No details of the expenditure of grain have been given from this district.

Chumparun.—Ramnugger still continues to be the one sub-division of the district where the stress of famine is severely felt. The numbers on relief works have increased from 18,599 to 25,987, and Mr. Howe reports that "necessity has everywhere driven that most conservative of castes, the Taroos, to our works." Throughout the western part of the sub-division there is said to be literally no grain except Government rice, and Mr. Howe, after careful inquiries, has come to the conclusion that large numbers of the cultivators, under the firm conviction that Government would supply their wants, have consumed their seed-grain. Arrangements are being made to procure a supply. Advances of rice have been, on the security of the Rajah of Ramnugger, made to his ryots at his own request, and the Lieutenant-Governor is gratified to hear that the Rajah seems now disposed to do his duty to the best of his ability. In the other sub-divisions things remain much the same as before. The numbers on relief works, as shown in the narrative, are 132,655, but the sub-divisional returns show 146,285 as the total number employed, 94,415 being under the Public Works Department and 51,870 under circle officers. There are also 9,349 persons in the receipt of charitable relief. There does not appear to be any probability of a difficulty about the supply of seed-grain in other parts of the district besides Ramnugger. A report is awaited as to the result of the inquiry as to the difference between the despatches and receipts of grain reported by the Collector. The total expenditure of grain in the district up to date is 76,929 maunds, of which 50,767 have been used in the last fortnight, 13,565 maunds having been sold to laborers and 21,755 given as advances to ryots.

Sarun.—The report for this district was received very late, not being written till the 21st instant. Private trade appears to be exceedingly active, and large quantities of grain are being imported into the district. Prices continue firm and appear to have but little tendency to rise. In spite of the continuance of hot winds and dry weather up to the present time, the prospects for the future are not gloomy on the whole, though the Collector apprehends increasing distress among the people as the stocks of rubbee grain are exhausted; and he remarks upon the excessive poverty of the people, which is so great as to make it difficult for them to get on in times when the prices are half what they are now. Want of water is reported in many parts of the district, and advances are being given to dig pits in dried-up tanks in order to secure a supply of water. The numbers on relief works have decreased from 175,575 to 168,748 (out of whom 16,418 were employed under the Court of Wards), partly because the laborers have withdrawn to till their lands, and partly because of an injudicious order of an Assistant Engineer increasing the amount of piece-work to be exacted from each laborer. Fortunately the order was rescinded before much damage was done. The reduction of the rate of daily wages to Brahmins and Rajputs to one anna, when grain is being sold at 16 seers for the rupee, is decidedly a judicious measure. The number of persons receiving charitable relief is 4,601, besides 309 relieved on the Hatwa estate. A scheme setting forth the terms on which advances of grain to ryots are to be given on the Hatwa estate has been prepared by Mr. Hodgkinson, and the subject seems also to have engaged the Collector's attention. He should, however, submit separately his proposals as to the terms on which the advances are to be made. But little grain has yet been expended in this district, the total amount issued up to the 16th May being only 2,979 maunds.

No. 3362—S.R.

COPY of this Resolution and of the District Narratives forwarded to Commissioner and Additional Commissioner of the Patna Division and to the District Officers in that division. Also to the Commissioners of Bhagulpore and Rajshahye and the Relief Commissioner of Rajshahye.

No. A, dated Bankipore, the 17th May 1874.

From—A. C. MANGLES, ESQ., Collector of Patna,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal.

I HAVE the honor to submit the following narrative for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 16th instant.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The supply of food-grains of all descriptions continues to be abundant in all the bazaars of the head-quarters and the interior, no deficiency having been reported from anywhere. Owing to the new grain having come into the markets of the North-West Provinces, and partly also, no doubt, owing to the temporary clearance of the block at the Patna city and ghat stations, a great stimulus has been given to private enterprize, so that as much as 340,959 maunds of grain were imported into the district during the fortnight, against 241,907 in the previous one; and from all that I can learn from the dealers, the amount of their importations will continue to increase from now till the rains, provided the Railway Company are prepared to meet the requirements in the way of carriage. I regret to say, however, that there is every chance of our having another serious block at Patna, and I am afraid that if there is one, the Railway Company must, in a great measure, be held to blame this time for not having taken sufficient advantage of the lull in trade, which lasted for nearly a month, and for not having carried out the suggestions made by the Committee appointed to inquire into the cause of the previous block. It was acknowledged by all parties that the Railway Company had a great many difficulties to contend with, but that they chiefly consisted in the unsuitableness of their premises for so large a trade. The committee therefore, bearing this in mind, suggested that a considerable clearance should be made of the walls and buildings to the north of the line of rail at the Patna city station, so as to allow of more room for the ingress and egress of the coolies engaged in unloading the grain from the waggon and loading it on the carts; but with the exception of breaking down one little portion of wall, I am not aware that any other changes have been made in this respect, and even there no endeavours have been made to remove other impediments which are still in the way, such as plantain-trees and other small bushes. It was further proposed that the jungle on the south side of the line should be removed, and slides made down the steep bank, so as to allow of the grain being removed in that direction with ease and without damage to the bags. I am not aware that anything has been done towards carrying out this suggestion. Lastly, it was proposed that a sliding should be made half-way between the Patna city and the Patna ghat stations: this work has certainly been taken in hand, but not with that energy which one would have expected or wished for, and I see very little chance of the siding being of any use this year. Earth is being thrown up, but that will be of no use unless there is something to put over it in the shape of stone or ballast, and the difficulty now is how to get that to the spot. The time when it could have been brought has been allowed to pass by, and now it would be impossible to bring it without stopping traffic and causing a block up-country. The Company have no doubt greatly increased their staff of clerks for giving delivery of goods, but this is of comparatively little use when the room for storing is as limited as it was before, and the means of removal still as difficult. Great difficulty has also been experienced by Bird and Co. in obtaining coolies in sufficient numbers to unload the waggons, and two applications have been made to me for assistance. In both instances I deputed my Municipal Secretary to do what he could. In the first instance he reported that the men taken by him refused to work, as the rate of wages offered were not sufficient, and in the second, which was only the day before yesterday, he had only been able to procure a few men at the time of his report. These had agreed to work on receipt of two and half annas a day, till some other arrangement could be come to.

3. The following were the prices of grain obtaining in the principal markets of this district:—

Patna.

Rice, best ...	11¼	seers.
Rice, common	13	,,
Wheat	15½	,,
Maize	17	,,
Gram	18	,,
Barley	18	,,

Barh.

Figures not furnished by the sub-divisional officer.

Behar.

Rice, best	9½	seers.
Rice, common	10½	,,
Wheat	12½ to 13½	,,
Maize	15	,,
Gram	16	,,
Barley	18	,,

Dinapore.

Rice, best	...	...	...	...	8½ to 10½ seers.
Rice, common	...	...	...	...	9⅛ to 11⅛ "
Wheat	...	...	...	...	13 to 15¼ "
Maize	...	...	...	..	15 to 18⅛ "
Gram	...	...	..	...	17 to 17⅛ "

4. The Behar sub-divisional officer writes: "There has been a rise in the price of rice on account of there being no importation. The people, specially the middle and poor classes, are consuming wheat, barley, and gram in larger quantities; they do not care for rice; hence the traders are not buying large quantities from the zemindars, but deal out their old stock. The employment of a very large number of bullocks and carts for conveying fodder to Champta Ghât has also impeded 'importation.'"

5. No rainfall during the fortnight. The cheena crop, which has been largely grown this year in the Behar sub-division and in the south-west of the sudder sub-division, has not however suffered by the dry weather, it being in ear and now ready for harvest. This will more or less add to the resources of the poorer class of people, and will furnish them with food to some extent till the next bhadoi grain is fit to cut. Cultivators express no great desire of rain just at present, but say it will be wanted in within 10 days, when, in the usual course of events, we may be expecting some at the first setting in of the monsoon, or what is generally known as the "chutal bursut," is looked for in these districts about the beginning of June, when we have another lull before the regular rains set in.

6. No cases of misery or distress were reported or brought to light during the fortnight, though I took particular trouble to satisfy myself as to the actual state of the people, deputing for this purpose two of my most intelligent Deputy Magistrates, one to the east and south-east of the district, and the other to the west and south-west. These two officers, in the course of two or three days' tour, visited a very large number of villages, passed over several of our local fund works, and also inspected a number of the works undertaken by private individuals. No advances taken from Government. They both agree in saying that besides there being a larger number of people employed on the works than is usual at this time of the year, they saw nothing to indicate distress of any sort; that the laborers appeared to be in their ordinary health, and that all the villages and bazars through which they passed were amply supplied with grain.

7. During the fortnight 116 emigrants were registered in my office for Natal,—they were mostly from the Patna, Gya, and Shahabad districts.

8. No case of grain-robbery was reported during the fortnight, and only 10 cases of theft, which were mostly of a trivial nature.

I annex the monthly statement of crimes prescribed by the Government order No. 4801 of the 20th December last, which ought to have accompanied my last narrative, but which was only received from the police office yesterday. It shows on the whole 194 cases last month, against 111 in 1873 and 166 in 1872. This increase in crime I do not consider calls for any special remarks, for though we have no famine, high prices must to some extent affect those classes of the people from which our criminals are generally drawn.

B.—Relief Works.

9. During the fortnight the following special grants were made on the undermentioned relief works:—

Road No. 29, from Futwah to Burhea, Rs. 3,000.
Road No. 36, from Behar to Asthowa, Rs. 2,000.

10. With reference to the Government order No. 144T.F. of the 5th instant, I subjoin a list of relief works, with the average daily number of laborers employed on each, as per latest return received, *i.e.*, for the week ending the 9th instant. Our works are all of the ordinary kind, *i.e.*, repairs to roads, no tanks or embankments having been undertaken by Government or the Court of Wards, nor has any change been made in the rate of wages or the mode of payment. Though we have not introduced piece-work, insisted as far as practicable on a certain amount of work being done; thus for a man with two women, or with one woman and two boys to earn his wages, he should dig and fill on the road 110 cubic feet of earth a day:—

Sudder Sub-division.

Name of the Road.	Average daily number.
No. 23, from Ekanger Serai to Mussowhree	546
" 9, from Meetapore to Mohaballypore	1,140
" 11, from Nowbulpore to Mussowhree	1,088
" 12, from Darveshpore to Beckram	362
" 22, from Dinapore to Nowbulpore	281
" 24, Rampore to Mohaballypore	617
Total ..	4,033

Barh Sub-division.

Road No. 4, from Bagh Jaffer Khan to Futwah	..	114
„ No. 15, from Futwah to Burhea ..	..	1,277
„ No. 30, from Mokameh to Surmeyrah	..	105
	Total ..	1,496

Behar Division.

Road No. 29, from Futwah to Behar ..	..	1,741
„ No 31, from Bucktiarpore to Rambagh	..	2,824
„ No. 36, from Behar to Asthawon..	..	1,571
„ No. 37, Rajgeer to Giruck ..	..	1,096
„ No. 38, Futwah to Rambagh ..	..	1,289
	Total ..	8,521

Dinapore Division.

Road No. 10, Phoolwaree to Surradha ..	..	510
„ No. 13, Munair to Pareo ..	..	128
„ No. 14, Munair to Bihta ..	..	144
	Total ..	782

or a grand total of 15,833 laborers, composed of 5,233 men, 8,122 women, and 2,478 children, as against 14,297 shown in my last narrative, and I expect that this number will rather increase than decrease till we get the rains, when I hope to see the people at once of their own accord go off to their labors in the fields, for which we, by the relief we have afforded, have kept them fitted.

11. In addition to the above figures the following will show the number of laborers employed in this district on the embankment and tank-works visited by my Deputy Collectors during the fortnight, undertaken by the zemindars chiefly in the south and south-western parts of the district, as per latest information furnished.

Name of Work.	Daily number of laborers.
Embankment-works at Lalgunge in the south-west ..	50
Ditto at Chandhous	90
Ditto at Khaprah	40
Ditto at Taranpore	50
Ditto at Bilomoda	20
Ditto at Masondhee	30
Ditto at Ghousgunge	20
Tank-work at Bharutporeh, in the south-west	300
Embankment-work at Pansahee	60
Ditto at Jarkha	25
Ditto at Karrunpoorah	25
Ditto at Alipore and Ooler	100
Ditto at Lakhna, in the south of the district ..	282
Tank-work at Sonmye, in the south	248
Ditto at Soudah	109
Ditto at Mussowhree on the Gya road	100
Total ..	1,549

These works are still in course of construction, and will, together with the Government works, be kept in progress till the rains set in, when, as I said before, I hope to see them deserted.

C.—TRANSPORT OF GRAIN.

12. The following statement will show the quantities of grain imported into the district, during the fortnight ending 9th instant, as per latest return received :—

	Rice.	Wheat, oat, and barley.	Jancra.	Other grains.
By rail	3,04,962	51,597	18,334	1,93,709
By river	2,200	75	25	725
Total ..	3,07,162	51,672	18,359	1,94,434

or a grand total of 5,71,627 maunds, of which 2,30,668 maunds were Government grain, and the remainder 3,40,959 maunds was made up by private importations. The above figures do not include those for the Futwah branch line, no return having been furnished regarding it.

13. Upwards of 16,000 maunds of Bhoosa have been despatched to Champta Ghât from the sudder sub-division, whilst the Barh and Behar sub-divisional officers have also sent large quantities. Considerable difficulty has been experienced in the despatch of this fodder owing to the want of bags in which to pack it, so that the quantity sent up to date is not as large as I could have wished, but every endeavour is being made to expedite matters, and contracts have been entered into for the supply of bags.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

14. The special report called for by Government on the result of stock-taking at the several golahs was submitted to Government during the fortnight. I submit herewith the statement called for in the Government letter No. 83TF, of the 30th ultimo, the first report having been submitted with my letter No. 1274F, of the 5th instant, to the address of Mr. Bernard at Monghyr.

15. On the subject of disposing of the Government grain on the different relief works, as directed in Government letter No. 2853 of the 4th instant, I have made a special report to the Commissioner, in which I stated as follows:—

In paragraph 3 His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor directs "that on all relief works one or other of the following alternative courses shall be followed" and goes on to say that the wages due shall be converted into grain at the selling rates sanctioned for the district by the Commissioner.

Reading this letter together with Government letter No. 48T.F. of the 25th ultimo, it would appear that the object which Government has in view in thus paying wages in kind is to afford relief to the laborers, as may be seen from the following extract: "For in the tracts where the laborers are in great numbers, there is absolutely no private grain for sale;" and again, "he hopes that the question of sanction to an extra salesman at this grain store, or to an additional clerk at that relief tank, will not be allowed to interfere with the prompt distribution of relief."

Now we have no such state of things in this district for the present at least, and if private enterprise is not interfered with, I do not expect that we ever shall. According to the latest police reports, and from private information received from all parts of the districts, our marts are well stocked with grain, and I would therefore ask whether it is incumbent on me to incur a very large amount of extra expense in paying wages in kind, where it is not necessary for the benefit of the people.

You are aware that at present I have no extra establishment on my roads, with the exception of two sub-overseers, so that if payment in kind is insisted upon, I should have to engage a large number of extra hands, and thus incur extra expense without benefitting the people; for so far from there being any scarcity of grain in the markets, one of my advance holders for the purchase of grain in the south of the district, which, as I have said before, is the worst part of it, complains that he can find no sale for his grain, as the banias were selling cheaper than he could afford to do.

Under these circumstances I would suggest that instead of my paying the labourers in kind, I may either be allowed to send my grain in bulk to other districts where it may be wanted, say Chuprah, where, I am given to understand, the sending of a further supply of grain is under consideration, or to sell it to banias in the different villages from time to time in such quantities as they may require, and thus sell it indirectly to the laborers.

I shall prefer adopting the latter course, for though I do not anticipate that we shall ever be in any actual want of grain in the district, still I am of opinion that the having a stock of Government grain ready to throw into the market at any moment, exercises a very wholesome check over the baniahs, who, if they saw that they had every thing there own way, may raise their rates to famine prices.

Should you not agree with me in the advisability of carrying out either of these proposals, and insist on my paying the laborers in kind, or should you give your consent to my selling it to baniahs as proposed, I should be much obliged by your fixing the selling rates as required by clause 2, paragraph 3 of Government letter No. 2853—S.R. of the 4th instant.

E.—Advances to Private Parties.

16. A sum of Rs. 300 only was advanced for the excavation of a tank in the south of the district to a zemindar who had already expended Rs. 400 in the work on his own account. The zemindars and others who had taken advances for the purchase of grain for sale to the public at cost price find, as stated above, some difficulty in disposing of it both on account of the abundance in the market and the lowness of rates.

F.—Charitable Relief.

17. None in this district.

G.—Financial Result.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
18. As per account already rendered ...		2,12,330 5 10
Paid to the Nazir on account of levelling charges employed by Government ...	707 0 0	
Paid to the Nazir on account of freight of boxes, &c., received for Collector of Tirhoot and others	37 5 0	
Paid to the Nazir on account of miscellaneous charges ...	6 13 3	
Paid to the Deputy Collector of Behar on account of transport charges ...	205 10 9	
Paid to the Deputy Collector of Dinapore on account of transport charges ...	200 0 0	
Fodder Accounts.		
To Deputy Collector of Behar on account of cost of purchasing Bhoosa for Champta Ghât ...	5,000 0 0	
Paid the price of 3,250 bags for despatching Bhoosa from Deegha to Champta ...	900 0 0	
Paid to Jodoo Roy on account of price of fodder	1,754 13 2	
		8,811 10 2
Total ...		2,21,142 0 0

P.S.—Since writing the above, I have received a letter from the Commissioner, dated yesterday, directing me to make arrangements for sending 25,000 maunds at least of the grain I have in store to Bunker ghat, so that I shall have only about 18,000 maunds remaining, of which some 13,000 maunds is rice and 5,000 more or less mixed grain. Of the mixed grain, the greater quantity is in the Behar sub-division, where it is being disposed of to the public by the sub-divisional officer, it having been attacked by weevils, so that there will be little left to sell on our works should I receive an unfavorable reply to my letter to the Commissioner quoted above; and with regard to the rice, I would request permission to be allowed to keep it for the present. Beyond the damage done to some at Barrh, which has already been sent across the river, I have not heard of any of the rest having been attacked; and as it is not to be sold at more than 12 seers the rupee, I should not be conferring any favor on the laborers by giving it them instead of money wages, but rather the reverse. Rice is not much used by the class of laborers employed on our works, and those who do want it can get it at cheaper rates than we propose to sell in the local markets. Prices might yet rise, though I do not anticipate that they will; and if we should be doing no harm by keeping what grain we have left, I should propose our doing so for a short time at any rate, only disposing of such portions of it as we find going bad.

PATNA DISTRICT.

Statement showing the Number of true cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft, and House-breaking, for the month of April 1874, *as called for by Government No.* 4801, *dated* 20*th December* 1873 *forwarded with the Magistrate's No.* 2943, *dated* 26*th idem.*

Dacoity—		
Headings Nos. 30 and 31 of crime return A, Part I.	April 1874 ...	... *Nil.*
	„ 1873 ...	... „
	„ 1872 ..	... 1
Robbery—		
Headings Nos. 32 and 33 of crime return A, Part I.	April 1874 ...	... 2
	„ 1873 ...	... *Nil.*
	„ 1872 ...	... „
Theft—		
Heading No. 43 of crime return A, Part I, including cattle theft	April 1874 ...	... 100
	„ 1873 ...	... 60
	„ 1872 ...	... 53
House-breaking or House-trespass in order to commit Theft—		
Headings Nos. 35, 36, and 42, of crime return A, Part I.	April 1874 ...	... 92
	„ 1873 ...	... 51
	„ 1872 ...	... 112
Total of four crimes ...	April 1874 ...	... 194
	„ 1873 ...	... 111
	„ 1872 ...	... 166

Patna Police Office, Bankipore,
The 16*th May* 1874.

H. M. Ramsay, *Captain,*
District Supdt. of Police.

Statement showing the Storage and Consumption of the Government Grain in the Patna District on the 16th May 1874.

Name of Sub-Divisions.	Date for which figures are given.	Total allotment of grain.	Total quantity of grain stored exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date.		Estimated grain expenditure of the ensuing fortnight.
				By sale to the public.	Total.	
			Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds. S. C.	Mds.
Sudder Sub-Division	Fortnight ending 16th May 1874.	22,500	23,355 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Behar Sub-Division	Ditto ...	25,000	14,370 20 0	3,012 16 2	3,012 16 2	3,765
Dinapore Sub-Division	Ditto ...	10,000	9,962 0 0	.....	.....	.....
Total ...	.....	57,000	47,687 20 0	3,012 16 2	3,012 16 2	3,765

R. A. MANGLES,
Collector.

No. 719—F., dated Gya, the 18th May 1874.

From—A. V. PALMER, ESQ., Collector of Gya,

To—The Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my fortnightly report on relief and scarcity in the Gya district for the fortnight ending Saturday, the 16th May.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

2. The annexed table shows the comparative prices of food-grains at the principal bazars in the district :—

BAZARS.	WHEAT.		BARLEY.		RICE, BEST SORT.		RICE, COMMON.		MILLET.		MAIZE.		GRAM.	
	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 2nd May.	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 2nd May.	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 2nd May.	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 2nd May.	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 2nd May.	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 2nd May.	Week ending 16th May.	Week ending 2nd May.
	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	Srs.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
Gya	11 8	12 0	15 0	16 0	8 0	8 0	9 0	9 8	.....	.....	13	14 0	14 0	14 0
Nowada	12 0	12 8	18 0	18 8	.....	.....	11 0	11 0	15 0	13 0	13	13 0	14 0	14 8
Jehanabad ...	14 0	11 0	16 4	16 0	9 8	9 0	10 0	9 8	.....	.....	15	15 0	15 0	14 8
Aurungabad ...	13 10	13 0	17 0	17 8	9 8	9 6	10 4	10 6	15 8	16 0	16	15 12	15 12	15 10
Daoodnuggur ...	13 8	13 8	18 0	17 8	10 0	10 0	10 8	10 8	.....	.....	...	.....	15 0	15 0

3. Each sub-divisional officer reports no scarcity of food within his sub-division. The high prices of wheat and rice in Jehanabad have gone down, and the price of food generally may be said to be firm.

4. The Government stores of grain are now being sold to laborers on relief works and in some localities to the public. It is confidently expected that this will bring down prices, and there is a widespread belief that there are still innumerable small stocks of dhan in the country, which, in the event of a good rainfall, sufficient to assure the winter rice crop, would at once come into the market through the traders for consumption.

5. There has been no rainfall during the fortnight, nor, with the exception of a little cheena and sugarcane, are there any crops on the ground.

6. The condition of the people still remains satisfactory.

7. The numbers who come for gratuitous relief are small, and there is no notable increase. In the sudder the daily average has been 169, against 158 in last fortnight, but this increase of 11 has been mainly owing to a house-to-house search within the municipality, when all objects of charity were sent up for relief.

8. I have had the opportunity of seeing a very large number of the people of this district during the past fortnight,—people chiefly of the agricultural class, who have come into Gya with their opium produce.

9. The number who have so come in, I am informed by the Sub-Deputy Opium Agent to be over 32,000. I particularly noticed these people as being a fair specimen of the agricultural classes, coming from all quarters of the sudder sub-division, and I was gratified at finding no single case in which relief was required, or distress exhibited.

10. The deputy supervisors, who are now actively engaged in making a village-to-village visitation, concur in reporting none but exceptional cases, such as might occur at any season. It is very clear to my mind that there is no tract in the district in which anything like general distress or famine is apparent. Individual cases there must be, with food at high prices, and the poorest classes and professional beggars are affected thereby. With work available in all directions for those who desire it, and with a gratuitous distribution of food at carefully selected localities for those who may be physically unable to wosk, and with special officers, in addition to the ordinary staff, travelling over the country to bring to light distress that may be hidden, I conceive that all that it is reasonable to do is being done.

11. Our relief works show that there virtually is but little demand for labor.

12. There have been no ascertained cases of misery and starvation.

13. As promised in my last report I annex a comparative statement for April, as regards offences against property in general and grain thefts in particular.

Statement shewing the number of true cases of Dacoity, Robbery, Theft, and House-breaking in the Gya District for the month of April 1874, *as compared with the number of such cases in the corresponding month of April* 1873 *and* 1872.

	Dacoity.			Robbery.		Theft.			House-breaking.						Total.		
	Heading Nos. 30 and 31 of Crime Return AI.			Heading Nos. 32 and 33 of Crime Return AI.		Heading No. 43 of Crime Return AI.			Heading Nos. 35 and 42 of Crime Return AI.								
									1874.		1873.		1872.				
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1873.	1872.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.	With theft.	Without theft.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Gya	3	...	...	...	1	27	28	21	47	64	30	52	17	37	141	111	75
Jehanabad	...	...	1	...	...	12	8	4	9	30	6	21	8	17	51	35	30
Nowada	1	...	...	...	...	15	6	3	12	44	10	11	...	9	72	27	12
Aurungabad	1	1	...	2	1	35	20	22	25	20	11	12	16	13	83	45	51
Total ...	5	1	1	2	2	89	62	50	93	158	57	96	41	76	347	218	168

Comparative Statement of Crime in which grain was stolen in the Gya District for the month of April 1874, *as compared with those of corresponding month of* 1873 *and* 1872.

	Theft in which grain was stolen, Sections 379 and 380.					House-breaking in which grain was stolen.					Total.						
	Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.	Above Rs. 30.	Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.	Above Rs. 30.	Up to Rs. 10.			Above Rs. 10 and below Rs. 30.		Above Rs. 30.	
	1874.	1873.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1872.	1874.	1873.	1874.	1872.
Gya	3	8	2	2	1	3	2	1	2	1	6	10	3	2	2	1	1
Jehanabad	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	...	...
Nowada	3	2	2	...	1	2	2	...	1	...	5	4	2	1	...	1	...
Aurungabad	6	...	5	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	8	...	5	...	...	...	...
Total ...	15	12	10	2	2	7	4	1	3	1	22	16	11	3	2	2	1

14. From this it will be seen that offences against property have very considerably increased, I have consequently increased the strength at all Police stations and out-posts; at the same time it must be remembered that this statement is for the month of April when grain is in the Kaleans.

15. With high prices and a somewhat short supply the inducement to petty "Gharatgiries" is strong.

16. As regards grain thefts, with the exception of Aurungabad, there is no increase calling for special notice.

17. The Assistant-Magistrate, Jehanabad, reports extraordinary low prices of food in his worst tracts, and alleged distress on the confines of the Patna district, both matters are receiving attention, but the information requires confirmation before being dealt with at length in this report.

This has, on enquiry, been ascertained to be incorrect.

A. C. R.

B.—Relief Works.

18. I submit a statement of the relief works at present in hand in this district:—

Name of Work.	Total number of persons employed during the fortnight ending 9th May.	Daily average.	Remarks.
Daoodnuggur road	826	59	Collection of metal by contract.
Surbahda road	1,133	81	
Pakri Barwan road	2,475	177	Partly by contract and partly on payment by result.
Collection of kunker for Behar and Kujowlee road, by daily payments.	4,430	360	15,480 c. ft. of kunker collected, paid Rs. 221-11.
Ditto payment by result ..	920	66	
Warishgunje road, by daily payment	1,541	110	36,688 c. ft. done, paid Rs. 83-4-8.
Ditto payment by results ..	559	40	
Jehanabad and Hoolasgunge road, by daily payment.	7,273	519	87,928 c. ft. done, paid Rs. 376-3.
Ditto by contract	1,471	105	Contract.
Obra road	555	39	Contract.
Ruffigunge road, by daily payment ..	769	55	
Aurungabad tank	1,361	97	18,757 c. ft. done, paid Rs. 88-12-9.
Moharajgunge road	1,078	77	42,525 c. ft. done, paid Rs. 87-12-9.
Bela and Khezir Serai road, payment by result.	66	22	Commenced on 7th May.
Gobindpore road, daily payment ..	1,268	90	21,800 c. ft. done, paid Rs. 68-4.
Ditto payment by result ..	113	8	
Kootoomba road	806	115	20,000 c. ft. done, paid Rs. 55-14-6.
Puraya road, payment by result ..	427	61	Commenced on 3rd May.
Total ..	27,071	2,081	

19. As a rule, these works have a gang at each and working towards the centre. Payment by result, where it can be effected, even though at enhanced rates, is by far the most satisfactory to both employer and employed, provided thelatter honestly intend to give fair work for a fair wage

20. The daily average of laborers, (and this includes professional beldars, as well as relief laborers), 1,932 against 1,435 during previous fortnight. During this fortnight the four new works last entered in the statement have been opened. On the works in hand, as last reported, the daily average has been 1,561 against 1,435 of previous fortnight as above noted.

21. Arrangements are now being made for the distribution of Government grain to laborers on the works, on the terms stated in para. 20 of my last report. It is extraordinary to see the apathy with which the laborers accept this boon, and I believe it to be an impression abroad that Government is anxious to get rid of the grain, and that in buying Government grain the favor is entirely on the purchaser's side.

22. I have taken the opportunity of visiting the relief works in the neighbourhood of head-quarters, and my sub-divisional officers have been constantly inspecting works within their sub-divisions. The laborers generally are strong, hale, and hearty. Where sickly or weakly men appear they are placed in an invalid gang, and the quantity of work demanded is fixed according to the physical capacity of each.

23. The Government orders directing payment by grain to laborers on relief works have been communicated to all sub-divisional officers, and they are now elaborating their plans.

24. I find the substitution of tickets for pice most unpopular, and I propose to pay as heretofore in pice, for which Government grain will be exchanged on the spot.

C.—Transport of Food-grains.

25. The annexed table will show the quantity of reported private importations during the past fortnight.

Bazars.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Gya	432	220	94	837	65	382	2,030
Nowada	20	10	.....	60	15	35	140
Jehanabad	57	58	48	65	47	85	360
Aurungabad	97	....	90	344	....	155	686
Daoodnuggur	500	200	1,400	550	....	500	3,150
Total ...	1,106	488	1,632	1,856	127	1,157	6,366

26. This gives a total of 6,366 against 7,281 maunds in previous fortnight, showing a considerable falling off. This falling off is chiefly in the Aurungabad Sub-division, and an explanation has been called for from the officer in charge, he having omitted to notice the matter in his report.

27. I submit a table of the importations in the Sudder Bazaar :—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice, best sort.	Rice, common.	Maize.	Gram.	Total.
Last fortnight ..	427	293	85	1,206	104	452	2,567
Fortnight under report	432	220	94	837	65	382	2,030

28. This does not call for any special remark. The opening of the Government stores to the public, and the retention of carts for opium purposes, would naturally affect the importations.

D.—Storage of Government Grain.

29. I reproduce my last fortnight's statement of grain stored in the district.

Golahs.	Quantity.	Total.
* *Gya*	29,851	
Bela	3,012	
* Sherghotty	4,278	
Uttree	3,930	
* Bhelooa	992	
* Tecoree	2,004	
Futtehpore	991	
Imangunje	1,434	
		46,492
* *Jehanabad*	14,900	
Urwul	6,931	
Gundhor	3,073	
Kinjur	1,946	
Hoolosgunje	2,000	
Khizarserai	1,001	
		29,851
* *Nowada*	21,127	
Kodirgunje	2,814	
* Pukri Borwon	5,182	
* Rujowlee	3,992	
Warislagunje	2,001	
* *Aurungabad*	17,224	
* Ruffigunje	4,057	
* Kootoomba	3,000	
Wor	4,556	
* Daoodunggur	4,973	33,810
Grand Total ...	.....	1,45,269

30. During the fortnight advices have been received of the despatch of 5,000 maunds food-grains from the North-Western Provinces to Bihta Railway Station, of which 3,000 maunds had reached the Railway Station and are being conveyed to Aurungabad.

31. At the golas marked with an asterisk charitable relief is being dispensed. The sub-divisional officers consider they have a sufficiency of grain, and in that opinion I concur. I note the orders that with the exception of 25,000 maunds ordered from the North-Western Provinces, no further consignments of Government grain will be sent.

32. I annex a statement showing the storage and consumption of Government grain during past fortnight :—

Name of Circle.	Dates for which figures are given.	Total allotment of Government grain.	Total quantity of Government grain stored, exclusive of grain transferred to other districts.	Total quantity of Government grain consumed up to date by sale to the public or laborers.	Estimated grain receipt of the ensuing fortnight.	Estimated grain expenditure of ensuing fortnight.
Gya	Up to 15th May	91,000	46,489	549	.....	1,500
Nowada	" 14th "	48,000	35,116	.....	.....	500
Jehanabad	" 14th "	40,000	29,859	333	.....	600
Aurungabad	" 14th "	45,500	33,724	34	10,000	500
Total ...		224,500	145,188*	916	10,000	3,100

* As per result of stock-taking.

E.—Advance to Private Parties.

33. 1st, *for Purchase of Grain.*—Two applications only by traders have been received, considered, and granted, during the fortnight. The amount granted was Rs. 430.

34. 2nd, *for Land Improvements.*—The subjoined statement shows the transactions that have taken place during the fortnight,—*vide* Statement P accompanying.

35. I annex a statement showing total number of applications made up to the present, and how disposed of :—

Sub-Divisions.	Number of applications received during the fortnight.	Number of applications received previously.	Total number of applications received.	Number disposed of.					Pending.
				Applications granted.	Rejected or withdrawn.	Reported to Commissioner.	Remitted.	Total disposed of.	
Gya	3	27	30	8	14	.....	.....	22	8
Aurungabad	.....	79	79	36	38	.....	.....	74	5
Jehanabad	1	79	80	45	30	.....	.....	75	5
Nowada	1	9	10	3	4	.....	.....	7	3
Total ...	5	194	199	92	86	.....	.....	178	21

F.—Charitable Relief.

36. Under heading D I have stated that charitable relief is being dispensed at the centres marked with an asterisk.

37. The following is a detail :—

Centre.	Daily average.	Last fortnight.
Gya	169	158
Sherghotty	44	33
Bhelooa	Not received.	
Ticaree	See below.	
Jehanabad	71	Since opened.
Nowada	40	44
Pukree Borwan	38	38
Rujowlee	40	32
Aurungabad	53	
Ruffigunge	22 } 95	102
Kootoomba	9	
Daoodnuggur	11	

38. At Ticaree gratuitous relief is being given by the Maharaja of Ticaree. I have not received the details.* In addition to this, at Gya 329 women have been relieved by cotton-spinning against 314 during previous fortnight, 5 persons by weaving and 14 by twisting string against 22 the previous fortnight.

* Since received ; daily average 240.

39. I have directed a small store of cleaned cotton to be kept at each centre for distribution to needy women willing to earn relief by spinning.

40. The above particulars will show that there has been no noticeable increase in the number of persons coming for charitable relief. The deputy supervisors have been well employed in visiting the villages in their respective circles, and the result is that, with the exception of a few individual cases, no general distress is found to exist at present in any portion of the district.

G.—Financial Result.

41. The total expenditure shown up to last narrative (2nd May) was Rs. 1,06,193-11-6. During the fortnight under notice the following expenditure has been incurred :—

On Account of Establishment and Contingencies.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Paid travelling allowance of Mr. Clark	60	0	0
„ Baboo Dhunesh Chunder Roy, on account of contingencies	31	9	0
„ Mr. Skrine, on account of freight of a horse from Chooadanga to Bankipore.. ..	50	8	0
	142	1	0

On Account of Land Improvement.

As per accompanying statement	2,571	0	0

Abstract.

On Account of establishment, &c.	142	1	0
„ of land improvement	2,571	0	0
Total expenditure shown in last report	1,06,193	11	6
Grand Total ..	1,08,906	12	6

42. Government grain has been sold to the public, relief committees, and laborers during the past fortnight as hereunder :—

	Mds.
Gya	549
Jehanabad	333
Aurungabad	36

43. As directed in Government No. 96TF of 2nd instant, experiment has been made of selling grain through traders.

44. At Gya four bunniahs of good character were selected, and the rates fixed were those suggested in the above quoted orders :—

Clean rice	10	seers per rupee.
Partially cleaned	12	„ „
Wheat	12½	„ „
Mixed grain	15 & 16	„ „

45. The vendors were allowed a profit of ½ seer per rupee. It was found, however, that the poorer section of the public did not benefit by this as much as could be desired, and to effect this, as well as to judge of the demand there might be, I, on the 12th, determined to sell at these prices from the gola.

46. It is not my intention to continue these sales, as if I can ensure the food being sold to those most requiring it, there is no necessity for this additional labor.

47. These sales were fairly attended, but there was nothing like a rush to purchase. It may be satisfactory to state that the Burmah rice was most in demand. The partially husked Burmah rice sold freely at 12 seers, and with a view to test the demand for clean Burmah and Bengal rice, I, for two days, sold these at the same price—10 seer per rupee, the result of which was that the Burmah clean rice was very much preferred to the Bengal, a result I had hardly anticipated.

48. Of the four overseers and four tehsildars for this district, one overseer only, Mr. Lee, has arrived. He has been sent into the mofussil to carry out relief works on the Bela and Khizerserai roads.

49. The appointment of the deputy supervisors has already been reported in my narrative of 18th April.

50. Mr. Skrine has arrived and has been sent to Sherghotty to relieve Mr. Barry, who, on 13th instant, was ordered at once to proceed, as directed by the Commissioner, to Sarun.

51. Referring to paragraph 6 of Mr. Bernard's letter No. 141TF of 5th instant, I regret His Honor should be under the impression that sufficient relief works had not been opened in this district.

52. His Honor will perceive that I have got 16 separate works open (independently of district road repairs under the Executive Engineer) in all parts of the district, and that on the majority of these two or more gangs are employed. It is very certain that the present demand for work is insufficient for these works to progress with any rapidity. They have been opened so as to allow all wanting work an opportunity of obtaining it within easy reach of their homes.

P.

Statement of Advances granted on account of Land Improvement.

Name of applicant and rights held by him.	Nature and locality of work for which advance is required.	Amount of advance applied for.	Period within which the work is to be completed.
	Jehanabad Sub-division.	Rs	
Sobrun Mahton, Ram Surun Singh, and Tilluk Singh, ryots.	Repairs to a pucca well in Dhanganwan	150	3 months.
Dhori Singh, ryot ..	Ditto in Rampore Amwan, pergunnah Okree.	125	2 "
Gungabishoon Singh ryot ..	Ditto in Dunoobas *alias* Chukmusjid, pergunnah Okree.	80	2 "
Sheo Sagur Singh, Pirthee Singh, and Achruj Singh, ryots.	1 Pucca well and embankment in Bazeedpore Seonna.	249	2 "
Abdool Jaleel, jagirdar ..	1 Pucca well and embankment in Nowdoo, pergunnah Ekil.	250	1 "
Doorga Singh, Koshtkar, and Suruam Singh.	1 Pucca well in Algunna, pergunnah Bhelawar.	90	2 "
Deo Prosad Pathuk, ryot ..	1 Pucca well in Kulpa, pergunnah Bhelawar.	75	2 "
Bhuttun Mahton, ryot ..	1 Pucca well in Hussunpore, pergunnah Sunoot.	100	2 "
	Sudder Sub-division.		
Ramkishun Singh, zemindar	1 Pucca dam in River Dhona..	800	3 "
Surubjeet Singh, ryot ..	2 Pucca wells and embankment in Gairay Suryara, pergunnah Sunoot.	350	2 "
	Aurungabad Sub-division.		
Ray Het Narain Singh, Bahadoor, zemindar.	Repairing a small tank at Keola	249	May 1874.
Ditto ditto	Repairs to an old embankment ..	53	"
	Total ...	2,571	

GYA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 8th May 1874.

A. V. PALMER,
Collector.

No. 726F, dated Gya, the 20th May 1874.

Memo. by—A. V. PALMER, ESQ., Collector of Gya.

FORWARDED to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department, in continuation of this office No. 719F of 18th instant (fortnightly report ending 16th).

Statement showing the Total Number of Laborers on Piece-work and on Daily Wages for the Fortnight ending 9th May 1874.

WORKS.	ON PIECE-WORK.				ON DAILY WAGES.			
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Daoodnuggur Road	616	210	.....	826	.....	.....	.....	.....
Surbada Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	5[illegible]8	574	51	1,133
Bela and Khizur Serai Road ...	47	13	6	66	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puraya Road	295	107	25	427	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pukree Barwan Road	1,195	758	398	2,351	52	53	19	124
Gobindpore Road	82	19	12	113	398	603	267	1,268
Collection of kunker for Behar and Rujowlee Road at four different places.	513	402	5	920	768	2,300	1,359	4,427
Warisaligunge Road	346	213	.....	559	301	1,093	147	1,541
Jehanabad and Hoolasgunge Road	582	872	66	1,520	1,846	4,327	1,051	7,224
Obra Road	258	151	146	555	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ruffigunge Road	Information not received.				160	484	125	769
Aurungabad Tank	.....	.....	.....	.....	259	1,015	87	1,361
Maharajgunge Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	560	384	134	1,078
Kootoomba Road	.....	.....	.....	.....	254	331	221	806
Total ...	3,934	2,745	658	7,337	5,106	11,164	3,461	19,731

Grand total of laborers employed during the fortnight is 27,068
Daily average 1,932

GYA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 20th May, 1874.

A. V. PALMER,
Collector.

No. 292F, dated Arrah, the 19th May 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, ESQ., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I HAVE the honor to submit my 12th narrative for the fortnight ending the 16th.

A.—STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Abundance or Scarcity of Supply in the Bazars.

From all parts of the district it is reported that there is no scarcity of supply in the markets.

Kinds and Prices of Grain selling at one or more specified Principal Marts.

The kinds and prices of grain selling at the chief marts in the district are furnished in Appendix A.

In the Arrah sub-division there has been a slight rise in the price of rice; the price of other grains is on the whole much the same as during the last fortnight; in the Bhubooah, Sasseram, and Buxar sub-divisions, the prices are steady in nearly all the markets.

There has been no rain, although the barometer has fluctuated a good deal; on the evening of the 11th, there was a heavy dust-storm; the wind was very strong from the east, and one would imagine that rain must have fallen not very far off, from the very perceptible change in the temperature of the atmosphere after the storm had passed away.

State of the Crops.

The only crops on the ground are the young sugarcane, cheena, and in places boro rice; vegetables also have been sown; favorable reports are received in regard to these crops. The late storm (above alluded to) did some injury to the mango crop, which otherwise is a promising one.

Condition of the People.

There has been no noticeable change in the condition of the people. No cases of misery and starvation have been brought to light. Small-pox is still prevalent in the district, but much less than it was, and what there is, is not of a virulent type.

Grain-thefts and Robberies.

Three cases of grain-theft have been reported; no robberies during the fortnight under report have occurred.

B.—Relief Works.

In accordance with the instructions conveyed in letter No. 144T.F., dated 5th May, I give in Appendix B full particulars in regard to all the relief works now in progress in the district, and the number of laborers employed on each. Arrangements are in course of completion to sell Government grain to the laborers employed on the different relief works; a commencement will be made during the ensuing fortnight.

C.—Transport of Food.

The statement of the private importations of grain by rail will be forwarded hereafter. There has been a falling off in the quantity of grain imported by rail to the different stations in the Arrah and Buxar sub-divisions; it is alleged that prices have risen in the towns of the North-Western Provinces, from which grain has heretofore been imported.

In Sasseram the private importations by rail were 2,614 maunds, and from other districts 3,076 maunds, being an increase of 690 maunds over the previous fortnight.

In Bhubooah the importations by rail were 128 maunds, from other districts 756 maunds; being an increase of 30 maunds over the last return.

D.—Storage of Government Grain at Relief Works.

No grain has been received or stored during the fortnight. I have applied for 25,000 maunds for the Sasseram and Bhubooah sub-divisions, and 15,000 maunds for the Arrah sub-division. I trust there will be no delay in supplying this grain, which should be all stored before the middle of next month, to avoid the chance of its being injured in transit by rain.

E.—Advances to Private Parties, and their Results.

No advances have been made during the fortnight.

F.—Charitable Relief.

The return of persons relieved at the Sasseram poor-house and relief-centre has not been received; at the other relief-centres the numbers are as follow:—

Rope-making.

Relief Centres.	No. of Persons.
Kochus	... 23
Bhubooah	... 381
Chynepore	... 9
Total	... 413

Spinning-relief.

Bhubooah	... 64
Chynepore	... 373
Total	... 437

Weaving-relief.

	No. of Persons.	Thread given. Mds.	Srs.	Ch.
Bhubooah	... 14	1	6	8

This represents the relief during the fortnight of 441 women and 423 men,—a total of 864 persons. The details of the gratuitous relief are as follow:—

Uncooked Food.

Relief Centres.	Men.	Women.
Chenary	0	8
Dungain	1	2
Bhubooah	2	5
Chynepore	1	4
Total ...	4	19

Cooked Food.

	Men.	Women.	Children.
Kochus	... 51	13	26
Bhubooah	... 160	274	201
Total	... 211	287	227

In the Buxar sub-division the return submitted shows the relief at—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Buxar	6	12	0	18
Berhampore	0	8	0	8
Doomraon	4	4	7	15
Nowanuggur	11	12	0	23
Chousa	35	53	5	93
Khiree	7	28	2	37
Total ...	63	117	14	194

in all a total of 63 men, 117 women, and 14 children.

A poor-house at Chousa has been completed, and the giving of relief will be at once started there.

In the Arrah sub-division the number of persons who have received gratuitous relief during the fortnight is as follows:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Moulabag, Arrah, poor-house ...	157	497	44	698
Money relief	18	18	0	36
Arrah town, including men, women, and children	0	0	0	39
Gurhanee	20	14	15	49
Total ...	195	529	59	822

Rope-making.

Moulabag poor-house and relief-centre ... ... 159 persons.

In-door Relief.

Arrah town, 40 persons.

In addition to this, in-door relief in the way of cotton-spinning and food for 20 days has been given through the supervising relief officers, full details regarding which have not been received.

In the Arrah sub-division three supervising officers, in the Buxar sub-division two officers, and in the Sasseram and Buhbooah sub-division six, are fully engaged in village-to-village enquiries.

G.

The annexed statement (Appendix C) shows the financial results of the fortnight.

APPENDIX A.

Prices-current at the Principal Marts up to the Fortnight ending the 16th May 1874.

No	Division.	Marts.	Wheat.	Rice.	Gram.	Peas.	Maize.	Barley.	Bajra.
			S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.	S. C.
1	ARRAH ...	Arrah ...	14 ½	1[illegible] 0	18 0	16 0	18 0	18 ½	...
2		Bindowlia ...	14 ¼	11 0	17 ¼	16 ¾	17 0	...	...
3		Sahar ...	14 0	10 ½	16 0	16 0	15 0	16 0	...
4		Jugdispore ...	16 0	10 ½	19 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	...
1	BUXAR ...	Buxar ...	14 8	12 0	18 0	...	17 0	19 0	16 8
2		Doomraon ...	14 0	11 0	18 ½	19 0	...	19 0	15 ¾
3		Roghoonathpore ...	14 0	11 ½	19 0	18 ½	...	19 0	16 0
4		Chousa ...	15 0	11 0	19 0	19 0	...	...	...
1	SASSERAM ...	Sasseram ...	14 8	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	17 0	...
2		Dehri ...	14 0	11 0	16 8	16 0	...	18 0	...
3		Chenary ...	14 ¾	10 10	18 8	18 4	18 8	18 12	...
4		Akburpore ...	15 0	10 0	15 0	15 0	...	18 0	...
1	BHUBOOAH ...	Bhubooah ...	14 8	11 0	18 0	18 0	...	18 0	15 0
2		Jehanabad ...	15 0	11 0	17 0	17 0	...	18 0	...
3		Durgawuti ...	14 12	11 0	...	18 0	...	18 0	15 8
4		Chynepore ...	14 8	10 8	18 8	18 0	...	18 0	...
5		Hatta ...	15 4	10 8	18 8	...	...	16 0	...

APPENDIX B.

List of Relief Works in the Shahabad District, and Laborers on them, during the Fortnight ending 16th May 1874.

Name of Work.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Arrah Sub-Division.				
Raising to the Sahsr and Arrah Road	10,440	2,519	376	13,335
Ditto Kaemnugur and Arrah Road	3,067	1,872	1,373	6,312
Ditto Feero and Arrah Road	6,147	457	448	7,052
Ditto Gudhani and Bihta Road	1,458	233	58	1,749
Total	21,112	5,081	2,255	28,448
Buxar Sub-Division.				
Raising road from Poorunda to Suryah	1,860	1,019	519	3,398
Repairs to the Bhojepore Road	86	68	.....	154
Ditto to Doomraon and Roopsagur Road	175	258	.....	433
Ditto to Buxar and Ramsagur Road	37	38	.....	75
Total	2,158	1,383	519	4,060
Bhuboosh Sub-Division.				
Raising road from Khereo to Jehanabad	10,635	6,740	1,618	18,393
Ditto Durgawuti to Hatta	9,369	6,619	2,116	18,104
Ditto Bhuboosh to Jehanabad	18,227	18,510	7,407	44,144
Ditto Burraon to Ditto	799	855	206	1,860
Ditto Bhugwanpore to Chynepore	1,296	992	104	2,392
Ditto Hatta to Durowli	2,150	1,779	172	4,101
Total	41,876	35,495	11,623	88,994
Sasseram Sub-Division.				
Raising road from Khyra and Dehree	1,303	579	.....	1,882
Nicking out Bickrum and Nokha Roads	1,373	675	494	2,542
Repairs to road from Akburpore to Judoonathpore	705	172	203	1,080
Ditto Chenary to Mullipore	373	437	94	904
Total	3,754	1,863	791	6,408
Under Department Public Works — Arrah Sub-Division	12,654	4,848	2,197	26,699
Under Department Public Works — Buxar	1,860	1,019	519	3,398
Under Department Public Works — Sas-eram	2,676	1,254	494	4,424
Under Department Public Works — Bhuboosh	39,726	33,716	11,451	84,893
Total	63,916	40,837	14,661	119,414
Under Sub-District Officers ... — Arrah	1,458	233	58	1,749
Under Sub-District Officers ... — Buxar	298	364	.....	662
Under Sub-District Officers ... — Sasseram	1,678	699	297	1,984
Under Sub-District Officers ... — Bhuboosh	2,150	1,779	172	4,101
Total	4,984	2,985	527	8,496
Grand Total	68,900	43,822	15,188	127,910

a.—Number of laborers employed under Public Works Department. — On piece-work	63,916	40,837	14,661	119,414
a.—Number of laborers employed under Public Works Department. — On daily wages	.....	.....	.....	.....
b.—Ditto under Sub-Divisional officers — On piece-work	3,874	2,861	474	7,209
b.—Ditto under Sub-Divisional officers — On daily wages	1,110	124	53	1,287
c.—Ditto under Court of Wards ... — On piece-work / On daily wages	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
d.—Grand Total ...	68,900	43,822	15,188	127,910
Total on piece-work ...	67,790	43,698	15,135	126,623
Total on daily wages ...	1,110	124	53	1,287
Grand Total ...	68,900	43,822	15,188	127,910

APPENDIX C.

G.—Financial Result of the Fortnight.

	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Total expenditure from the district and sub-treasuries, as shown in the last narrative, full details of which were therein given		31,973 15 2
Expenditure during the fortnight under report:—		
In the Arrah Sub-Division.		
Construction of golah at Burdiha	29 11 10	29 11 10
In the Buxar Sub-Division.		
By advance to Illahibux of Saraya Golah for current expense	25 0 0	
Advance to Ramruttun Lal, Golah-keeper of Sarenjafa, current expense	25 0 0	
Advance to Illahibux of Saraya Golah for current expense	25 0 0	
Advance to Illahibux of Saraya Golah for current expense	25 0 0	
Advance to Illahibux of Saraya Golah for current expense	25 0 0	125 0 0

In the Sasseram and Bhubooah Sub-Divisions.

Paid to Clerk Mohuma for constructing a flooring ...	50	0	0			
Paid to Clerk Chand for ditto ditto ...	9	15	0			
Cart-hire from Sasseram to Dhurgair to convey goles, &c.	3	0	0			
Paid to Nazir for the purchase of material for Divarel Depôt	17	8	0			
Carriage of above materials	3	0	0			
Purchase of Service Labels	10	0	0			
Paid to Bhyro Dyal, Nazir, for the purchase of paper ...	10	0	0			
Paid to Tega Duftry for the purchase of paper ...	12	0	0			
Cart-hire to convey weights and scales from Sasseram to Doomraon	2	0	0			
Carriage of registers to different depôts	5	0	0			
				122	7	0
Total expenditure during the fortnight ...				277	2	10
Grand Total to end of fortnight ...				32,251	2	0

No. 323F, dated Arrah, the 22nd May 1874.

From—H. W. ALEXANDER, ESQ., Collector of Shahabad,

To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

IN continuation of my Narrative for the fortnight ending the 16th current, I have the honor to forward a statement of food-grain imported by rail into the district during the fortnight.

Statement of food-grain imported by rail during the fortnight ending May 1874.

OUTWARDS.

	Rice.			Wheat, oats and barley.			Jenera.			Dall and grain.			Other grain and pulse.			Total.		Grand Total.
	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	Total.	Up.	Down.	
Arrah ...	570	.....	570	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3,892	3,896	.....	.....	.....	574	3,892	4,466
Beehea ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	294	294	31	3,158	3,189	.....	223	223	.....	.....	.....	31	3,675	3,706
Raghunathpore	500	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	98	98	.....	.....	.....	.....	101	101	500	199	699
Doomraon ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	215	215	.....	215	215
Buxar ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,466	1,466	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,466	1,466
Total ...	1,070	.....	1,070	.....	1,760	1,760	31	3,256	3,287	4	4,115	4,119	.....	316	316	1,105	9,447	10,552

INWARDS.

Arrah ...	40,636	.....	40,636	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,466	13,466	.....	.....	.....	20,636	13,466	34,102
Beehea ...	1,948	.....	1,948	.....	.....	.....	.....	679	679	.....	238	238	.....	.....	.....	1,948	917	2,865
Raghunathpore	3,756	.....	3,756	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	25	44	3,775	25	3,800
Doomraon ...	2,529	1,489	4,018	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	145	3,004	3,149	2,674	4,493	7,167
Buxar ...	2,080	956	3,036	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,482	1,482	.....	10,205	10,205	2,080	14,643	16,723
Total ...	50,949	2,445	53,394	.....	.....	.....	.....	679	679	.....	15,186	15,186	164	13,234	13,398	31,113	33,544	64,657

ARRAH,
The 22nd May 1874.

H. W. ALEXANDER,
Collector.

No. 1427, dated Mozufferpore, the 21st May 1874.

From—C. F. Worsley, Esq., Officiating Collector of Tirhoot,
To—The Offg. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Statistical Department.

I have the honor to submit my narrative of scarcity and relief in the Hajeepore, Tajpore and Sudder Sub-Divisions for the fortnight ending Saturday, 16th May 1874.

A.—State of the Country.

2. In Hajeepore Sub-Division the bazars have been sufficiently supplied, and there has been no material change in prices. Though scarcity does not exist at present, the Sub-Divisional Officer "apprehends that it will arise during this or next month." Regarding the condition of the people, he writes, I am sorry to say, that since the opening of my works the number of beggars has steadily increased. I was in hope with you that the opening of works would have had a contrary effect, but the last four weekly returns show—

17th April	706
24th April	1,272
1st May	1,487
8th May	2,384

"I have seen relief given myself, and know as a fact that it is given carefully and with discrimination, and it is but natural that planters would wish to discourage mendicity in their 'dehats.' Mr. Park, the Manager of Dhurrampore, informs me that over 30 Brahmins and Rajpoots, men who never would have worked under ordinary circumstances, are coming to his works, and it is interesting to note that when these people began to come to his works they took off their 'junies,' or cords, to hide their caste, but that now they work openly without trying to conceal it. This makes me adhere to my former statement that distress is impending."

3. It is impossible to explain the increase of pauperism without knowing some particulars of the paupers themselves, but beyond the remarks which I have just quoted there is nothing in Mr. Tute's report to show from what classes the beggars have sprung. In the absence of information on this point, I attach no great importance to their number, which, if it includes professional beggars, old and infirm persons, and others physically unfit to work, would not be high at any time for a sub-division containing 544,000 souls. I may observe however that I quite agree with Mr. Tute in the propriety of relieving these persons.

4. With reference to paragraph 5 of His Honor's resolution, dated 11th instant, I beg to inform you that I intend to "inspect personally the condition of the Hajeepore sub-division" in the course of a few days, and that the urgent claims of the Sudder sub-division have alone prevented me from doing so before.

5. In Tajpore sub-division prices have not varied much. The comparative cheapness of certain food-grains is attributed by the Sub-Divisional Officer to a general belief "that Government shops will immediately be opened everywhere," but this belief has in no way affected the sale of rice, for which grain the sub-division is dependent entirely on importation. Mr. Wace is convinced that the "ryots' stores are now very low, and that there is far more distress in the lower cultivating class than in that of ordinary laborers."

6. On the tobacco question Mr. Wace writes as follows:—

"The tobacco difficulty is still unsolved. I once more most strongly urge on your attention this matter. Tobacco is a thing that is very susceptible of damp, and what is to be done must be done in the course of the next month. In view of what I believe to be the present condition of transport to Eastern Tirhoot, I can hardly hope now for much assistance in the way of carriage. I can only beg once again to be allowed to advance direct to ryots on their tobacco. This would be a great boon even to those who would not take money from us. There is many a 'tangi,' or load of 4 to 5 maunds, lying by, bought to all intents and purposes, except that the full price is not paid. The trader has given his earnest money, but he refuses to pay the balance due till he can remove the tobacco; meanwhile the ryots frets for his money, and is, I fear, induced at times from sheer want of cash to take a less sum than that originally agreed on; the trader of course making out that these favorable terms are necessary to enable him to guard against the risk of being overtaken by the rains before he can get his purchases away. If Government moved, I believe the trader would be more reasonable, and possibly relieve us of the difficulty of guarding the tobacco by making his own arrangements for storing it on the spot. At present, if not master of carriage, he is at least the master of the situation."

7. Pending further instruction from Government, I have directed Mr. Wace to make liberal advances to tobacco cultivators under the general rules applicable to advances.

8. In the Sudder sub-division scarcity of rice has in no way abated, and all classes of people feel grave anxiety about the deficiency of food. On this sub-division I am able to report circle by circle.

9. *Seraya Circle* (18 *miles south-west from Mozufferpore*).—I visited this circle on 10th instant and found, as the Superintendent had reported a few days previously that matters were becoming worse in this part of the district. Besides seeing the Manager of Seraya factory, I had the advantage of meeting the Superintendent of Sahebgunge circle. Both these gentlemen informed me that demand for employment was increasing every day, and that in consequence of local stores falling very low and local trade having failed to supply the markets in their circles, food-grains had become unquestionably scarce. I had on 4th instant written to all circle officers requesting them to arrange for the sale of limited quantities of Government grain during the ensuing fortnight. In the case of some circles the order was issued more by way of experiment, and with a view to gauge the real state of the markets than from a deliberate conviction that sales were absolutely necessary. For Seraya and Sahebgunge circles, both lying within easy reach of the Gunduck, and offering special facilities for private importations, I had directed the sale of only 200 maunds a piece. I learnt, however, that in each of these circles the sales had averaged 50 maunds a day, and that the demand for Government grain was excessive. I accordingly authorised both Superintendents to increase their sales to such an extent as was safely possible, pending the arrival of more grain. On one large relief work that I visited (the Seraya—Paro Road), there was the keenest competition among the laborers for the purchase of the grain, and the salesman complained that the press of customers was at times so great that it was almost impossible to transact business. It was most satisfactory to find that although the limit of retail sale was two seers, the majority of sales had not exceeded one seer each. The rates at which the grain was sold were as follow:—

Cleaned rice	11 seers per rupee.
Mixed rice and dhan	13 ditto.

Writing on 14th instant the Superintendent remarks—"General condition of people is getting worse. People in receipt of charitable relief are increasing very fast, and during next fortnight will, I fear, almost double in number. Prospects of crops are generally very bad, and must continue so until there is a heavy fall of rain."

10. *Jaintpore Circle* (18 *miles west from Mozufferpore*).—The Superintendent thus writes under date 14th instant: "In the Jaintpore circle the tanks are entirely piece-work, and the roads hazree. In Tickar out-work, where tank-work is being chiefly carried on, the able-bodied are placed on piece-work, and the weaker women and children on hazree. I am allowing from six annas a dhur to three annas, in accordance to the size of tank and distance the earth has to be carried.

The roads too I make, as far as possible, testworks by closing the work for a day, when I see any symptoms of laziness on the part of the coolies.

The liberal aid afforded by you has, I think I may safely say, removed all signs of the severe distress which the poorer classes were beginning to feel, and as long as these relief works are kept open, there is certainly no cause for apprehension.

11. *Dooria Circle* (26 *miles west from Mozufferpore*).—The Superintendent reports under date 14th instant: "By means of employment gained on the relief works all appearances of starvation have effectually been stayed off. The class who would be likely to suffer most would be the "grihasts," or land cultivators, who owing to other duties are unable to attend relief works.

The amount of grain in the market is scarce. I on the 9th carted 500 maunds of grain on Government account from Sahebgunge, and am selling the same at Government rates. The demand for the same is very large." Mr. Studd has since reported that the 500 maunds have been all sold.

Of his relief works he writes: "A number of my tank-diggings have been completed. Of the remainder a greater portion will be furnished within a fortnight. All men applying for employment on the relief works have no difficulty in obtaining it: the able-bodied on ticca, and those unable to do ticca work are put on hazree."

12. *Sahebgunge Circle* (34 *miles north from Mozufferpore*).—The Superintendent of this circle reports under date 16th instant: "The general condition of the people is not improving, as will be seen from increased numbers on works. The ticca system is gradually gaining ground, and able-bodied men see its advantages more daily.

The supplies in the markets are still holding out, but for the past few days I notice a decrease in importation of grains into Sahebgunge bazar.

The prospects of crops are worse now than at the beginning of this fortnight. The strong west winds have affected the yield of the cheena crop now being cut, which cannot average more than 4 annas. The paddy sown in low lands is also in many places withering. Ploughing for the Indian-corn crop is well on, and the ryots tell me they have got seed, but should this drought continue, it is doubtful whether the poorer classes may not be forced to use it."

The Superintendent suggests that a certain quantity of Indian-corn seed should be bought and stored in each factory or relief circle, and be sold to the poorer cultivators at a reasonable price. This suggestion, I think, should be adopted.

13. *Motipore Circle* (18 *miles north-west from Mozufferpore*).—The Superintendent reports under date 15th instant: "I am glad to say all the relief works are going on in a

satisfactory manner, and the amount of work done is as much as could well be expected. You can see from the report that we do not allow more than 500 coolies to gather together. In this way we get more work done. A good many of the tanks commenced first are almost finished now, and as a rule water has been got to in all of them. As soon as one tank is finished another is commenced. The digging out of these tanks has prevented a *water famine* in this dehat.

All the gratuitous relief is given at the factory, and though no one gets it but those that are unfit for work, you will note that the number is very great. *This speaks for itself as regards famine or no famine.*

The sale of Government grain has been going on since the 6th. I have appointed a buniah for each relief work. He comes to the factory every morning, and takes away enough grain to sell to the coolies at his work. The demand for Government grain is very great, and did I sell it to all comers even in small quantities I should get through an enormous quantity in a week. As it is I endeavour to sell it only to the coolies on relief works."

Mr. Fraser has introduced what I consider to be an excellent system in connection with ticca works. Instead of allowing each laborer to do as much task-work as can possibly be done in a whole day, he assigns him as much as will enable him to earn 1½ annas, and so leaves him free to work at his own lands for some hours daily.

14. *Kantee Circle* (9 *miles north-west from Mozufferpore*).—I visited this circle on the 14th and 17th instant, and am of opinion that it is the most distressed of all circles under the management of planters. The portion under the immediate charge of the assistant at Regye out-work (16 miles north from Mozufferpore) is especially bad, and at newly opened works fully 25 per cent. of the laborers are in a most impoverished condition.

The sale of Government grain in this circle was not commenced a day too soon; indeed the people had suffered much from the difficulty of procuring grain in the markets.

The assistant informed me that nothing could exceed the delight of the laborers on learning that Government grain was to be sold at the relief works, and having once obtained it, they prayed or (as he expressively described their entreaties) "howled" for the introduction of grain payments. This mode of payment is no doubt very popular and most in accordance with native custom, and I have therefore directed its adoption whenever the laborers themselves desire it.

Much distress prevails among the children in the neighbourhood of Regye, especially among those of the Mushar caste, and as Mr. Llewhellin has observed that though daily relieved they do not improve in condition, he has arranged to give them cooked food and to make them eat it at the factory.

The women of this caste refuse to work, and appropriate the food given to their children. The males work, but do not earn sufficient to maintain their families.

15. Most of the low dhan lands have been sown in the six western circles with seed procured locally, but these lands are estimated to form only one-third of the total dhan area of those tracts. This fact, so far as it goes, is encouraging with reference to the seed question, but I may at the same time mention that I know villages five or six miles west of Mozufferpore, whose cultivators have been unable to procure seed at less than twelve miles distance from their homes.

16. The more I see of the administration of relief circles by planters, the more I am convinced that such agency is the best that could possibly have been obtained. On the one hand it is greatly their interest that their ryots should be enabled to maintain themselves during the period of famine; on the other it is no less their interest to discourage indolence and to prevent men, whose labour they will hereafter require, from contracting slothful and demoralising habits, and this combination of interests, joined with strong feelings of loyalty towards the Government, commiseration for distress and minute local knowledge, necessarily secures excellent results. Without depreciating the services of my special superintendents, I may express regret that this admirable agency is not more largely available. I must add that though not in charge of circles, the managers of Daodpore, Bheekenpore, Belsundh, and Rajkhand factories have rendered me most valuable assistance in supervising relief works.

17. *Toorkee circle* (16 *miles north from Mozufferpore*).—From the 14th to 17th instant, I stayed in camp at Toorkee and inspected the worst portion of this and Belsund circles. Of these parts I had previously seen very little, and though I had been informed that the people were hard pressed and eager for work, I was not prepared to see such strong symptoms of distress as presented themselves in many of the villages which I visited. On the left bank of the Bagmuttee, between the Toorkee and Rajkhand, the country is one entire tract of low dhan land and is annually inundated by the river. The dhan crop last winter was exceedingly small, and the soil has been now baked to such a degree of hardness that the cultivators despair of being able to plough it without an early, heavy, and soaking fall of rain. Here and there, where the lands are somewhat sandy, the fields have been cultivated, but are lying unsown and seem likely to remain so; even if the sowings can be got into the ground before the commencement of the rains there is great danger of the young plants being swamped by an early rise of the river.

The demand for Government grain is very great in this circle; men come to the golah from several miles distance, and would gladly buy as much grain as we could sell. On three relief works the Superintendent has begun to pay wages in grain.

All the villages in this circle have been formed into groups, but the system of village relief has not yet been fully introduced. The number of relief works is still too few, and I have ordered more to be opened.

18. *Belsundh Circle (27 miles north of Mozufferpore).*—At Belsundh itself, owing to the watchful supervision exercised by Mr. Manners, the Factory Manager, the laborers look well, and the relief works have been executed in a thoroughly good manner. But on the eastern side of the circle distress is severe in many villages, notably in a large village named Madhoul, 8 miles to the south-east, where Bahbans abound and refuse to work. I visited this village on the 16th, and observed several bad cases of starvation among the children and others. A supply of 100 maunds of grain had been sent to this village on the day before my visit, but, grateful as the people were for this aid, they gravely objected that it was barely enough to last them for a day. Local supplies in this part of the circle are very small, and "baiparees," the sole importers of grain for the north of the Sudder sub-division, rarely visit villages away from the high road I directed the Superintendent of the circle, who is a Bengalee gentleman, to lose no time in giving advances in the eastern villages. He had already opened a sufficient number of works, but, judging from his low returns, they would seem to be unpopular from some cause or other.

Mr. Manners informed me that since the commencement of Government sales at Belsundh, thousands of persons had come in from all sides to buy grain; and certainly the crowd round the golah was so great that I was scarcely able to enter it. Most applicants for advances in this circle ask that they may be made in grain.

Mr. Manners thinks that no difficulty will be found in procuring seed-grain, and that the zemindars and mahajuns who hold stocks will be compelled by regard for their own interests to advance it to their ryots. He holds himself a small quantity of 800 maunds, which I hope to obtain in exchange for rice.

Some notion may be formed of the parched state of this circle from the facts that, during last year, the factory rain-gauge marked only 21 inches rain against an average fall of 45 inches in previous year; that from the 29th September up to date there has been but one inch of rain; and that the factory lands which have been constantly irrigated for some months are not expected to yield more than a 2-anna indigo crop.

19. *Rajkhand Circle (20 miles north-east from Mozufferpore.*—The Superintendent reports that "rice is unprocurable in the smaller bazars, except where buniahs have been established for the sale of Government grain. Grain mixed with barley remains, however, at the same price as during the last fortnight, *i.e.*, from 12½ to 13 seers for a rupee.

No material change has taken place in the condition of the people, but the number of laborers on relief works has largely increased.

Small crops of millet and pulses on the banks of the river (Lakhundye) are said to be coming on favorably. Some of the land in the north-east portion of the circle is being ploughed and broken up for sowing. On 11th instant $\frac{3}{10}$ths of an inch of rain fell.

20. *Kutra Circle (18 miles north-east from Mozufferpore).*—The condition of the people in this circle, I am assured, is rapidly improving. I have not been able to visit Kuttrah during the past fortnight, but from the Superintendent's reports I have reason to believe that every thing is going on satisfactorily. The demand for employment is very great, and sales of Government grain have given much relief to the laboring classes. The want of grain is most seriously felt.

21. *Gaighattee Circle (18 miles east from Mozufferpore).*—Grain is becoming very scarce in this circle, and unfortunately no portion of the Government allotment has yet been stored. The Superintendent reports that grain can be "obtained scantily and in small quantities." The greatest distress is felt by the non-laboring classes and those who from caste prejudices refuse to go to the relief works. The condition of the laborers is fair.

22. *Ottar Circle (10 miles south-east from Mozufferpore).*—This is a new circle, and comprises 150 villages, of which one-third has been transferred from Gaighattee and two-thirds from the sudder circle. The circle is under the charge of Mr. Swaine, manager of Ottar Factory, whose two assistants, Messrs. Rennie and MacIvor, stationed respectively at Husna and Mahomedpore out-works, administer relief operations under his general supervision. I visited this circle on 12th instant to arrange details of transfer of villages, and took the opportunity of inspecting an important road-work (Bhoosra ghat to Sonbursa road) which has been carried on for several weeks under Mr. Swaine's management. The road is some 16 miles long, and about 11,000 laborers are employed upon it in batches of 2,000 each at intervals of every 3 miles. With the exception of a small number of villagers who had only recently been employed at the northern end of the road, and who were very weak and reduced, each batch of laborers looked well. There were general complaints about the lowness of the rates of wages, but all admitted that they were most punctually paid. The rates given are as follow:—

Man with kodalee	1⅙th anna.
Man without kodalee	1 "
Women	⅚th "
Children	⅔rds, ½, & ⅓rd anna.

Low as these rates are, I have not thought fit to raise them, as they seem sufficient for the present, and Mr. Swaine has promised to increase them by degrees if necessary.

All the laborers employed on this work are, to Mr. Swaine's own knowledge, utterly destitute of means and wholly dependent on Government for support.

On one tank (in Hurpore village) under his charge, where task-work is enforced Mr. Swaine reports that it is the practice of Bhouiya Bahbans to work at night by themselves, and he also mentions four other tanks where 175 men, women, and children, of high caste, work with the common people.

In this circle also there is a great scarcity of grain. Mr. Swaine has already sold at 9 seers per rupee no less than 1,200 maunds of rice, which he had imported with an advance made to him by Government.

23. *Sudder Circle.*—In this circle, and especially in Mozufferpore itself, there is a serious deficiency of grain; for several days I have been selling in the town through buniahs an average quantity of 230 maunds daily at rates slightly lower than the market rates, but until the last day or two these sales have had no effect on prices. I learn however to-day that the dealers have now brought down their prices to the level of the Government rates, and I have therefore ordered the sales to be discontinued. According to the district price-current of the 16th instant, prices in Mozufferpore were almost the highest in the district. I have little doubt that the buniahs will again raise their rates when the Government grain disappears from the market, and that if we are to give real relief to the poor of the town we must sell regularly.

The condition of the labourers on the relief works continues good.

24. The subjoined statement shows the kinds and prices of grain selling at some of the principal marts on 16th instant.

Names of marts.	Wheat.	Barley.	Common rice.	Lesser millets.	Maize	Gram.
Hajeepore	12¾	16¼	9½	.....	15	15¼
Mhowah	11¾	13¾	8½	15	13	13
Tajpore	12	15	8¾	14	14	15
Mozufferpore	10	13	8	.....	12¼	12¼

25. With the exception of a slight fall at Rajkhand, there has been no rain during the fortnight.

B.—Relief Works.

26. In an appendix are given detailed statements of relief works. The total number of laborers employed daily is as follows:—

Hajeepore sub-division	7,859
Tajpore ,, ...	1,881
Sudder ,, ...	182,209
Total ...	191,949

In Hajeepore sub-division the piece-work system has been uniformly adopted, and except in the Poosa circle, the same system is enforced in Tajpore sub-division; both sub-divisional officers have largely availed themselves of the agency of the planters.

C.—Transport of Food.

27. Sufficient carriage is still procurable for the transport of Government grain, but the Hajeepore officer "considers that the means of transport are quite insufficient for private importations, and that private traders cannot compete with the high rates given by contractors." The Tajpore Officer finds that there is not "as yet any check of importation, and grain still seems to dribble into the Seraissa markets in the same wonderful way as before." In the Sudder sub-division the contractors cannot employ all the carts that come to them for work.

D.—Storage of Grain.

28. The amount of food-grain now stored is as follows:—

	M.	S.	C.
Hajeepore	5,170	4	12
Tajpore	20,471	4	0
Mozufferpore	62,378	0	0
Total ...	88,019	8	12

Since the submission of my last report an allotment of 50,000 maunds of grain has been made to the Hajeepore sub-division, and the assignment for the Sudder sub-division has been raised to 3½ lakhs. I regret that our requirements in the latter sub-division were so much under estimated in the first instance, and that I have been obliged to ask for two additional grants within the last two months.

The amount now sanctioned will be sufficient to maintain one-fourth of the population (or some 230,000 persons) for about three months at rate ⅔rds seer per man per day, but I am not yet prepared to say that I shall not require more grain. All I can confidently affirm at present is that 3½ lakhs will be needed. Whether more must be imported by Government or not will depend very greatly on the action taken by local traders when carriage becomes cheap and abundant. In view of the great example set them by Government it is to be hoped they will do their utmost to bring grain into the disiriet, but it is impossible to predict how they will act. The amount of Government sales during the next fortnight will also afford some evidence regarding the extent of local stocks. Hitherto I have not ventured to sell freely through fear of running short of grain in most circles, and some of the circle officers did not commence sales for many days after the receipt of my order.

29. The subjoined statement shows the quantity of Government grain sold during the fortnight :—

	M.	S.	C.
Hajeepore sub-division		*Nil.*	
Tajpore	41	0	0
Sudder—			
In Seraja circle	422	0	0
„ Jointpore	0	0	0
„ Dooriah	500	0	0
„ Sahebgunge	205	0	0
„ Motipore	1,096	5	0
„ Kantai	172	32	0
„ Toorkee	22	4	0
„ Belsundh	276	29	0
„ Rajkhand	1,311	20	0
„ Kuttrah	1,755	26	0
„ Gaigatteet*	0	0	0
„ Athar*	0	0	0
„ Sudder	3,138	8	2
Total ..	8,940	33	2

E.—Advances.

30. On this subject the Hajeepore officer writes: "During the fortnight, Rs. 700 were advanced to two buniahs for the purchase of grain. It appears that buniahs are not quite willing to take advances as they are apprehensive of failure in carrying out their contract for want of carriage. As regards advances to ryots, I am sorry to say that very few genuine ryots ask for them. It is only the petty maliks, who for the time call themselves ryots, come forward with applications for advances, but they do so more with a view to pay off their old debts than to assist their tenantry, and I am very unwilling to give advances to this class of men. Genuine men ask for grain, not for money. I propose giving advances in grain to *bonâ fide* ryots as soon as I get my allotment."

31. The Tajpore officer writes to much the same effect; he says: "There are no applications now pending for land improvement. I have since my last report allowed three petitions for advances for the import of grain. Four are now pending on this account.

"I have received numerous applications from ryots for advances, more for money than for grain. The news of the operations in the Durbhungah sub-division fosters these applications. I am not inclined to receive them with open hands just yet. It is evidently the first pressure; the regular mahajuns and maliks have not yet been squeezed; the ryot thinking he is likely to get much easier terms from the Government. It is impossible for Government to be the universal mahajun, and to those who can easily get fair terms from the village banker, I do not see why we should advance. Several men have come to me who say they have never borrowed money and have ample security. A mahajun would be only too ready to meet such men on fair terms, and I do not see that Government interference in such cases is either necessary or advisable.

"At the same time I am pretty sure that all money that is given out in this way will have to be given out direct to the ryots. Maliks do not seem anxious to take Government money to assist their ryots. They say that they know the Government realizations from them will be inflexible, and that they see no chance of being able to be equally sure of realization from the ryot."

* No grain has yet been stored in these circles.

32. In the Sudder sub-division I am making advances in the western circles through the managers of factories. In other circles the Superintendents have been so incessantly occupied in supervising relief works, grouping villages, and organizing relief agency, that they have had little time to arrange for advances.

With the exception of a small portion of the Sudder circle, which contains about 600 villages, the grouping of villages has now been completed in all circles. And as several officers who have lately arrived from the North-West Provinces will be specially employed under the circle Superintendents in making advances, I hope much may be done in this direction before the commencement of rains. Applications are everywhere very numerous.

F.—Charitable Relief.

33. In the statements of relief works, a column will be found showing the number of persons receiving gratuitous relief in each circle. To these I have only to add a statement submitted by the Chairman of the Sub-Divisional Relief Committee at Mozufferpore.

G.—Financial Results.

34. Expenditure for the fortnight ending with Saturday, the 16th May 1874—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Transport of Government grain	4,03 758	10	9
Miscellaneous—			
Relief works	1,12,669	8	0
Contingencies	602	13	0
Charitable relief	5,204	6	11
Advances to zemindars for the support of ryots ...	4,400	0	0
Loans under the Land Improvement Act	1,149	0	0
Advances to ryots	13,140	0	0
Public Works.			
Advanced for construction and repairs of roads, &c. ...	1,11,727	13	6
Advances to traders	700	0	0
Total ...	6,53,352	4	5

Statement of Charitable Relief submitted by the Chairman of the Sub-Divisional Relief Committee at Mozufferpore.

1874.	Members present at distribution.	Adults.	Children.	Total.	Quantity of food distributed.	Kind.
					M. S.	
May 10th...	Babu Adjodhya Pershad ... ... / R. J. Richardson	324	6	330	4 5½	Gram, mokai. / Moong, salt.
May 11th...	R. J. Richardson	279	6	285	3 21	Rice. / Salt.
May 12th...	Babu Oomachurn Bose ... ... / R. J. Richardson	277	4	281	3 19½	Bhoot. / Salt.
May 13th...	Babu Poornochunder Mitter ... / R. J. Richardson	277	5	282	3 19½	Wheat. / Salt.
May 14th...	Syud Mahomed Ali Khan ... ... / R. J. Richardson	282	8	290	3 23	Rice. / Salt.
May 15th...	Babu Nobin Kishen Banerjee ...	282	6	288	3 22½	Gram. / Salt.
May 16th...	Babu Adjodhya Pershad	275	6	281	3 19	Wheat. / Salt.
	Total ...	1,996	41	2,037	25 10½	

C. F. Worsley,
Officiating Collector.

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.

SUDDER CIRCLE.

Mr. Warde-Jones, *Superintendent.*

Names of Relief Works.	Daily number of laborers on piece-work.			Daily number of laborers on daily wages.			Total.			Number of persons receiving charitable relief.			Number of persons employed in cotton spinning, &c.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
Dachra tank ...	......	......	......	225	140	47	225	140	47	......	......	......	......
Roghunathpore	......	......	......	244	233	35	244	233	35	......	......	......	......
Chupra Cammun	......	......	......	291	143	39	291	143	39	......	......	......	......
Gober Sahi ...	......	......	......	343	324	65	343	324	65	80	90	39	......
Madhukee Chapra	......	......	......	36	154	59	36	154	59	......	......	......	......
Harpore ...	......	......	......	318	90	88	318	90	88	......	......	......	......
Nandalalpore	......	......	......	529	199	60	529	199	60	......	......	......	......
Shurufuddinpore	21	......	......	52	84	9	73	84	9	......	......	......	......
Tarorali ...	......	......	......	305	220	53	305	220	53	156	144	12	......
Kafaine ...	......	......	......	425	172	98	425	172	98	......	......	......	......
Marowlia ...	......	......	......	29	68	65	29	68	65	......	......	......	......
Beech Nugur	......	......	......	327	179	101	327	179	101	......	......	......	......
Sameera ...	......	......	......	515	224	108	515	224	108	150	20	80	......
More ...	......	......	......	102	54	21	102	54	21	......	......	......	......
Fakri Ismail ...	......	......	......	338	247	15	338	247	15	......	......	......	......
Markan ...	......	......	......	162	57	26	162	57	26	......	......	......	......
Khorona ...	......	......	......	273	182	111	273	182	111	......	......	......	......
Rampore Mainshunker	6	......	......	221	260	116	227	260	116	......	......	......	......
Saraya ...	......	......	......	292	192	94	292	192	94	......	......	......	......
Kasouli Sen ...	2	......	......	291	269	68	293	269	68	......	......	......	......
Sath Goriar ...	......	......	......	940	58	39	940	58	39	......	......	......	......
Shampore Bhoyah ...	......	......	......	449	461	131	449	461	131	......	......	......	......
Kurhani ...	......	......	......	371	90	43	371	90	43	......	......	......	......
Kuksa ...	......	......	......	139	118	36	139	118	36	......	......	......	......
Rampore Bhikaree ...	......	......	......	143	63	75	143	63	75	......	......	......	......
…lia Inderjeet	......	......	......	117	102	35	117	102	35	......	......	......	......
Chagme ...	......	......	......	575	339	73	575	339	73	......	......	......	......
Lohsari ...	......	......	......	208	96	32	208	96	32	......	......	......	......
…li Newra ...	......	......	......	250	170	155	250	170	155	......	......	......	......
Marhowli ...	......	......	......	144	130	35	144	130	35	......	......	......	......
…pore Soodwara...	......	......	......	652	91	75	652	91	75	......	......	......	......
…assa Jalal	......	......	......	212	50	40	212	50	40	......	......	......	......
…rwan ...	......	......	......	103	50	32	103	50	32	......	......	......	......
…nthee ...	......	......	......	179	62	22	179	62	22	......	......	......	......
…la ...	......	......	......	19	27	15	19	27	15	......	......	......	......
…jalpore ...	......	......	......	128	84	52	128	84	52	120	46	8	......
…howlia ...	......	......	......	220	208	55	220	208	55	......	......	......	......
…pore Khetal ...	1	......	......	218	156	83	219	156	83	......	......	......	......
…pore Damorai	1	......	......	212	173	207	213	173	207	......	......	......	......
…owli Hewat Sing	1	......	......	412	212	217	413	212	217	......	......	......	......
…rwara ...	6	......	......	163	119	81	169	119	81	......	......	......	......
…npore ...	2	......	......	364	312	222	366	312	222	......	......	......	......
…dmool ...	......	......	......	495	275	195	495	275	195	105	56	150	175
…pshu-uddan	......	......	......	213	172	69	213	172	69	52	50	23	......
…l Bhudderpore	......	......	......	763	302	301	763	302	301	......	......	......	......
…ra Chawpan	......	......	......	609	282	125	606	282	125	......	......	......	......
…oolpore ...	......	......	......	504	89	40	504	89	40	......	......	......	......
…dhurpur...	......	......	......	1,048	737	247	1,048	737	247	......	......	......	......
…mutpur ...	11	......	......	112	78	48	123	78	48	......	......	......	......
…dhoul ...	11	......	......	14	8	6	25	8	6	......	......	......	......
…akpore ...	11	......	......	98	85	63	109	85	63	......	......	......	......
…lhoobun ...	......	......	......	608	132	72	608	132	72	......	......	......	......
…alpore ...	......	......	......	70	44	31	70	44	31	......	......	......	......
…rwan...	......	......	......	135	80	28	135	80	28	......	......	......	......
…sunpore ...	......	......	......	166	83	45	166	83	45	40	30	5	......
…na Megh ...	......	......	......	145	65	39	145	65	39	......	......	......	......
…pore ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	150
…fferpore ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	409
…pore Nizamut *alias* Muniaree	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	60	42	11	......
…pore Asli	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	84	46	30	......
…pore Chand *alias* Manka ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	75	60	15	......
…eimpore ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	40	30	5	......
…pore Joynarain	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	111	55	45	......
…s under Bhicunpore alias Moura Khoord Factory.													
…ly tank ...	......	......	......	110	50	30	110	50	30	......	......	......	......
…pore tank...	......	......	......	161	43	25	161	43	25	......	......	......	......
…andin Nassee	......	......	......	262	262	105	262	262	105	......	......	......	......
…er tank ...	......	......	......	165	4	17	165	4	17	......	......	......	......
…a road ...	......	......	......	35	......	......	35	......	......	......	......	......	......
…a lake ...	......	......	......	62	19	32	62	19	32	......	......	......	......
…par tank...	......	......	......	76	10	26	76	10	26	......	......	......	......
…mpore tank	......	......	......	432	108	71	432	108	71	......	......	......	......
…pore lake	......	......	......	1,096	214	111	1,096	214	111	......	......	......	......
…owlia tank	......	......	......	200	320	60	200	320	60	......	......	......	......
…rampore tank	......	......	......	671	295	199	671	295	199	......	......	......	......
…ara road...	......	......	......	546	......	1	546	......	1	......	......	......	......
…s under the Doudhpore Factory.													
…pore tank ...	54	......	2	......	......	......	54	......	2	......	......	......	......
…sa tank ...	100	......	2	......	......	......	100	......	2	......	......	......	......
…pore tank ...	121	......	15	......	......	......	121	......	15	......	......	......	......
…ahe tank ...	31	......	......	......	......	......	31	......	......	......	......	......	......
…pe tank ...	34	15	5	......	......	......	34	15	24	......	......	......	......
Under other Factory.													
…from Surbursa to Bhoosrah Ghaut	......	......	......	6,603	3,002	1,495	6,603	3,002	1,495	......	......	......	......
…tank ...	......	......	......	630	480	220	630	480	220	......	......	......	......
…tank ...	......	......	......	504	196	36	504	196	36	......	......	......	......
	413	15	24	28,069	14,097	6,770	28 482	14,112	6,794	1,073	679	423	734

SUDDER SUB-DIVISION.—(*Continued.*)

Name of Relief Work.	Daily number of laborers on piece-work.			Daily number of laborers on daily wages.			Total.			Number of persons receiving charitable relief.			Number of persons employed in cotton
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	
BELSUND CIRCLE.													
BABOO HURSHO NAUTH GANGOOLEY, *Superintendent.*													
1 Tank or road works at Belsundkhord ...													
2 Ramshunkea ...													
3 Barodi ...													
4 Panchnowor ...													
5 Koorthe ...													
6 Pata ...													
7 Pota road ...													
8 Ratnorli ...													
9 Bharivadi ...													
10 Baijnathpore ...													
11 Solempore ...													
12 Bansoul ...													
13 Mudkoul ...													
14 Moknaha ...													
15 Surjolie ...													
16 Mohari ...													
17 Nonouro ...													
18 Kurshohur ...													
19 Sambouti ...													
20 Madhoul ...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1,495	578	404	215	157	95	
21 Madhopore ...													
22 Sarwarpore ...													
23 Machi ...													
24 Kusturia ...													
25 Roosia ...													
26 Soonpurno ...													
27 Dhapee ...													
28 Mollanopore ...													
29 Duriapore ...													
30 Kansar ...													
31 Kharko ...													
32 Rampore ...													
33 Runi ...													
34 Rasuo ...													
35 Bhartia ...													
36 Bishenpore ...													
37 Bhaneshpatte ...													
38 Majhowli ...													
39 Pachro Baun ...													
40 Anro ...													
Works under Belsund Factory.													
41 Roopawli road ...	.....	.....	.....	810	.....	.....	810	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
42 Soorungatee tank ...	.....	.....	.....	25	9	10	25	9	10	.....	.....	.....	
43 Roypore Modhoull ...	.....	.....	.....	97	90	90	97	90	90	.....	.....	.....	
44 Beliahes ...	.....	.....	.....	60	29	45	60	29	45	.....	.....	.....	
45 Hujpooriru tank ...	.....	.....	.....	190	81	70	190	81	70	.....	.....	.....	
46 Bussawl road ...	.....	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	85	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
47 Mukuolise road ...	.....	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
48 Khurka tank ...	.....	.....	.....	45	50	50	45	50	50	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,836	837	669	215	157	95	
TOORKEE CIRCLE.													
MR. H. C. SPRY, *Superintendent.*													
1 Toorkee Bazar ...	.....	.....	.....	155	121	27	155	121	27	7	7	.....	
2 Chokee Chapra ...	.....	.....	.....	408	169	73	408	169	73	.....	.....	.....	
3 Seekunot ...	.....	.....	.....	170	39	21	170	39	21	.....	.....	.....	
4 Sarbochiot ...	.....	.....	.....	311	200	204	311	200	204	14	12	7	
5 Mohsob ...	.....	.....	.....	71	24	14	71	24	14	.....	.....	.....	
6 Tajpore ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	
7 Paharpore ...	.....	.....	.....	279	122	78	279	122	78	1	1	1	
8 Sitolpathe ...	296	133	114	.....	.....	.....	296	133	114	.....	2	.....	
9 Chaloosi ...	.....	.....	.....	307	122	84	307	122	84	1	.....	.....	
10 Modhupore ...	.....	.....	.....	82	24	8	82	24	8	.....	.....	.....	
11 Majlis Peronutt ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Total ...	296	133	114	1,783	821	509	2,079	954	623	25	23	10	

* These laborers are paid by both the systems: some for the work done, while the rest their daily wages. The figures of each description are not by the Superintendent.